spread out all across this country. I don't know if it is in your district, Mr. Speaker, but I have got it right next door to me. It is stored as best we can across the Nation. We are trying to license a national repository. We have spent billions as a nation preparing for that. All he wanted was a vote on an amendment that has wide and deep bipartisan support. I think it would have won, but we will never know because the powers that be denied him even the chance to discuss it.

The question isn't, is there something good in this underlying bill? The question is, do you believe any of the rest of us have anything to add to make it better?

My friends made in order some Republican amendments. I told you that so far this year there have been five times more Democratic amendments made in order than Republican amendments. This bill today is better. It is only twice as many Democratic amendments than Republican amendments. It is still nowhere close to fair, it is still not representative, but this is where we are.

There is not one dollar, Mr. Speaker, for the humanitarian crisis on the border. The New York Times in an editorial on Sunday said, ''The financial reality is that this agency is overwhelmed.'' Talking about the Office of Refugee Resettlement.

''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.''

There is not one dollar in this bill for that. That is what my colleagues came to ask unanimous consent to do. That is what defeating the previous question would do.

We all agree there is a crisis at the border.

The editorial goes on for the New York Times, Mr. Speaker.

''There should be no ambivalence about the urgency of addressing the humanitarian needs. While lawmakers wring their hands and drag their feet, tens of thousands of migrant children are suffering.

''Congress needs to get serious about dealing with that suffering.''

There is no bill on its way to the floor, Mr. Speaker, except for the one you heard my colleague ask Member after Member after Member for unanimous consent to bring. And you heard my colleagues on the other side of the aisle deny that. I understand. We don't usually get unanimous consent requests to prove during Rules Committee debate.

I don't fault my colleague for objecting. But if we defeat the previous question as I am proposing, Mr. Speaker, and we add an amendment to the rule, we will continue to consider the bill that my friend from California is so proud of. But we will also consider the bill that provides immediate funding to the men and women serving us on the border as they seek to address this humanitarian crisis.

It gives me no pleasure to bring it up during Rules Committee debate, Mr. Speaker, because I don't think we disagree on this. I think we are together on this. I cannot, for the life of me, understand why the leadership on the Democratic side of the aisle is saying no and no and no and no to doing something that they know needs to be done. I do not understand it.

But I know this. Here, on Wednesday, we have got one shot to fix it: one. Not two, not three. There aren't a dozen different options. We have got one shot to fix it.

Defeat this previous question, add an amendment to the rule, and bring up this emergency funding supplemental. Do what we all know needs to be done. If it stretches from the editorial page of the New York Times to a conservative Republican from the deep south, Mr. Speaker, you know it has broad bipartisan appeal.

We get so used to saying no in this Chamber. We get so used to running each other out in politics. Let's take yes for an answer. Let's do something we all know needs to be done. Let's take a shot at doing better today than we did yesterday. Maybe we will come back and do better still tomorrow.

Defeat the previous question. Add this amendment to the bill. In the absence of that, I will have to ask that we oppose that rule, Mr. Speaker, and give us a chance to go back to the drawing board one more time.

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

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, while we may not agree on everything, I do want to thank my colleague from Georgia for his participation in this process. I hope we can agree that getting back to regular order is the right thing to do, not for Democrats and not for Republicans, but for the American people.

Congress cannot write a blank check and allow children on our southern border to continue to be abused while they are in our custody. We need transparency, we need accountability. Members of Congress need to be able to go and inspect these facilities without being denied entry.

On the issue of participation among Members of Congress through this process of appropriations, I want to state once again that ideas are absolutely welcome. However, the Appropriations Committee chairwoman cannot order Members to participate in the process. We can set up meetings and we can invite them to come and participate, and many did. They presented their ideas, they presented their requests for funding for their districts, and, guess what, 95 percent of those requests were agreed upon through a process of mitigating.

Now, if I was writing this appropriations bill myself, it would look very different. If my colleague from Georgia was writing this appropriations bill himself, it would look very different. He and I both know that. But our commitment is not to our personal agendas. Our commitment is to the rule of law, is to democracy, and is to the American people, our constituents, who sent us here to represent them.

The underlying legislation is a strong bill that is the result of good, hard work by Members of both sides of the aisle. It is about time that the House of Representatives got back to doing the business of the people in a timely manner.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote on the rule and the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mr. WOODALL is as follows:/n

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 436/N

At the end of the resolution, add the following:/n

SEC. 5. That immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3056) to provide supplemental appropriations relating to border security, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived. Clause 2(e) of rule XXI shall not apply during consideration of the bill. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill./n

SEC. 6. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 3056.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WOODALL. 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 question will be postponed.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2740.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 431 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HECK) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1426

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the 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, with Mr. HECK in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, today, we bring four bills to the floor that reject the slash-and-burn approach of the Trump administration and, instead, chart a new course: one that increases investments in American families to make up for lost ground; one that gives every person a better chance at a better life.

With these bills, we are investing for the people. We invest in education and in the health of the American people, in infrastructure, and in the environment, in our national security and in the needs of servicemembers and military families.

And let me just say—because, frankly, the administration's misuse of government funds should concern both parties—this bill includes necessary oversight provisions to prohibit the administration from misappropriating funds, including for a border wall.

This hallowed institution must not be a rubber stamp for Presidential pet projects.

As chair of the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, I am proud of the fiscal year 2020 State and Foreign Operations division, which reflects congressional priorities that advance United States foreign policy.

□ 1430

The allocation of $56.381 billion, a 3.9 increase above fiscal year 2019, is critical to support important investments in our national security, fund our international commitments, and repair America's reputation abroad.

This bill rejects the administration's unacceptable budget request and irresponsible policies and, rather, strives to uphold many bipartisan congressional priorities.

America's foreign policy is strongest when diplomacy, development, and defense are well-funded and equally prioritized, as many of today's global challenges cannot be addressed by military intervention alone.

I want to quickly highlight some of the key provisions in this division.

Unlike the administration's fiscal year 2020 request, this bill would ensure ample funding for humanitarian assistance, multilateral organizations, basic education, and reproductive health services.

It would also permanently repeal the antiwoman global gag rule and prevent prior funds from implementing this destructive policy.

To restore U.S. leadership on fighting climate change, the bill would replace the prohibition on the Green Climate Fund with permissive authority and prohibit the use of funds to withdraw from the Paris climate agreement.

It would provide robust funding to our key allies while protecting our investments in the Northern Triangle. Members on both sides of the aisle know these efforts save lives, promote goodwill, and support American interests abroad. This bill would support these programs and restore American leadership in the world.

Our talented Appropriations Subcommittee chairs will tell us more about what the other parts of this package do for the people.

In totality, this legislation truly is a product of hard work and bipartisan cooperation, with input from Members on both sides of the aisle, that meets the diverse needs of our Nation.

Hubert Humphrey once said:

> The moral test of government is how that government treats those who are in the dawn of life, the children; those who are in the twilight of life, the elderly; and those in the shadows of life.

This has been our goal. If we pass this bill, it can be our achievement.

So as we consider this bill, let's do so in good faith. Let's pass this bill for the good of the American people.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 2740.

The Appropriations Committee has held more than 120 hearings this year on topics ranging from our Nation's defense priorities to the crisis of unaccompanied children coming to our southern border. We have now marked up all 12 bills in subcommittee and full committee.

Unfortunately, each bill brought before the committee was written to an unrealistic top-line funding number—$176 billion above current budget caps. We still do not have consensus on a budget agreement for fiscal year 2020, which could lead to sequestration, resulting in devastating cuts to our military.

Moving these bills as-is is a wasted opportunity because the bills are far from what the President has requested and will support. Defense spending does not meet the request, while nondefense spending greatly exceeds the request and current levels. This could lead to a veto and another government shutdown, something both agreed would be devastating.

In addition to these funding concerns, these bills have, unfortunately, become partisan vehicles, reversing pro-life policies and risking the safety and security of the American people.

Many provisions in this bill also force a return to policies of the previous administration and place unnecessary restrictions on Federal agencies. For example, the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education division of this five-bill package includes $100 million to help people sign up for ObamaCare, forces the administration to send grants to Planned Parenthood clinics, and blocks pro-life rules from going into effect.

Similarly, the State and Foreign Operations division prevents implementation of the President's expanded Mexico City policy. It provides $479 million to repay United Nations peacekeeping costs, even though the United Nations has not made the required reforms, and prohibits funds to withdraw from the Paris climate accord.

For defense, there is no funding for any type of barrier or fence along the southern border, something badly needed and obvious if you visit that place.

There are also other harmful reductions. Procurement is $4.8 billion below the FY 2019 level, and research and development is $2.2 billion below the request.

These cuts are very concerning and put us in a serious problem when relating to China and Russia.

The bill also repeals the Authorization for Use of Military Force, which could jeopardize the Defense Department's ability to conduct military operations worldwide. It is a bad policy and will force the DOD to unwind counterterrorism operations overseas if the Congress and the President cannot agree on a new authorization.

The Energy and Water division only includes half of the requested funding for our nuclear weapons stockpile. There is also no funding for a permanent site for nuclear waste at Yucca Mountain.

I would hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would make in order an amendment to address immediate needs on our southwest border.

The ranking member of the Homeland Security Committee, Mr. ROGERS, and I submitted an amendment to the Rules Committee that, unfortunately, will not be debated today. This is yet another missed opportunity to address the humanitarian and security crisis.

There were over 140,000 apprehensions of migrants at the border just last month, making apprehensions this year alone equivalent to the population of Atlanta, Georgia. By the end of the fiscal year, apprehensions could reach 1 million people.

The most troubling statistics are on the number of unaccompanied children coming to the border. Last week, approximately 2,500 children and teenagers were sleeping on the ground waiting to be referred to the Department of Health and Human Services to be connected with family members and sponsors. HHS expects 100,000 children and teens to be referred for placement this fiscal year.

Unfortunately, our agencies do not have the resources needed to care for these children, and, in fact, HHS could run out of money by the end of this month—run out of money by the end of this month. If we are not going to address this problem in this bill, we need to come together and pass a standalone bill to meet these needs.

We were all elected to responsibly represent the best interests of our constituents, and this package falls short. We can't afford to overfund nondefense programs, underfund defense initiatives, load these bills with controversial poison pill riders, and ignore the situation at our southern border. This package does just this, risking both our economic and our national security.

I know that my colleague and friend, Chairwoman LOWEY, has worked tirelessly to get us to this point today, and she and her subcommittee chairs included many bipartisan priorities. Unfortunately, on balance, these bills are partisan measures, and I can't support them in their current form.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to develop a bipartisan budget agreement and to remove controversial language and funding in a final appropriations package.

I strongly urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this package today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the distinguished chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I thank our able Chairwoman NITA LOWEY and Ranking Member KAY GRANGER for leading our Appropriations Committee in doing the real work of America on a bipartisan basis.

Our Energy and Water bill makes critical investments in energy and water systems to sustain life on Earth by combating climate change, advancing energy science to yield innovation, building water infrastructure and flood control systems, and investing in necessary nuclear security programs.

First, I would like to thank our ranking member, Mr. SIMPSON, who has been a very constructive and able partner, and also thank our staff, including Jaime Shimek, Angie Giancarlo, Mark Arnone, Mike Brain, Marcel Caldwell, Scott McKee, Farouk Ophaso, and Matt Kaplan, for their hard work in putting this good bill together.

This bill rejects the President's drastic and shortsighted proposed cuts that would harm our Nation's interests. Instead, our bill increases investments to meet serious national priorities in energy and water and, of course, nuclear security.

Addressing the needs of the future, economically and environmentally, requires that our Nation be at the forefront of global innovation. Our bill moves our Nation forward on that front.

Further, American companies require means to ship goods efficiently in a highly competitive global marketplace. Our bill helps them succeed.

Finally, ensuring water and electricity for millions of Americans is fundamental. We provide additional support toward those priorities.

How do we achieve this? By providing $7.4 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, an increase—yes, an increase—of $357 million above 2019 and $2.5 billion above the budget request. To understand why, simply listen to any news program and what is happening across this country.

This bill invests in key water priorities across our Nation by funding countless regional priorities, including robust funding for the Soo Locks construction project, and by starting the pathway for the Brandon Road invasive species Asian bighead carp control project to, literally, save the Great Lakes.

This bill's robust funding for the Army Corps of Engineers is critical to this Nation's economic vitality.

We provide $1.63 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation, an increase of $83 million from 2019 and $523 million above the budget request.

Overall, our bill provides $37.1 billion for the Department of Energy, an increase of $1.4 billion from 2019 and $5.6 billion above the budget request.

We recognize the difficulties of serving a rising population with all of the climate change challenges facing this and the next generation. Within the Department of Energy, the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy program receives $2.65 billion, $273 million above 2019 and $2.3 billion above the budget request.

This includes robust funding for the Weatherization Assistance Program, which helps ensure low-income households and communities across this country have energy-efficient, more livable homes.

Advanced Energy Research, ARPA-E, receives $425 million, $59 million above 2019 and a rejection of the President's proposal to eliminate the future. We fund this program.

The Office of Science receives $6.87 billion, $285 million above 2019 and $1.3 billion above the budget request.

Our bill responsibly funds our Nation's nuclear deterrent, as well as increases funding for nonproliferation efforts while rejecting costly, poorly defined, and duplicative activities proposed by the administration.

The National Nuclear Security Administration receives $15.9 billion, a $666 million increase above 2019.

And, finally, this bill ensures the executive branch cannot divert essential Army Corps funding for a border wall.

□ 1445

In sum, this bill invests in innovation programs at the Department of Energy to yield future opportunities and jobs. It promotes economic prosperity and bolsters trade.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY for yielding me the additional time.

Our bill helps address the many challenges facing our Great Lakes, the largest collection of fresh water on the planet. Our bill prepares our country to mitigate and adapt to climate change, with challenges like the desertization of the West, as well as coastal resiliency on the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Great Lakes coasts.

Our bill is more necessary than ever to build and gird America going forward in the great spirit of the quote above the Speaker's rostrum here in the House by Daniel Webster, uttered in 1825: ''Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.''

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Do what is right for America. Vote for this bill.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, I thank the distinguished ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee, my good friend, Ms. GRANGER, for yielding.

I want to begin, Mr. Chair, on a positive note. I want to thank, particularly, my working partner, ROSA DELAURO, whom I have had the great opportunity to work with now for the fifth year. There are a lot of good things in this bill, a lot of things to be proud of. Frankly, we have worked together in the past and continued to work together in this bill.

I am particularly pleased with the additional support for the National Institutes of Health and for the Centers for Disease Control.

I very much support the focus on early childhood education, on first-generation college students through programs like TRIO and GEAR UP, frankly, through our ChalleNGe children, the IDEA program, and many other good provisions. However, there are certainly a number of other things in this bill that mean I won't be able to support it at this time.

I was disappointed to see language inserted throughout the bill that ties the hands of the administration in many ways. The bill forces a return to the Obama-era policies on Title X family programs. The bill ties the hands of the administration by not allowing it to process waivers that protect deeply held religious beliefs of institutions that provide vital services funded in the bill.

The bill micromanages the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, even going so far as to prescribe specific amounts of money to be used in advertising programs.

I am also concerned about a number of limitations in this bill that are going to lead to a Presidential veto.

While the bill does many good things, I remain concerned that it has been developed in a vacuum. As my good friend, the ranking member, said, these numbers are simply too high. They are not going to be accepted by a Republican Senate. They are not going to be signed by the President of the United States, and we run the risk of a Presidential veto.

We need to come together, Mr. Chair, House and Senate, Republicans and Democrats, with the administration to hammer out a deal on top-line funding before we can move forward and actually move this bill into law.

Finally, I would be remiss if I did not mention the significant crisis facing us on our southern border. That has yet to be addressed in this bill, and a number of our speakers have made that point.

The Department of Health and Human Services, Mr. Chair, is at the breaking point. We literally will go broke this month taking care of unaccompanied children unless the majority works with the administration and their Republican colleagues to address this problem.

I want to end by announcing that I will oppose the bill, but I look forward to working with my friends on the other side as we go through the process. I am convinced that under Chairwoman LOWEY's leadership with Ranking Member GRANGER, we can arrive at a good solution for the country.

This is a work in progress, and I think it is going to get better as it moves through the process.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I am very pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY), the chairman of the Defense Subcommittee.

(Mr. VISCLOSKY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I would like to begin by expressing my appreciation, as I discuss the defense portion of this bill, to my ranking member, Mr. CALVERT. He has made it easy to continue the collegiality, transparency, and bipartisanship that is a hallmark of the Defense Subcommittee. He is a wonderful partner.

I also do want to express my gratitude to Chairwoman LOWEY, Ranking Member GRANGER, and the other members of the subcommittee and full committee for their efforts. I want to also thank the staff. This legislation would not be possible without their outstanding effort.

At this time, I would like to highlight some of the elements of this legislation that deal with the well-being and morale of those in uniform.

The bill provides a 3.1 percent pay raise for our women and men in uniform. This is the largest increase in basic pay since 2010. The report expresses, however, support for a 3.1 percent pay increase for DOD civilian employees as well.

We rely on DOD civilians to work side by side with military personnel. The administration's refusal to request an increase in pay for Federal employees devalues the important work done by these public servants. Congress must rectify this failure.

I believe that access to affordable and quality childcare is vital to retention for All-Volunteer Forces, particularly for mid-career personnel. Thousands of military children are waitlisted for childcare development centers, and I am disappointed that the services have failed to meaningfully address this serious problem. To get at the backlog, the bill provides an additional $70.7 million for upgrades to military childcare facilities.

The pervasiveness of sexual assault amongst servicemembers is deeply abhorrent. It is disheartening that the most recent report on this subject shows that sexual assaults across the U.S. military increased by a rate of 38 percent last year, with over two-thirds of assaults going unreported.

The bill provides $297.2 million for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs at the service level, $13.5 million above the fiscal year 2019-enacted level. It also provides an additional $35 million for the Special Victims Counsel and $3 million for the Sexual Trauma Response and Treatment pilot program.

The bill provides $1.26 billion for environmental restoration activities, which is $188 million above the current request.

There are also several actions taken in the bill that I believe are important to highlight as an appropriator and as a member of the legislative branch.

In recent years, the Department has viewed report language as suggestive and, on several occasions, has taken action in contravention of it or simply ignored congressional direction in the report. It is unacceptable, and it must stop. Report language is directive; it is not permissive.

I would also point out that the budget justifications should be complete in detail. In many instances, they continue to be lacking.

For example, there was a $72 million request to establish a Space Force, but the Department was unable to answer basic questions about the structure of the force, nor could they provide detailed long-term costs.

Another example would be the proposed reorganization of the Military Health System. In its 2020 request, the Department requested a significant amount of money for the reorganization and proposed major reductions in healthcare billets. Yet, it could not answer basic questions about how the reorganization would affect servicemembers and beneficiaries.

This legislation also takes steps to return to balance the relationship between the executive and legislative branches in response to the administration's unconstitutional use of dollars appropriated for the military to fund the construction of a wall on our southern border. If Congress appropriates funds for a designated and authorized purpose, it is not lawful for those funds to be used in contravention of the law.

In closing, I reiterate my thanks to Mr. CALVERT and the members of our subcommittee, as well as our wonderful staff for their exceptional work, dedication, and long hours.

I look forward to the debate on our amendments.

Mr. Chair, I would like to begin by expressing appreciation to Ranking Member CALVERT. He has made it easy to continue the collegiality, transparency, and bipartisanship that is the hallmark of the Defense Subcommittee.

I also would like to express my gratitude to Chairwoman LOWEY, Ranking Member GRANGER, and the other Members of the Subcommittee for their efforts. And thank you to the Subcommittee staff, particularly the clerks, Becky Leggieri and Leslie Albright, as well as Walter Hearne, Brooke Boyer, Ariana Sarar, Jackie Ripke, David Bortnick, Matt Bower, Bill Adkins, Jennifer Chartrand, Hayden Milberg, Paul Kilbride, Shannon Richter, Sherry Young, Kyle McFarland, Johnnie Kaberle, Kiya Batmanglidj, and Jamie McCormick. I would also like to acknowledge the personal office staff, Joe DeVooght, Preston Rackauskas, Rebecca Keightley, and Christopher Romero. This legislation would not be possible without their outstanding effort.

The bill would provide $690.2 billion for the Department of Defense, which is $15.8 billion above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and $8 billion below the request. The base funding recommendation is $622.1 billion, which is $15.6 billion above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and $88.2 billion above the request. The overseas contingency operations recommendation is $68.1 billion, which is $165 million above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and $96.2 billion below the request.

This bill supports the Department of Defense's effort to align its resources with the National Defense Strategy. This strategy redirects the Department's primary focus toward the challenges posed by great powers such as

China and Russia, and their efforts to counter and challenge the technological and operational superiority long enjoyed by the United States military. This technological overmatch can no longer be assumed, and this bill provides funding to develop and field new weapon systems and capabilities to address these new challenges. To support this forward-looking posture, the bill makes major investments in procurement and research and development.

Rather than focus my remarks on those investments, which have been detailed in several documents released by the Committee to the public, I am instead going to run through some of the efforts in this legislation that deal with the well-being and morale of those in uniform, their families, DoD civilians, and defense communities.

The bill provides a 3.1 percent pay raise for our women and men in uniform. This is the largest increase in basic pay since 2010 and maintains the Committee's commitment to ensuring our all-volunteer force is compensated for their sacrifices.

The report expresses support for a 3.1 percent pay increase for DoD civilian employees. We rely on DoD civilians to work side-by-side with military personnel to provide medical care for our troops, to perform vital logistics, maintenance, acquisition, and other essential services. The Administration's refusal to request an increase in pay for federal employees devalues the important work done by these public servants and I hope this Congress will ultimately rectify that in this year's appropriations measures.

I believe that access to affordable and quality childcare is vital to retention in the all-volunteer force, particularly for mid-career enlisted and officers. Thousands of military children, including over 9,000 whose parents serve in the Navy, are waitlisted for Childcare Development Centers. I am disappointed that with such demonstrated need the military services' requests for childcare facilities were relatively unchanged from prior years. To get at this backlog, the bill provides an additional $70. 7 million for upgrades to military childcare facilities, which is complementary to an effort included in the FY20 Military Construction Appropriation measure to accelerate the construction of new Childcare Development Centers.

The pervasiveness of sexual assault amongst service members is deeply abhorrent and it is disheartening that the most recent report on the subject shows that sexual assaults across the U.S. military increased by a rate of nearly 38 percent in 2018, with over two-thirds of assaults going unreported, The bill provides $297.2 million for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs at the Service level, $13.5 million above the FY19 enacted level and equal to the request. It also provides an additional $35 million for Special Victims Counsel for victims of sexual assault and $3 million for a Sexual Trauma Treatment Pilot Program for treatment of members of the Armed Forces for PTSD Related to Military Sexual Trauma.

The bill provides $1.26 billion for environmental restoration activities, which is $188 million above the request. This includes $13 million for a nationwide health study on the implications of PFOS/PFOA at former and current domestic military installations. Further, the report directs the Department to achieve a drinking water cleanup standard equal to or better than the EPA health advisory level for federally controlled sites and surrounding communities whose water sources were contaminated because of Department activities.

I believe these efforts and several others within the bill will have an immediate positive impact on people's quality of life.

There are also several actions taken in the bill that I believe are important to highlight as an Appropriator and a Member of the Legislative Branch.

In recent years, the Department has viewed report language as suggestive, and on several occasions has taken actions in direct contravention or simply ignored Congressional direction in the report. That is unacceptable and must stop. Report language is directive, not permissive.

For example, in FY19 the Committee Report expressed significant displeasure with the inadequate budget justification by the Department of Defense. There have been improvements in certain areas, but a number of major proposals put forth by the DoD in the FY20 budget were incredibly lacking in detail. For example, there was a $72 million request to establish a Space Force, but the Department was unable to answer basic questions about the structure of the force, nor could the detail long-term costs. Because of that uncertainty, the Committee only provides $15 million for Space Force.

Another example would be the proposed reorganization of the Military Health System. This reorganization was mandated in the 2017 Defense Authorization Act. In its FY20 request the Department requested a significant amount of money for the reorganization and proposed a major reduction in healthcare billets. Yet it could not answer basic questions about how the reorganization would affect service members and beneficiaries. Of particular concern to the Committee were impacts to pediatrics, maternity care, and mental health. The legislation halts the reorganization until those questions can be answered.

Further, this legislation takes several steps to return to balance the relationship between the Executive and Legislative Branch, in response to the Administration's unconstitutional use of dollars appropriated for the military to fund the construction of the wall on the southern border. The Constitution gives the Congress the power of the purse. And if Congress appropriates funds for a designated and authorized purpose, it is not lawful for those funds to be used in contravention of that direction.

Specifically, the bill reduces the amount of money the Department can move between accounts by 75 percent from the FY 2019 levels. This reduction leaves the Department with $1.5 billion in general transfer authority, which allows for the meeting of urgent and emergent military requirements. The legislation also increases the notification requirements and requires additional detail be provided to Congress in order for the Department to reprogram funding or start a new program. These are not actions that were taken lightly, but are absolutely necessary in order to allow Congress to carry out its Article I responsibilities.

Finally, I feel compelled to spend a moment discussing the issue that has been an albatross around this Committee's neck since August 2, 2011, the Budget Control Act (BCA). In past years, I have bemoaned the sheer lunacy of the BCA and how it has made this Committee's work that much more difficult. Unfortunately, that dynamic remains until Congress and the President come together and find a solution to the BCA caps for FY20 and FY21. I understand that this is not a simple matter. However, I fail to see the benefit from delaying the conversation any longer.

In closing, I would like to again reiterate my thanks to Members and staff that logged the long hard hours required to put this product together and I look forward to debate on the amendments.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I thank the distinguished Republican ranking member on the committee for this time but also, more importantly, for her wise leadership of this committee.

Mr. Chair, I rise in reluctant opposition to H.R. 2740, the first appropriations measure to be considered by the House for fiscal year 2020.

In February, while completing the fiscal year 2019 appropriations process, I began my remarks by drawing attention to the crisis at our southern border. Four months later, the crisis is even worse, and the bill we have before us today would only throw fuel on the fire.

Our committee prides itself on staying above the partisan fray, but this package significantly constrains the administration's ability to respond appropriately. The partisan policy riders are misguided and dangerous.

In addition to these substantive problems, the bill before us today provides funding for numerous departments and agencies without a bipartisan, bicameral budget agreement supported by the President.

Budget uncertainty is nothing new, but overall spending increases of this magnitude are neither realistic nor sustainable without a plan.

While this package does provide modest increases for total defense spending, it is still $17 billion below the President's request, risking the great strides we have made to rebuild our military.

Despite these challenges, Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER have worked hard to tackle many problems this year. Just yesterday, for example, we marked up the last two appropriations bills in full committee.

As ranking member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, I offer my thanks to Chairwoman LOWEY for her collaboration. I am pleased that the chair decided to lead our subcommittee, in addition to her duties of chairing the full committee, given our long relationship. She cares deeply about these programs and, despite our differences, remains a reliable partner.

Division D, the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2020, includes $48 billion in base funding. That is nearly a 5 percent

increase over fiscal year 2019. With the additional $8 billion in overseas contingency operations, OCO, the total is $56.3 billion.

Within that total, this bill includes funding for many key priorities that are critical to our national security. Chief among them is $3.3 billion in foreign military financing for Israel. We don't need to look further than the recent headlines to understand how important and timely our support is for Israel's security.

The bill also maintains funding at last year's level for other close partners in the region, including Egypt, Jordan, and Tunisia.

Another shared priority is the safety of our diplomats and development experts serving abroad. This bill supports those efforts with robust funding for embassy security.

Funding is also included to strengthen our efforts on the international front to combat the flow of drugs into our country. Overdose deaths, Mr. Chair, from synthetic opioids like fentanyl jumped 45 percent in just 1 year from 2016 to 2017, increasing in all demographics and virtually every State.

We should all be concerned that cocaine and methamphetamine use in the U.S. is climbing again at an alarming rate.

□ 1500

Funding is provided in the bill to help Colombia better control its coca production as counternarcotics efforts are redoubled in the region. We need to get this drug epidemic, this calamity, under control, and I believe this funding is a step in the right direction.

Despite these worthy investments, partisan policy riders included in this portion of the bill mean it has no hope of becoming the law of the land. Sweeping measures, like those that overturn the President's expanded Mexico City policy, go well beyond what was done previously.

The bill also prohibits funds from being used to withdraw from the Paris climate agreement and allows for a contribution to the unauthorized Green Climate Fund. The President is well within his authority to back out of this agreement that would cost billions of American jobs, harm domestic manufacturing, and damage our growing economy.

I look forward to debating amendments on these and other issues in the bill.

Therefore, without a budget agreement, in light of partisan riders blocking pro-life policies and overturning bipartisan agreements on climate change, as well as efforts to undermine an adequate response to the crisis at our southern border, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), who is the chair of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I rise to speak about the fiscal year 2020 appropriations bill for the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies.

To start, let me recognize the ranking member, TOM COLE, for his work on this bill. We have worked closely together over the years inasmuch as we have developed a mutual respect for one another. While we may have differences of opinions, we have the same values about the scope of these programs and whom they ought to be benefiting.

I want to say thank you to the ranking member of the full committee, Congresswoman GRANGER. I believe we have put together very strong and serious resources in the Labor-H bill.

I want to say a particular thank you to the chair of the full committee, Congresswoman NITA LOWEY, for making the Labor-H bill a high priority.

The Labor-HHS-Education bill supports some of the Nation's most critical programs. They touch individuals and families throughout their lifespan, from Early Head Start to the Social Security Administration.

For 2020, the subcommittee is providing a total of $189.9 billion in discretionary funding. It is an increase of nearly $12 billion over last year's enacted levels.

Our mission has been to advance a positive agenda, to look at issues where programs have been starved, and to reflect the oversight we have been conducting. I believe we have done so.

To arrive at these figures, we hosted 12 hearings on the budget, predatory for-profit colleges, Federal student loan servicing, the unaccompanied children program, wage theft, and the administration's cost-increasing changes to the Affordable Care Act.

We collected nearly 15,000 requests from Members, and we fulfilled, in part or in whole, more than 90 percent of them.

With this input, we produced what I believe to be historic investments in working people, in students, in parents, in children, in families, and in our future.

We make a historic $4 billion increase over last year for early childhood programs: $2.4 billion for the childcare and development block grant, equal to 300,000 new slots for childcare; $1.5 billion for Head Start; and $100 million for preschool development grants.

We also increased funding for K–12 education by $3.4 billion, $1 billion more for title I, and $1 billion more for IDEA, State grants for special education. In post-secondary education, we make an additional investment of $928 million. We increase the maximum Pell grant award by $150.

In health, we make a net increase of $2 billion in the National Institutes of Health, enabling a 5 percent increase for all institutes and centers. We also increased the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's budget by $938 million.

We held the first appropriations hearing on gun violence prevention research in 20 years. Experts told us that the CDC and the NIH can do and must do this research, so we provide $50 million for gun violence prevention research.

We are investing in women's health. That includes a $114 million increase for Title X. Title X provides annually more than 4 million low-income women and men with contraception counseling services and health screenings. These investments transform lives.

We know this President is highly invested in continuing what we call a tax on women's health. We know the power of the White House and that the President will reject a repeal of the Hyde amendment. That is why this bill maintains current law with regard to the Hyde amendment.

The Hyde amendment is a discriminatory policy that makes access to basic reproductive healthcare contingent on your income. That is simply wrong, and I oppose it, as do others. We will continue the long fight, and we will win that fight in the near term to ensure that women of color, low-income women, and all women are on equal footing with regard to reproductive rights.

Finally, we invest in working people whose pay does not keep up with their rising costs. They struggle to deal with healthcare, prescription drugs, and childcare.

We invest an additional $1.2 billion to help working people find good-paying jobs and to protect and empower them in the workplace. That includes $69 million more for at least 500 new investigators at the Wage and Hour Division to combat wage theft and to help working people receive their full pay.

I am also proud of the new initiatives we are introducing. We provide $150 million for community colleges and other 4-year institutions to train working people for in-demand industries. For too long, working people and middle-class families have been shortchanged, and we are moving ambitiously to make sure that we provide every individual with a better chance at a better life.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CLEAVER). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. We are moving ambitiously to make sure that we provide every individual with a better chance at a better life because we believe that that is our obligation as Members of Congress.

Once again, I want to say thank you to the ranking member, Mr. COLE; to the chair, Mrs. LOWEY; to the ranking member of the full committee, Ms. GRANGER; and to all the subcommittee members who worked so hard in putting this effort together.

And a thank you to the staff who have worked so hard: for the majority, Brad Allen, Jared Bass, Jennifer Cama, Robin Juliano, Jaclyn Kilroy, Laurie Mignone, Stephen Steigleder, and Philip Tizzani; and for the minority, Susan Ross and Kathryn Salmon.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chair, I thank Ranking Member GRANGER and Chairwoman LOWEY both for their leadership and expertise throughout this process.

I also acknowledge the work of Chairman VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I am grateful for Mr. VISCLOSKY's dedication to our U.S. servicemembers and our national security and for his willingness to listen and work with us to put together this bill. I very much appreciate the bipartisan way in which the gentleman has managed the Defense Subcommittee. It has been an honor to work with him, and I look forward to finishing our work on time.

There is a lot of good work in this bill. However, the United States faces an increasingly challenging geopolitical landscape, one that requires a strong U.S. military to help maintain global peace and stability.

While we have been at war in the Middle East for nearly two decades, other regions of the world have been watching us and chipping away at our military superiority. Unfortunately, the funding levels recommended in this bill are inadequate to enable us to address the needs of our military and maintain our superiority over our adversaries.

The fiscal year 2020 Defense bill before the House today includes $622 billion in base funding and another $68 billion in overseas contingency operations, or OCO, funding, for a total of $690 billion. The amount is roughly $8 billion less than the request.

This funding level is not adequate to address the myriad of issues that we face around the world, including from an increasingly aggressive Russia. Just last week, a Russian destroyer came dangerously and recklessly close to one of our vessels in the Philippine Sea.

Shortchanging defense funding would send the wrong message to our adversaries. Let's be clear: We do not want a fair fight. Funding the Department to ensure our advantage against any threat is the best deterrent to war.

In addition to the low funding levels in the bill, it includes a number of troubling provisions adopted in committee, including a new restriction on the Department's ability to provide lawful assistance to other agencies in combating the real crisis on our southern border.

We cannot continue to ignore the reality along our southern border. The sheer numbers of people coming across our borders, in the hundreds of thousands, now require the use of military bases to house migrants.

The situation is untenable, and the Congress must update our immigration laws to make the process more rational and enforceable. Restricting the President's ability to address the crisis will only make the problem worse and put more people at risk as they embark on a dangerous journey.

I am also concerned with the language striking the Authorization for Use of Military Force. This provision would repeal the current authorization 240 days after enactment. This is a serious topic that needs to be debated by the authorizing committees. Including this language in an appropriations bill with little debate and no committee hearings or witnesses is not the correct way to address this matter. Broadcasting to our enemies the stop date of any military operation is reckless and irresponsible.

Then there is the issue of numbers. In divided government, bipartisanship is essential. Unfortunately, until we reach agreement on the top-line spending levels that the President will also support, I remain concerned that the Defense funding bill will be crafted in an environment in which we have no budgetary certainty. Without a top-line budget agreement, and a 2-year deal with the House, the Senate, and the White House to relieve the budget caps put in place by the Budget Control Act, we are not making spending decisions based in reality.

If we cannot come to an agreement on a budget caps deal, we face sequestration in the coming year. The impacts would reverse all the progress on readiness and modernization we have achieved over the last 2 years. Sequestration would cut $20 billion from the Navy and $29 billion from the Air Force, and it would stop 100 Army programs.

We need all the parties to come together at the table now to make the tough but critical budget decisions. We know all too well how devastating budgetary ambiguity and continuing resolutions can be for defense planning and the real-world impact it has on training, readiness, and quality-of-life issues. That is a recipe for disaster for both our military and the American people.

That is why I cannot support this bill at this time. I want to work with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to develop bills for fiscal year 2020 that meet our Nation's defense and border security priorities in a fiscally responsible manner.

Given the chairman's nature, I am sure that he will be an able partner and leader in any effort to strike a budget agreement and certainly happy to help avert sequestration.

Finally, I thank the staff on both sides of the aisle for their hard work. I appreciate their diligence.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY for her leadership, for yielding, and for her tireless work day and night on behalf of the American people.

As a member of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, I am really pleased to see such a comprehensive bill that strongly invests in our communities.

For example, there is a $150 million increase for HIV research at NIH and an $8 million increase to the Office of Minority Health to ensure decreases in health disparities for our communities of color. We have a $92 million increase to Historically Black Colleges and Universities' and Hispanic-Serving Institutions' undergraduate programs to help improve higher education access for our students of color.

Also, it is important to recognize the $65 million increase to the Education Innovation Research grants for computer science for young girls and students of color, and the $9 million increase for teen pregnancy prevention and the $114 million increase to Title X Family Planning, both programs providing evidence-based, comprehensive sex education.

Also, as the proud vice chair of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, we increased the Global Fund. It remains, of course, at 33 percent, sending an important signal, in terms of our leadership to international partners, that we intend for the United States to stay in the leadership to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

□ 1515

Let me just say, with regard to defense, yes, we did, and I want to thank those who have supported this effort to repeal the 2001 AUMF, Authorization to Use Military Force.

It was passed 3 days after the horrific tragedy of 9/11. It was 60 words. It has now allowed for the use of force over 41 times in 17 countries, unrelated to the terrible events of 9/11.

So, we need to do our job. We need to allow Congress to debate and make some decisions on a new AUMF.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield the gentlewoman from California an additional 1 minute.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, the point is we will have 8 months to debate a new authorization, depending on what this Congress determines should move forward as the Authorization to Use Military Force.

The 2001 was passed in 3 days. Certainly, 8 months gives us enough time to do our job. The Constitution requires us not to be missing in action.

We have the power of the purse, and we should use that because we have sent our young men and women into harm's way. They have done their job. They need to know now that, in the wars in which they are engaged, Congress has their back.

We should make some decisions on this, and it doesn't make any sense to

continue using this authorization on wars 18 years later.

Twenty percent of Members of Congress serving today were here in 2001. Members deserve to represent their constituents and to debate and to make sure their voices are heard also.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairwoman for yielding time.

I rise today in reluctant opposition to H.R. 2740, the four-bill fiscal 2020 appropriations package that includes the Energy and Water Development appropriations bill.

As ranking member of that subcommittee, I know there are several bipartisan priorities in the bill, but, unfortunately, the overall four-bill package is too flawed for me to be able to support it at this time.

First and foremost, these bills were developed using top-line funding levels that do not reflect a bipartisan, bicameral agreement.

The reality is that we are dealing with monopoly money here, and we all know that. These will not be the final numbers that come out whenever we reach an agreement.

The majority's budget framework also promotes the misguided notion that increases to defense spending must be matched or exceeded by increases in nondefense spending.

In the Energy and Water bill specifically, a bill that was roughly half defense and half nondefense spending in fiscal year 2019, the increase for nondefense programs is more than 1½ times the increase for defense programs.

While I support many of the nondefense programs in this bill, we need to know the broader budgetary context before we can decide whether individual programs are funded appropriately.

We must work together with the Senate and the White House and develop an agreement on overall spending caps. Only then can we write bills that can be passed by both Chambers and that the President will sign.

Speaking of the Energy and Water bill specifically, one of my highest priorities in this bill is the Department of Energy's nuclear energy program. The bill includes many good investments within that account, but, overall, the account is kept essentially flat from last year.

This decision is a bit perplexing. The bill's allocation is well above last year's, and the majority has stated an intent to focus on technologies to address climate change.

The subcommittee held several hearings, at which Members of both parties and witnesses discussed the necessity of advanced nuclear technologies in any kind of low-carbon energy future, yet the nuclear energy program does not share in the funding increases provided for almost all of the other nondefense programs. I am hopeful that, as the bill moves forward, we can address this issue and create a stronger bill.

The bill continues significant investments in our Nation's water resources infrastructure, including harbor maintenance activities.

Unfortunately, while the majority included additional funding for critical water storage projects, they also decided not to allow previous appropriated dollars to be put to good use.

The exclusion of the Shasta Dam and Reservoir Enlargement Project amounts to throwing away a key opportunity to enhance water security in the drought-prone West.

The full House should have been allowed to consider the Calvert amendment to correct this problem in the bill.

While the majority has referred to funding increases for the National Nuclear Security Administration, the truth is the bill does not sufficiently prioritize activities to maintain and modernize our nuclear weapons stockpile.

The Weapons Activities program is $648 million below the budget request. That is more than half a billion dollars below the budget request. As detailed in the Statement of Administration Policy, these cuts to the budget request will delay efforts to improve safety and security features and disrupt alignment with the Department of Defense's plans.

Since this delay typically leads to increases, reduced spending does not actually save money; it costs money. We must make the investments necessary to invest in a safe, reliable, and effective stockpile.

Finally, I am disappointed that the bill does not include any funding to advance the Yucca Mountain licensing application process and, instead, offers a false promise of interim storage as a solution to the nuclear waste issue.

Funding for interim storage alone cannot solve the issue of nuclear waste disposal, especially since current law strictly limits Federal action in this area.

Additionally, interim storage locations will be much more difficult to site if there are no assurances of a permanent disposal, as the interim sites would become de facto permanent sites.

The Governor of New Mexico recently raised this very point in expressing her concerns about a private interim storage site proposed to be located in her State.

Continuing the licensing process is a necessary step to establish a permanent repository for our Nation's defense and commercial nuclear waste.

Over the past few decades, electricity consumers across the country have paid roughly $41 billion, with accrued interest, into the Nuclear Waste Fund for permanent disposal of nuclear waste. Due to the political decision to halt advancement of a permanent repository, however, it is the taxpayers—not ratepayers but taxpayers—in all 435 congressional districts who currently are paying $2.2 million a day, more than $800 million per year, to cover the cost of temporary onsite storage.

My colleague from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) filed an amendment to address this, but it was not allowed. We have had strong bipartisan support in the past for this issue.

Despite our disagreements over the issues that I have mentioned, I want to close by thanking Chairwoman KAPTUR and the majority staff and my staff for their dedication and hard work on this bill.

Ms. KAPTUR and I have worked together on the Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee for several years now; and, while we don't agree on every issue, I value our friendship and continue to appreciate the collegial and cooperative tradition of the subcommittee.

I would also like to thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER of the full committee for their leadership and support for the important programs in the Energy and Water bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairwoman for yielding, and I want to say I thank the chair and I thank Ms. GRANGER for her leadership and working with the chair, Mrs. LOWEY, on getting these bills to the floor.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, albeit on leave, I am very proud of this committee. This committee is probably the most critical committee in the sense that, if it doesn't get its work done, we shut down the government. No other committee can say that, luckily.

But I am pleased, as the majority leader, to say that it has been my intent, working with the chair and the ranking member, to complete this appropriations process in a timely fashion.

Mr. Chair, the new Democratic majority began this Congress in the middle of a damaging government shutdown. Even though we had a bipartisan agreement on spending levels—which we don't yet have—and the Republicans held both Chambers of Congress and the executive, they failed a fundamental responsibility of funding all of government. And, as a result, we had a partial shutdown.

This week, the Democratic majority, working with the Republican minority in the House—and I had the privilege of serving with Ms. GRANGER actively on the committee—is moving the first four appropriations bills to the floor for consideration, with passage expected early next week.

It is my hope that, by moving through this process, we can help prevent a shutdown and, rationally, adopt the priorities of this country, both from a national security standpoint

and from a national security standpoint on domestic investments.

The bills that are included in this package show our commitment to a stronger military, supporting critical research to combat diseases, more educational opportunities for our people, prioritizing diplomacy and more robust water and energy infrastructure, and a more accountable government.

It is a funding package for the people. I am particularly proud of the Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies bill. In my estimate, it is the best I have had the opportunity to vote for throughout my career.

It supports a more competitive workforce, advances healthcare research and access, stands up for women's health, and invests in future generations by funding important educational initiatives; such as, full-service community schools, a Special Olympics that provides so many opportunities to those with intellectual disabilities, and after-school programming.

These are all critical programs for our national security that President Trump has proposed, unfortunately, eliminating.

Moreover, the Energy and Water bill before us supports the Chesapeake Bay Oyster Restoration Project, which is important to our State, but also important to one of America's great estuaries.

We are doing all that while bringing the package of appropriations bills to the floor under a rule that allows for genuine bipartisan debate and amendment.

As I have said before, the House intends to do its job by passing all 12 appropriations bills before the end of June so that we have ample time to go to conference with the Senate and complete them before the end of the fiscal year.

That will be a historic step if we, together, can accomplish it. The Democratic-led House ended the Trump shutdown earlier this year. And the Democratic-led House is going to do its part to prevent another Trump shutdown in October.

Let me reiterate, though, that we want to do it in a bipartisan way. Again, I thank the chair and the ranking member for being such constructive, positive participants in this process.

The best way to accomplish our objective, though, is for House and Senate Democrats and Republicans to reach agreement before the fall on lifting the sequester caps based on the principle of parity while, at the same time, extending or eliminating the debt limit.

I talked to Senator MCCONNELL in January. Both he and I agreed that we ought to get a caps agreement.

I regret that we have not done that, so we are proceeding under a deemed number. That is not the perfect way to do it, but it is the only way we had available to us to get our work done.

I observe that Mr. SHELBY, who is the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, for my Republican friends, indicated he thought he might well follow the House and deem numbers. As a practical matter, that is the only way to do it absent agreement.

Agreement on top-line numbers will make it easier for the House and Senate to agree on individual appropriations bills that can be sent to the President's desk.

Together, we have a responsibility to make the investments the American people have entrusted us to make. I realize that we do not all agree, but we ought to, as a democratic body, decide that we will vote on our disagreements and we will resolve those by vote, as we did when the Republican side was in charge.

And, very frankly, we disagreed with many of those bills, but they became law, five of them. And, as a result, we funded the majority of the expenditures in the last year, even though we shut down most of the agencies of government at the end of the year into this year.

So, Mr. Chair, I would urge my friends to pursue this debate in an orderly fashion, realizing that we couldn't make all 600 amendments in order, but also realizing that we will have an opportunity to debate the equities that we think are important, come to a decision, and pass those bills to the Senate.

Hopefully, the Senate will pass them, and we will have conferences. Some Members don't know what conferences are.

When I started on the Appropriations Committee in 1983, and in the 23 years thereafter—in the early years, we really had conferences, and all the members of the subcommittee were members of the conference. And we met with the Senate; we debated back and forth; and we came out with the compromised bills.

When I started on the Appropriations Committee, there were really no Republicans and no Democrats. One may think that is a surprising statement. All were advocates. Some had different points of view, but they were advocates of making sure that we funded our government in a rational, democratic way, which means the majority will rule, as it did last year.

So, I urge my colleagues: Let us do our business. We will have differences, but do not allow those differences to undermine the ability of this House to operate in a rational, constructive manner.

□ 1530

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON).

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Chairman, I thank distinguished Ranking Member GRANGER for her strong leadership on the committee and for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to call attention to a serious issue of mismanagement between the Community Development Institute, known by its acronym, CDI, and the Office of Head Start.

I wholeheartedly support the Head Start program, and I know it has the power to change lives. In fact, my mother is a retired Head Start teacher, and I know the impact on her students was profound.

However, I have also seen, firsthand, the damage that can quickly happen to a community when proper oversight is not conducted over local Head Start programs, especially once CDI assumes control.

In Cabarrus County, my home county in the Eighth District of North Carolina, we have witnessed CDI continuously demonstrate an inability to ensure the federally mandated guidelines outlined in the Head Start Act are met.

While I have been impressed by the new Head Start national Director, Dr. Deborah Bergeron, I adamantly believe Congress needs to exercise more oversight when it comes to Head Start and CDI—not just in my congressional district, but across the Nation.

I would like to ask Congresswoman DELAURO to work with me to make sure Head Start and CDI are held accountable and ensure the most vulnerable children in our communities receive the best preschool education possible.

Ms. DELAURO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUDSON. I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman and I have had these conversations, and I appreciate being able to speak with him.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON) for bringing attention to this critical issue. I proudly support increased access to Head Start for all children, which is why this bill provides an increase of $1.5 billion for this important program.

Mr. Chairman, let me commit to working with the gentleman and the agency to get to the bottom of this issue that has impacted the children in his district and prevented access to high-quality early childhood education.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Chair, I look forward to working with the gentlewoman and my other colleagues to protect the Head Start program and ensure this does not happen again in my district, but I also want to help make sure it doesn't happen to any child who is denied access to these vital education programs.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the chairwoman of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chair of the committee for her leadership throughout our appropriations process. We now have a funding bill on the floor

this week that makes critical investments and advances American values.

I want to touch on the part of the State and Foreign Operations bill that deals with support for the Venezuelan people. I am thrilled with the support in the bill for Venezuela, for her people, because the Venezuelan people are enduring an unimaginable onslaught of hunger, danger, and escalating economic pain, and America cannot stand idly by.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee and the Representative with the largest Venezuelan population in the United States, I am thrilled that the bill has language that allocates aid to Colombia to assist communities that are impacted by refugee and migrant populations fleeing the despotic Maduro regime.

Congresswoman SHALALA and I visited Colombia and met with starving and impoverished Venezuelans and saw, firsthand, the need for this funding. We saw the blocked bridges and met with Venezuelans shot by their own military to prevent them from delivering humanitarian aid to their own people.

The bill also includes funding for democracy promotion, human rights, and civil society programs in Venezuela, and I was proud to work with the chairwoman to include this vital funding.

Perhaps most important is what this bill does not do, what it does not contain, which is the traditional prohibition on funds being provided to the central Government of Venezuela, with the clear hope that we might have a cooperating regime to work with in the near future.

The U.S. rightfully recognizes Juan Guaido as the legitimate interim President of Venezuela.

Viva Venezuela. We must continue to work to make sure that she can transition to a democracy and the vibrant nation that she once was.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO).

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time.

Mr. Chair, we stand at a moment in history. Seventy years after the end of World War II and 30 years after the end of the Cold War, the world is still battling authoritarianism. However, due to the increased global economic integration, authoritarian states have begun to utilize practices of economic coercion and predatory lending to take advantage of developing nations.

These vulnerable countries are presented with funding for major development projects, which ultimately lead to unrepayable debt. When these governments cannot fulfill their financial obligations, they are forced to give up strategic ports and lands that can now be used by the authoritarian regimes to achieve diplomatic and strategic aims that threaten democracies and stability.

At the same time, we face the challenge and opportunity of leading the global effort to combat extreme poverty and disease, with an increasing recognition that public investment and grants alone are insufficient for the task.

To tackle these issues, I worked with my colleagues last Congress to pass the new U.S. Development Finance Corporation. This critical tool put America and her allies in the position to counter economic coercion by ensuring that our government maximizes the impact of our resources through a coordinated strategy that prioritizes the mobilization of private capital through a variety of investment structures and partnerships.

Additionally, the DFC will work much more closely with our lead development agency, USAID, and ensure we focus on sustainable development and allowing countries to make the transition from aid to trade through investments in infrastructure.

As the implementation of the new DFC continues, I look forward to engaging with my colleagues and providing this new entity with the sufficient funding and flexibility it needs to achieve our Nation's foreign policy goals.

I applaud Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER's support for the new DFC. I would also like to thank my colleagues ADAM SMITH, HAL ROGERS, and JEFF FORTENBERRY for their support and engagement on this critical issue.

It is paramount that we get this policy right to show America's commitment and continued leadership in forging strong foreign policy that benefits all.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Before I close, I would like to thank the staff for their tireless work, particularly Steve Marchese, Craig Higgins, Erin Kolodjeski, Dean Koulouris, Jason Wheelock, Jean Kwon, Marin Stein, Clelia Alvarado, Liz Leibowitz, and Wendy Coursen. And all those whom I didn't include, I thank all the other staff who have been so really remarkable in this very important work.

With this bill, we have forged a vision that stands in stark contrast to the reckless austerity of recent years and the bleak view presented in the administration's budget request. This is a bill for the people. It will strengthen communities, improve lives, and help repair our standing in the world, and I urge support.

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

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BRINDISI). All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

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 House Report 116–109, shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 2740

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 ''Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2020''.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, 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, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (referred to in this Act as ''WIOA'') and the National Apprenticeship Act, $3,977,615,000, plus reimbursements, shall be available. Of the amounts provided:

(1) for grants to States for adult employment and training activities, youth activities, and dislocated worker employment and training activities, $2,967,360,000 as follows:

(A) $900,000,000 for adult employment and training activities, of which $188,000,000 shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, and of which $712,000,000 shall be available for the period October 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021;

(B) $964,000,000 for youth activities, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021; and

(C) $1,103,360,000 for dislocated worker employment and training activities, of which $243,360,000 shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, and of which $860,000,000 shall be available for the period October 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021:

Provided, That the funds available for allotment to outlying areas to carry out subtitle B of title I of the WIOA shall not be subject to the requirements of section 127(b)(1)(B)(ii) of such Act; and

(2) for national programs, $1,010,255,000 as follows:

(A) $370,859,000 for the dislocated workers assistance national reserve, of which $170,859,000 shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021, and of which $200,000,000 shall be available for the period October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021: Provided, That funds provided to carry out section 132(a)(2)(A) of the WIOA may be used to provide assistance to a State for statewide or local use in order to address cases where there have been worker dislocations across multiple sectors or across multiple local areas and such workers remain dislocated; coordinate the State workforce development plan with emerging economic development needs; and train such eligible dislocated workers: Provided further, That funds provided to carry out sections 168(b) and 169(c) of the WIOA may be used for technical assistance and demonstration projects, respectively, that provide assistance to new entrants in the workforce and incumbent workers: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 168(b) of the WIOA, of the funds provided under this subparagraph, the Secretary of Labor (referred to in this title

as ''Secretary'') may reserve not more than 7 percent of such funds to provide technical assistance and carry out additional activities related to the transition to the WIOA: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this subparagraph, $150,000,000 shall be for training and employment assistance under sections 168(b), 169(c) (notwithstanding the 10 percent limitation in such section) and 170 of the WIOA for the purpose of developing, offering, or improving educational or career training programs at community colleges, defined as public institutions of higher education, as described in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act and at which the associate's degree is primarily the highest degree awarded, with other eligible institutions of higher education, as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act, eligible to participate through consortia, with community colleges as the lead grantee: Provided further, That the Secretary shall follow the requirements for the program in the committee report accompanying this Act: Provided further, That any grant funds used for apprenticeships shall be used to support only apprenticeship programs registered under the National Apprenticeship Act and as referred to in Section 3(7)(B) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act;

(B) $55,000,000 for Native American programs under section 166 of the WIOA, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021;

(C) $98,896,000 for migrant and seasonal farmworker programs under section 167 of the WIOA, including $91,722,000 for formula grants (of which not less than 70 percent shall be for employment and training services), $6,588,000 for migrant and seasonal housing (of which not less than 70 percent shall be for permanent housing), and $586,000 for other discretionary purposes, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law or related regulation, the Department of Labor shall take no action limiting the number or proportion of eligible participants receiving related assistance services or discouraging grantees from providing such services;

(D) $127,500,000 for YouthBuild activities as described in section 171 of the WIOA, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021;

(E) $100,000,000 for ex-offender activities, under the authority of section 169 of the WIOA, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021: Provided, That of this amount, $25,000,000 shall be for competitive grants to national and regional intermediaries for activities that prepare young, formerly incarcerated individuals, including those who have dropped out of school or other educational programs, with a priority for projects serving high-crime, high-poverty areas;

(F) $8,000,000 for the Workforce Data Quality Initiative, under the authority of section 169 of the WIOA, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021; and

(G) $250,000,000, to expand opportunities through apprenticeships only registered under the National Apprenticeship Act and as referred to in section 3(7)(B) of the WIOA, to be available to the Secretary to carry out activities through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts and other arrangements, with States and other appropriate entities, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021: Provided further, That of the funds provided to carry out this subparagraph, not less than 20 percent shall be for making competitive contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements to national apprenticeship intermediaries, not less than 20 percent shall be for competitive contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements to local apprenticeship intermediaries, and not less than 50 percent shall be used to fund grants to States.

JOB CORPS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

To carry out subtitle C of title I of the WIOA, including Federal administrative expenses, the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, the construction, alteration, and repairs of buildings and other facilities, and the purchase of real property for training centers as authorized by the WIOA, $1,868,655,000, plus reimbursements, as follows:

(1) $1,603,325,000 for Job Corps Operations, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021;

(2) $233,000,000 for construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of Job Corps Centers, which shall be available for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2023, and which may include the acquisition, maintenance, and repair of major items of equipment: Provided, That the Secretary may transfer up to 15 percent of such funds to meet the operational needs of such centers or to achieve administrative efficiencies: Provided further, That any funds transferred pursuant to the preceding provision shall not be available for obligation after June 30, 2021: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer; and

(3) $32,330,000 for necessary expenses of Job Corps, which shall be available for obligation for the period October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020:

Provided, That no funds from any other appropriation shall be used to provide meal services at or for Job Corps centers.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

To carry out title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (referred to in this Act as ''OAA''), $463,800,000, which shall be available for the period April 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, and may be recaptured and reobligated in accordance with section 517(c) of the OAA.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

For payments during fiscal year 2020 of trade adjustment benefit payments and allowances under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and section 246 of that Act; and for training, employment and case management services, allowances for job search and relocation, and related State administrative expenses under part II of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974, and including benefit payments, allowances, training, employment and case management services, and related State administration provided pursuant to section 231(a) of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 and section 405(a) of the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, $680,000,000 together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent appropriation for payments for any period subsequent to September 15, 2020: Provided, That notwithstanding section 502 of this Act, any part of the appropriation provided under this heading may remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year pursuant to the authorities of section 245(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2317(c)).

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

For authorized administrative expenses, $84,066,000, together with not to exceed $3,381,695,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund (''the Trust Fund''), of which:

(1) $2,618,230,000 from the Trust Fund is for grants to States for the administration of State unemployment insurance laws as authorized under title III of the Social Security Act (including not less than $175,000,000 to carry out reemployment services and eligibility assessments under section 306 of such Act, any claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits, may be eligible for such services and assessments: Provided, That of such amount, $117,000,000 is specified for grants under section 306 of the Social Security Act and is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(E)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and $58,000,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(E)(i)(II) of such Act; and $9,000,000 for continued support of the Unemployment Insurance Integrity Center of Excellence), the administration of unemployment insurance for Federal employees and for ex-service members as authorized under 5 U.S.C. 8501–8523, and the administration of trade readjustment allowances, reemployment trade adjustment assistance, and alternative trade adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 and under section 231(a) of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 and section 405(a) of the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, and shall be available for obligation by the States through December 31, 2020, except that funds used for automation shall be available for Federal obligation through December 31, 2020, and for State obligation through September 30, 2022, or, if the automation is being carried out through consortia of States, for State obligation through September 30, 2026, and for expenditure through September 30, 2027, and funds for competitive grants awarded to States for improved operations and to conduct in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews and provide reemployment services and referrals to training, as appropriate, shall be available for Federal obligation through December 31, 2020, and for obligation by the States through September 30, 2022, and funds for the Unemployment Insurance Integrity Center of Excellence shall be available for obligation by the State through September 30, 2021, and funds used for unemployment insurance workloads experienced through September 30, 2020 shall be available for Federal obligation through December 31, 2020: Provided further, That of the funds available under this paragraph for grants to States for administering claims under State unemployment compensation laws that remain unallocated at the end of the fiscal year as a result of state workloads in administering such claims not supporting the allocation, the Secretary shall use such funds (other than funds specified for other activities in this paragraph) for supplemental grant funding opportunities to States in order to improve operations and modernize State Unemployment Insurance systems and such funds shall remain available for Federal obligation through December 31, 2020;

(2) $12,000,000 from the Trust Fund is for national activities necessary to support the administration of the Federal-State unemployment insurance system;

(3) $658,587,000 from the Trust Fund, together with $21,413,000 from the General Fund of the Treasury, is for grants to States in accordance with section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act, and shall be available for Federal obligation for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021;

(4) $22,318,000 from the Trust Fund is for national activities of the Employment Service, including administration of the work opportunity tax credit under section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the provision of technical assistance and staff training under the Wagner-Peyser Act;

(5) $70,560,000 from the Trust Fund is for the administration of foreign labor certifications and related activities under the Immigration and Nationality Act and related laws, of which $56,278,000 shall be available for the Federal administration of such activities, and $14,282,000 shall be available for grants to States for the administration of such activities; and

(6) $62,653,000 from the General Fund is to provide workforce information, national electronic tools, and one-stop system building under the Wagner-Peyser Act and shall be available for Federal obligation for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021:

Provided, That to the extent that the Average Weekly Insured Unemployment (''AWIU'') for fiscal year 2020 is projected by the Department of Labor to exceed 1,758,000, an additional $28,600,000 from the Trust Fund shall be available for obligation for every 100,000 increase in the AWIU level (including a pro rata amount for any increment less than 100,000) to carry out title III of the Social Security Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this Act that are allotted to a State to carry out activities under title III of the Social Security Act may be used by such State to assist other States in carrying out activities under such title III if the other States include areas that have suffered a major disaster declared by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act: Provided further, That the Secretary may use funds appropriated for grants to States under title III of the Social Security Act to make payments on behalf of States for the use of the National Directory of New Hires under section 453(j)(8) of such Act: Provided further, That the Secretary may use funds appropriated for grants to States under title III of the Social Security Act to make payments on behalf of States to the entity operating the State Information Data Exchange System: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this Act which are used to establish a national one-stop career center system, or which are used to support the national activities of the Federal-State unemployment insurance, employment service, or immigration programs, may be obligated in contracts, grants, or agreements with States and non-State entities: Provided further, That States awarded competitive grants for improved operations under title III of the Social Security Act, or awarded grants to support the national activities of the Federal-State unemployment insurance system, may award subgrants to other States and non-State entities under such grants, subject to the conditions applicable to the grants: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this Act for activities authorized under title III of the Social Security Act and the Wagner-Peyser Act may be used by States to fund integrated Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service automation efforts, notwithstanding cost allocation principles prescribed under the final rule entitled ''Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards'' at part 200 of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations: Provided further, That the Secretary, at the request of a State participating in a consortium with other States, may reallot funds allotted to such State under title III of the Social Security Act to other States participating in the consortium or to the entity operating the Unemployment Insurance Information Technology Support Center in order to carry out activities that benefit the administration of the unemployment compensation law of the State making the request: Provided further, That the Secretary may collect fees for the costs associated with additional data collection, analyses, and reporting services relating to the National Agricultural Workers Survey requested by State and local governments, public and private institutions of higher education, and nonprofit organizations and may utilize such sums, in accordance with the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, for the National Agricultural Workers Survey infrastructure, methodology, and data to meet the information collection and reporting needs of such entities, which shall be credited to this appropriation and shall remain available until September 30, 2021, for such purposes.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

For repayable advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund as authorized by sections 905(d) and 1203 of the Social Security Act, and to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund as authorized by section 9501(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and for nonrepayable advances to the revolving fund established by section 901(e) of the Social Security Act, to the Unemployment Trust Fund as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8509, and to the ''Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances'' account, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2021.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For expenses of administering employment and training programs, $108,674,000, together with not to exceed $49,982,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Employee Benefits Security Administration, $183,155,000, of which up to $3,000,000 shall be made available through September 30, 2021, for the procurement of expert witnesses for enforcement litigation.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION FUND

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (''Corporation'') is authorized to make such expenditures, including financial assistance authorized by subtitle E of title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, within limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by 31 U.S.C. 9104, as may be necessary in carrying out the program, including associated administrative expenses, through September 30, 2020, for the Corporation: Provided, That none of the funds available to the Corporation for fiscal year 2020 shall be available for obligations for administrative expenses in excess of $452,858,000: Provided further, That to the extent that the number of new plan participants in plans terminated by the Corporation exceeds 100,000 in fiscal year 2020, an amount not to exceed an additional $9,200,000 shall remain available until expended for obligations for administrative expenses for every 20,000 additional terminated participants: Provided further, That obligations in excess of the amounts provided for administrative expenses in this paragraph may be incurred and shall remain available until expended for obligation for unforeseen and extraordinary pre-termination or termination expenses or extraordinary multiemployer program related expenses after approval by the Office of Management and Budget and notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That to the extent the Corporation's expenses exceed $250,000 for the provision of credit or identity monitoring to affected individuals upon suffering a security incident or privacy breach, an additional amount shall remain available until expended for obligations for such expenses, not to exceed an additional $100 per affected individual.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Wage and Hour Division, including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, $298,131,000.

OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Labor-Management Standards, $40,187,000.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, $120,000,000.

OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, $118,609,000, together with $2,173,000 which may be expended from the Special Fund in accordance with sections 39(c), 44(d), and 44(j) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the payment of compensation, benefits, and expenses (except administrative expenses) accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year authorized by 5 U.S.C. 81; continuation of benefits as provided for under the heading ''Civilian War Benefits'' in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1944; section 5(f) of the War Claims Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2012); obligations incurred under the War Hazards Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and 50 percent of the additional compensation and benefits required by section 10(h) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, $234,600,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for the payment of compensation and other benefits for any period subsequent to August 15 of the current year, for deposit into and to assume the attributes of the Employees' Compensation Fund established under 5 U.S.C. 8147(a): Provided, That amounts appropriated may be used under 5 U.S.C. 8104 by the Secretary to reimburse an employer, who is not the employer at the time of injury, for portions of the salary of a re-employed, disabled beneficiary: Provided further, That balances of reimbursements unobligated on September 30, 2019, shall remain available until expended for the payment of compensation, benefits, and expenses: Provided further, That in addition there shall be transferred to this appropriation from the Postal Service and from any other corporation or instrumentality required under 5 U.S.C. 8147(c) to pay an amount for its fair share of the cost of administration, such sums as the Secretary determines to be the cost of administration for employees of such fair share entities through September 30, 2020: Provided further, That of those funds transferred to this account from the fair share entities to pay the cost of administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, $74,777,000 shall be made available to the Secretary as follows:

(1) For enhancement and maintenance of automated data processing systems operations and telecommunications systems, $24,540,000;

(2) For automated workload processing operations, including document imaging, centralized mail intake, and medical bill processing, $22,968,000;

(3) For periodic roll disability management and medical review, $25,535,000;

(4) For program integrity, $1,734,000; and

(5) The remaining funds shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts:

Provided further, That the Secretary may require that any person filing a notice of injury or a claim for benefits under 5 U.S.C. 81, or the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, provide as part of such notice and claim, such identifying information (including Social Security account number) as such regulations may prescribe.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

For carrying out title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, as amended by Public Law 107–275, $20,970,000, to remain available until expended.

For making after July 31 of the current fiscal year, benefit payments to individuals under title IV of such Act, for costs incurred in the current fiscal year, such amounts as may be necessary.

For making benefit payments under title IV for the first quarter of fiscal year 2021, $14,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION FUND

For necessary expenses to administer the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act, $59,846,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary may require that any person filing a claim for benefits under the Act provide as part of such claim such identifying information (including Social Security account number) as may be prescribed.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Such sums as may be necessary from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (the ''Fund''), to remain available until expended, for payment of all benefits authorized by section 9501(d)(1), (2), (6), and (7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and repayment of, and payment of interest on advances, as authorized by section 9501(d)(4) of that Act. In addition, the following amounts may be expended from the Fund for fiscal year 2020 for expenses of operation and administration of the Black Lung Benefits program, as authorized by section 9501(d)(5): not to exceed $38,246,000 for transfer to the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, ''Salaries and Expenses''; not to exceed $32,844,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, ''Salaries and Expenses''; not to exceed $330,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, ''Office of Inspector General''; and not to exceed $356,000 for payments into miscellaneous receipts for the expenses of the Department of the Treasury.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, $660,908,000, including not to exceed $123,233,000 which shall be the maximum amount available for grants to States under section 23(g) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (the ''Act''), which grants shall be no less than 50 percent of the costs of State occupational safety and health programs required to be incurred under plans approved by the Secretary under section 18 of the Act; and, in addition, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration may retain up to $499,000 per fiscal year of training institute course tuition and fees, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, and may utilize such sums for occupational safety and health training and education: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Secretary is authorized, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, to collect and retain fees for services provided to Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories, and may utilize such sums, in accordance with the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, to administer national and international laboratory recognition programs that ensure the safety of equipment and products used by workers in the workplace: Provided further, That $12,690,000 shall be available for Susan Harwood training grants, of which not less than $4,500,000 is for Susan Harwood Training Capacity Building Developmental grants, as described in Funding Opportunity Number SHTG–FY–16–02 (referenced in the notice of availability of funds published in the Federal Register on May 3, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 30568)) for program activities starting not later than September 30, 2020 and lasting for a period of 12 months: Provided further, That not more than $3,500,000 shall be for Voluntary Protection Programs.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, $417,290,000, including purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles, including up to $2,000,000 for mine rescue and recovery activities and not less than $10,537,000 for State assistance grants: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, not to exceed $750,000 may be collected by the National Mine Health and Safety Academy for room, board, tuition, and the sale of training materials, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, to be available for mine safety and health education and training activities: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Mine Safety and Health Administration is authorized to collect and retain up to $2,499,000 from fees collected for the approval and certification of equipment, materials, and explosives for use in mines, and may utilize such sums for such activities: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: Provided further, That the Mine Safety and Health Administration is authorized to promote health and safety education and training in the mining community through cooperative programs with States, industry, and safety associations: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to recognize the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association as a principal safety association and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, may provide funds and, with or without reimbursement, personnel, including service of Mine Safety and Health Administration officials as officers in local chapters or in the national organization: Provided further, That any funds available to the Department of Labor may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to provide for the costs of mine rescue and survival operations in the event of a major disaster.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, $600,800,000, together with not to exceed $65,000,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

In addition, $10,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2024, for costs associated with the physical move of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' headquarters, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and related costs, as well as relocation of the data center to a shared facility.

OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Office of Disability Employment Policy to provide leadership, develop policy and initiatives, and award grants furthering the objective of eliminating barriers to the training and employment of people with disabilities, $38,500,000.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for Departmental Management, including the hire of three passenger motor vehicles, $382,631,000, together with not to exceed $308,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund: Provided, That $89,825,000 for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs shall be available for obligation through December 31, 2020: Provided further, That funds available to the Bureau of International Labor Affairs may be used to administer or operate international labor activities, bilateral and multilateral technical assistance, and microfinance programs, by or through contracts, grants, subgrants and other arrangements: Provided further, That not more than $53,825,000 shall be for programs to combat exploitative child labor internationally and not less than $36,000,000 shall be used to implement model programs that address worker rights issues through technical assistance in countries with which the United States has free trade agreements or trade preference programs: Provided further, That $8,040,000 shall be used for program evaluation and shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2021: Provided further, That funds available for program evaluation may be used to administer grants for the purpose of evaluation: Provided further, That grants made for the purpose of evaluation shall be awarded through fair and open competition: Provided further, That funds available for program evaluation may be transferred to any other appropriate account in the Department for such purpose: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer: Provided further, That the funds available to the Women's Bureau may be used for grants to serve and promote the interests of women in the workforce: Provided further, That of the amounts made available to the Women's Bureau, not less than $4,994,000 shall be used for grants authorized by the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations Act.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Not to exceed $256,341,000 may be derived from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund to carry out the provisions of chapters 41, 42, and 43 of title 38, United States Code, of which:

(1) $180,000,000 is for Jobs for Veterans State grants under 38 U.S.C. 4102A(b)(5) to support disabled veterans' outreach program specialists under section 4103A of such title and local veterans' employment representatives under section 4104(b) of such title, and for the expenses described in section 4102A(b)(5)(C), which shall be available for obligation by the States through December 31, 2020, and not to exceed 3 percent for the necessary Federal expenditures for data systems and contract support to allow for the tracking of participant and performance information: Provided, That, in addition, such funds may be used to support such specialists and representatives in the provision of services to transitioning members of the Armed Forces who have participated in the Transition Assistance Program and have been identified as in need of intensive services, to members of the Armed Forces who are wounded, ill, or injured and receiving treatment in military treatment facilities or warrior transition units, and to the spouses or other family caregivers of such wounded, ill, or injured members;

(2) $29,379,000 is for carrying out the Transition Assistance Program under 38 U.S.C. 4113 and 10 U.S.C. 1144;

(3) $43,548,000 is for Federal administration of chapters 41, 42, and 43 of title 38, and sections 2021, 2021A and 2023 of title 38, United States Code: Provided, That, up to $500,000 may be used to carry out the Hire VETS Act (division O of Public Law 115–31); and

(4) $3,414,000 is for the National Veterans' Employment and Training Services Institute under 38 U.S.C. 4109:

Provided, That the Secretary may reallocate among the appropriations provided under paragraphs (1) through (4) above an amount not to exceed 3 percent of the appropriation from which such reallocation is made.

In addition, from the General Fund of the Treasury, $60,000,000 is for carrying out programs to assist homeless veterans and veterans at risk of homelessness who are transitioning

from certain institutions under sections 2021, 2021A, and 2023 of title 38, United States Code: Provided, That notwithstanding subsections (c)(3) and (d) of section 2023, the Secretary may award grants through September 30, 2020, to provide services under such section: Provided further, That services provided under sections 2021 or under 2021A may include, in addition to services to homeless veterans described in section 2002(a)(1), services to veterans who were homeless at some point within the 60 days prior to program entry or veterans who are at risk of homelessness within the next 60 days, and that services provided under section 2023 may include, in addition to services to the individuals described in subsection (e) of such section, services to veterans recently released from incarceration who are at risk of homelessness: Provided further, That notwithstanding paragraph (3) under this heading, funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used for data systems and contract support to allow for the tracking of participant and performance information: Provided further, That notwithstanding sections 2021(e)(2) and 2021A(f)(2) of title 38, United States Code, such funds shall be available for expenditure pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1553.

In addition, fees may be assessed and deposited in the HIRE Vets Medallion Award Fund pursuant to section 5(b) of the HIRE Vets Act, and such amounts shall be available to the Secretary to carry out the HIRE Vets Medallion Award Program, as authorized by such Act, and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That such sums shall be in addition to any other funds available for such purposes, including funds available under paragraph (3) of this heading: Provided further, That section 2(d) of division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–31; 38 U.S.C. 4100 note) shall not apply.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION

For necessary expenses for Department of Labor centralized infrastructure technology investment activities related to support systems and modernization, $37,000,000, which shall be available through September 30, 2021.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $90,461,000, together with not to exceed $5,660,000 which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for the Job Corps shall be used to pay the salary and bonuses of an individual, either as direct costs or any proration as an indirect cost, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 102. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for the Department of Labor in this Act may be transferred between a program, project, or activity, but no such program, project, or activity shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: Provided, That the transfer authority granted by this section shall be available only to meet emergency needs and shall not be used to create any new program or to fund any project or activity for which no funds are provided in this Act: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 103. In accordance with Executive Order 13126, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended for the procurement of goods mined, produced, manufactured, or harvested or services rendered, in whole or in part, by forced or indentured child labor in industries and host countries already identified by the United States Department of Labor prior to enactment of this Act.

SEC. 104. Except as otherwise provided in this section, none of the funds made available to the Department of Labor for grants under section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2916a) may be used for any purpose other than competitive grants for training individuals who are older than 16 years of age and are not currently enrolled in school within a local educational agency in the occupations and industries for which employers are using H–1B visas to hire foreign workers, and the related activities necessary to support such training.

SEC. 105. None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Employment and Training Administration'' shall be used by a recipient or subrecipient of such funds to pay the salary and bonuses of an individual, either as direct costs or indirect costs, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II. This limitation shall not apply to vendors providing goods and services as defined in Office of Management and Budget Circular A–133. Where States are recipients of such funds, States may establish a lower limit for salaries and bonuses of those receiving salaries and bonuses from subrecipients of such funds, taking into account factors including the relative cost-of-living in the State, the compensation levels for comparable State or local government employees, and the size of the organizations that administer Federal programs involved including Employment and Training Administration programs.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 106. (a) Notwithstanding section 102, the Secretary may transfer funds made available to the Employment and Training Administration by this Act, either directly or through a set-aside, for technical assistance services to grantees to ''Program Administration'' when it is determined that those services will be more efficiently performed by Federal employees: Provided, That this section shall not apply to section 171 of the WIOA.

(b) Notwithstanding section 102, the Secretary may transfer not more than 0.5 percent of each discretionary appropriation made available to the Employment and Training Administration by this Act to ''Program Administration'' in order to carry out program integrity activities relating to any of the programs or activities that are funded under any such discretionary appropriations: Provided, That notwithstanding section 102 and the preceding proviso, the Secretary may transfer not more than 0.5 percent of funds made available in paragraphs (1) and (2) of the ''Office of Job Corps'' account to paragraph (3) of such account to carry out program integrity activities related to the Job Corps program: Provided further, That funds transferred under the authority provided by this subsection shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2021.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 107. (a) The Secretary may reserve not more than 0.75 percent from each appropriation made available in this Act identified in subsection (b) in order to carry out evaluations of any of the programs or activities that are funded under such accounts. Any funds reserved under this section shall be transferred to ''Departmental Management'' for use by the Office of the Chief Evaluation Officer within the Department of Labor, and shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2021: Provided, That such funds shall only be available if the Chief Evaluation Officer of the Department of Labor submits a plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate describing the evaluations to be carried out 15 days in advance of any transfer.

(b) The accounts referred to in subsection (a) are: ''Training and Employment Services'', ''Job Corps'', ''Community Service Employment for Older Americans'', ''State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations'', ''Employee Benefits Security Administration'', ''Office of Workers' Compensation Programs'', ''Wage and Hour Division'', ''Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs'', ''Office of Labor Management Standards'', ''Occupational Safety and Health Administration'', ''Mine Safety and Health Administration'', ''Office of Disability Employment Policy'', funding made available to the ''Bureau of International Labor Affairs'' and ''Women's Bureau'' within the ''Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses'' account, and ''Veterans Employment and Training''.

SEC. 108. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may furnish through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other arrangements, up to $2,000,000 of excess personal property, at a value determined by the Secretary, to apprenticeship programs for the purpose of training apprentices in those programs.

SEC. 109. Funds made available in prior Acts under the heading ''Department of Labor—Employment and Training Administration—State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations'' for fiscal years 2015 through 2019 for automation acquisitions that are being carried out through consortia of States shall be available for expenditure for six fiscal years after the final fiscal year that such funds are available to incur new obligations.

SEC. 110. (a) The Act entitled ''An Act to create a Department of Labor'', approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736, chapter 141) shall be applied as if the following text is part of such Act: ''

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor is authorized to employ law enforcement officers or special agents to—

''(1) provide protection for the Secretary of Labor during the workday of the Secretary and during any activity that is preliminary or postliminary to the performance of official duties by the Secretary;

''(2) provide protection, incidental to the protection provided to the Secretary, to a member of the immediate family of the Secretary who is participating in an activity or event relating to the official duties of the Secretary;

''(3) provide continuous protection to the Secretary (including during periods not described in paragraph (1)) and to the members of the immediate family of the Secretary if there is a unique and articulable threat of physical harm, in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary; and

''(4) provide protection to the Deputy Secretary of Labor or another senior officer representing the Secretary of Labor at a public event if there is a unique and articulable threat of physical harm, in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary.

''(b) AUTHORITIES.—The Secretary of Labor may authorize a law enforcement officer or special agent employed under subsection (a), for the purpose of performing the duties authorized under subsection (a), to—

''(1) carry firearms;

''(2) make arrests without a warrant for any offense against the United States committed in the presence of such officer or special agent;

''(3) perform protective intelligence work, including identifying and mitigating potential threats and conducting advance work to review security matters relating to sites and events;

''(4) coordinate with local law enforcement agencies; and

''(5) initiate criminal and other investigations into potential threats to the security of the Secretary, in coordination with the Inspector General of the Department of Labor.

''(c) COMPLIANCE WITH GUIDELINES.—A law enforcement officer or special agent employed under subsection (a) shall exercise any authority provided under this section in accordance with any—

''(1) guidelines issued by the Attorney General; and

''(2) guidelines prescribed by the Secretary of Labor.''.

(b) This section shall be effective on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 111. The Secretary is authorized to dispose of or divest, by any means the Secretary determines appropriate, including an agreement or partnership to construct a new Job Corps center, all or a portion of the real property on which the Treasure Island Job Corps Center is situated. Any sale or other disposition will not be subject to any requirement of any Federal law or regulation relating to the disposition of Federal real property, including but not limited to subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 40 of the United States Code and subchapter V of chapter 119 of title 42 of the United States Code. The net proceeds of such a sale shall be transferred to the Secretary, which shall be available until expended to carry out the Job Corps Program on Treasure Island.

SEC. 112. Notwithstanding the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–287), the proceeds from the sale of any Job Corps facility under such Act shall be transferred to the Secretary pursuant to section 158(g) of the WIOA.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2020''.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

For carrying out titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act (referred to in this Act as the ''PHS Act'') with respect to primary health care and the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988, $1,676,522,000: Provided, That no more than $1,000,000 shall be available until expended for carrying out the provisions of section 224(o) of the PHS Act: Provided further, That no more than $120,000,000 shall be available until expended for carrying out subsections (g) through (n) and (q) of section 224 of the PHS Act, and for expenses incurred by the Department of Health and Human Services (referred to in this Act as ''HHS'') pertaining to administrative claims made under such law.

HEALTH WORKFORCE

For carrying out titles III, VII, and VIII of the PHS Act with respect to the health workforce, sections 1128E and 1921 of the Social Security Act, and the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, $1,244,942,000: Provided, That sections 751(j)(2) and 762(k) of the PHS Act and the proportional funding amounts in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 756(f) of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That for any program operating under section 751 of the PHS Act on or before January 1, 2009, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this title as the ''Secretary'') may hereafter waive any of the requirements contained in sections 751(d)(2)(A) and 751(d)(2)(B) of such Act for the full project period of a grant under such section: Provided further, That no funds shall be available for section 340G-1 of the PHS Act: Provided further, That fees collected for the disclosure of information under section 427(b) of the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986 and sections 1128E(d)(2) and 1921 of the Social Security Act shall be sufficient to recover the full costs of operating the programs authorized by such sections and shall remain available until expended for the National Practitioner Data Bank: Provided further, That funds transferred to this account to carry out section 846 and subpart 3 of part D of title III of the PHS Act may be used to make prior year adjustments to awards made under such section and subpart: Provided further, That $120,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the purposes of providing primary health services, assigning National Health Service Corps (''NHSC'') members to expand the delivery of substance use disorder treatment services, notwithstanding the assignment priorities and limitations under sections 333(a)(1)(D), 333(b), and 333A(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the PHS Act, and making payments under the NHSC Loan Repayment Program under section 338B of such Act: Provided further, That, within the amount made available in the previous proviso, $15,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the purposes of making payments under the NHSC Loan Repayment Program under section 338B of the PHS Act to individuals participating in such program who provide primary health services in Indian Health Service facilities, Tribally-Operated 638 Health Programs, and Urban Indian Health Programs (as those terms are defined by the Secretary), notwithstanding the assignment priorities and limitations under section 333(b) of such Act: Provided further, That for purposes of the previous two provisos, section 331(a)(3)(D) of the PHS Act shall be applied as if the term ''primary health services'' includes clinical substance use disorder treatment services, including those provided by masters level, licensed substance use disorder treatment counselors: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $20,000,000 shall be available to make grants to establish or expand optional community-based nurse practitioner fellowship programs that are accredited or in the accreditation process, with a preference for those in Federally Qualified Health Centers, for practicing postgraduate nurse practitioners in primary care or behavioral health.

Of the funds made available under this heading, $40,000,000 shall remain available until expended for grants to public institutions of higher education to expand or support graduate education for physicians provided by such institutions: Provided, That, in awarding such grants, the Secretary shall give priority to public institutions of higher education located in States with a projected primary care provider shortage in 2025, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That grants so awarded are limited to such public institutions of higher education in States in the top quintile of States with a projected primary care provider shortage in 2025, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the minimum amount of a grant so awarded to such an institution shall be not less than $1,000,000 per year: Provided further, That such a grant may be awarded for a period not to exceed 5 years: Provided further, That such a grant awarded with respect to a year to such an institution shall be subject to a matching requirement of non-Federal funds in an amount that is not less than 10 percent of the total amount of Federal funds provided in the grant to such institution with respect to such year.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

For carrying out titles III, XI, XII, and XIX of the PHS Act with respect to maternal and child health, title V of the Social Security Act, $972,751,000: Provided, That notwithstanding sections 502(a)(1) and 502(b)(1) of the Social Security Act, not more than $119,593,000 shall be available for carrying out special projects of regional and national significance pursuant to section 501(a)(2) of such Act and $10,276,000 shall be available for projects described in subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 501(a)(3) of such Act.

RYAN WHITE HIV/AIDS PROGRAM

For carrying out title XXVI of the PHS Act with respect to the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, $2,435,157,000, of which $2,009,200,000 shall remain available to the Secretary through September 30, 2022, for parts A and B of title XXVI of the PHS Act, and of which not less than $912,017,000 shall be for State AIDS Drug Assistance Programs under the authority of section 2616 or 311(c) of such Act: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, $175,000,000 shall be for the Minority AIDS Initiative under section 2693 of such Act, of which $56,664,000 shall be allocated under subsection (b)(2)(A) of such section and $74,376,000 shall be allocated under subsection (b)(2)(C) of such section: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $70,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available to the Secretary for carrying out a program of grants and contracts under title XXVI or section 311(c) of such Act focused on ending the nationwide HIV/AIDS epidemic, with any grants issued under such section 311(c) administered in conjunction with title XXVI of the PHS Act, including the limitation on administrative expenses.

HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS

For carrying out titles III and XII of the PHS Act with respect to health care systems, and the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005, $123,693,000, of which $122,000 shall be available until expended for facilities renovations at the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center.

RURAL HEALTH

For carrying out titles III and IV of the PHS Act with respect to rural health, section 427(a) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, and sections 711 and 1820 of the Social Security Act, $317,794,000, of which $59,000,000 from general revenues, notwithstanding section 1820(j) of the Social Security Act, shall be available for carrying out the Medicare rural hospital flexibility grants program: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading for Medicare rural hospital flexibility grants, $19,942,000 shall be available for the Small Rural Hospital Improvement Grant Program for quality improvement and adoption of health information technology and up to $1,000,000 shall be to carry out section 1820(g)(6) of the Social Security Act, with funds provided for grants under section 1820(g)(6) available for the purchase and implementation of telehealth services, including pilots and demonstrations on the use of electronic health records to coordinate rural veterans care between rural providers and the Department of Veterans Affairs electronic health record system: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 338J(k) of the PHS Act, $12,500,000 shall be available for State Offices of Rural Health: Provided further, That $10,000,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2022, to support the Rural Residency Development Program.

FAMILY PLANNING

For carrying out the program under title X of the PHS Act to provide for voluntary family planning projects, $400,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary shall carry out section 1001 of the PHS Act solely in accordance with any regulations or other conditions or instructions established by the Secretary pursuant to the authority under section 1006 of the PHS Act that applied as of January 18, 2017, to grants and contracts awarded under section 1001 of the PHS Act: Provided further, That amounts provided to said projects under such title shall not be expended for abortions, that all pregnancy counseling shall be nondirective, and that such amounts shall not be expended for any activity (including the publication or distribution of literature) that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal or candidate for public office.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

For program support in the Health Resources and Services Administration, $155,250,000: Provided, That funds made available under this heading may be used to supplement program support funding provided under the headings ''Primary Health Care'', ''Health Workforce'', ''Maternal and Child Health'', ''Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program'', ''Health Care Systems'', and ''Rural Health''.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND

For payments from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Trust Fund (the ''Trust Fund''), such sums as may be necessary for claims associated with vaccine-related injury or death with respect to vaccines administered after September 30, 1988, pursuant to subtitle 2 of title XXI of the PHS Act, to remain available until expended: Provided, That for necessary administrative expenses, not to exceed $11,200,000 shall be available from the Trust Fund to the Secretary.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

IMMUNIZATION AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES

For carrying out titles II, III, XVII, and XXI, and section 2821 of the PHS Act, titles II and IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act, with respect to immunization and respiratory diseases, $499,758,000.

HIV/AIDS, VIRAL HEPATITIS, SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, AND TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION

For carrying out titles II, III, XVII, and XXIII of the PHS Act with respect to HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis prevention, $1,335,197,000.

EMERGING AND ZOONOTIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII, and section 2821 of the PHS Act, titles II and IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act, with respect to emerging and zoonotic infectious diseases, $592,622,000: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading to pay for the transportation, medical care, treatment, and other related costs of persons quarantined or isolated under Federal or State quarantine law, up to $1,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION

For carrying out titles II, III, XI, XV, XVII, and XIX of the PHS Act with respect to chronic disease prevention and health promotion, $1,080,121,000: Provided, That funds made available under this heading may be available for making grants under section 1509 of the PHS Act for not less than 21 States, tribes, or tribal organizations: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $15,000,000 shall be available to continue and expand community specific extension and outreach programs to combat obesity in counties with the highest levels of obesity: Provided further, That the proportional funding requirements under section 1503(a) of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds made available under this heading.

BIRTH DEFECTS, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, DISABILITIES AND HEALTH

For carrying out titles II, III, XI, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to birth defects, developmental disabilities, disabilities and health, $161,560,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to health statistics, surveillance, health informatics, and workforce development, $603,897,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to environmental health, $226,350,000.

INJURY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to injury prevention and control, $697,559,000, of which $25,000,000 is provided for firearm injury and mortality prevention research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act, sections 101, 102, 103, 201, 202, 203, 301, and 501 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act, section 13 of the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act, and sections 20, 21, and 22 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, with respect to occupational safety and health, $346,300,000.

ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to administer the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act, $55,358,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this amount shall be available consistent with the provision regarding administrative expenses in section 151(b) of division B, title I of Public Law 106–554.

GLOBAL HEALTH

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to global health, $523,621,000, of which: (1) $128,421,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for international HIV/AIDS; and (2) $99,762,000 shall be available for global public health protection: Provided, That funds may be used for purchase and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries.

PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

For carrying out titles II, III, and XVII of the PHS Act with respect to public health preparedness and response, and for expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, nuclear, radiological, and chemical threats to civilian populations, $880,200,000: Provided, That the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this title as ''CDC'') or the Administrator of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry may detail staff without reimbursement for up to 180 days to support an activation of the CDC Emergency Operations Center, so long as the Director or Administrator, as applicable, provides a notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 15 days of the use of this authority and a full report within 30 days after use of this authority which includes the number of staff and funding level broken down by the originating center and number of days detailed.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For acquisition of real property, equipment, construction, installation, demolition, and renovation of facilities, $30,000,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2024: Provided, That in addition to the amount provided, for a new CDC research support building and all related material handling, utility, transportation, and personnel support infrastructure at the Chamblee campus, including necessary acquisition of real property, equipment, construction, demolition, installation, activation, renovation, and improvements, $225,000,000, which shall be derived by transfer from the Fund established by Public Law 110–161, division G, title II, section 223 and shall remain available until September 30, 2024: Provided further, That funds previously set aside by CDC for repair and upgrade of the Lake Lynn Experimental Mine and Laboratory shall be used to acquire a replacement mine safety research facility: Provided further, That in addition, the prior year unobligated balance of any amounts assigned to former employees in accounts of CDC made available for Individual Learning Accounts shall be credited to and merged with the amounts made available under this heading to support the replacement of the mine safety research facility.

CDC-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For carrying out titles II, III, XVII and XIX, and section 2821 of the PHS Act and for cross-cutting activities and program support for activities funded in other appropriations included in this Act for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, $163,570,000, of which up to $10,000,000 may be transferred to the reserve of the Working Capital Fund authorized under this heading in division F of Public Law 112–74: Provided, That paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b) of section 2821 of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading and in all other accounts of the CDC: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, $50,000,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund established by section 231 of division B of Public Law 115–245: Provided further, That any funds made available by this Act to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention may be used to support the purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of an aircraft for use and support of the activities of CDC: Provided further, That employees of CDC or the Public Health Service, both civilian and commissioned officers, detailed to States, municipalities, or other organizations under authority of section 214 of the PHS Act, or in overseas assignments, shall be treated as non-Federal employees for reporting purposes only and shall not be included within any personnel ceiling applicable to the Agency, Service, or HHS during the period of detail or assignment: Provided further, That CDC may use up to $10,000 from amounts appropriated to CDC in this Act for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Director of CDC: Provided further, That in addition, such sums as may be derived from authorized user fees, which shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: Provided further, That with respect to the previous proviso, authorized user fees from the Vessel Sanitation Program and the Respirator Certification Program shall be available through September 30, 2021.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to cancer, $6,249,165,000, of which up to $30,000,000 may be used for facilities repairs and improvements at the National Cancer Institute—Frederick Federally Funded Research and Development Center in Frederick, Maryland.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to cardiovascular, lung, and blood diseases, and blood and blood products, $3,658,822,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND CRANIOFACIAL RESEARCH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to dental and craniofacial diseases, $484,350,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to diabetes and digestive and kidney disease, $2,129,027,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to neurological disorders and stroke, $2,315,571,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to allergy and infectious diseases, $5,808,268,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to general medical sciences, $3,033,183,000, of which $1,146,821,000 shall be from funds available under section 241

of the PHS Act: Provided, That not less than $381,573,000 is provided for the Institutional Development Awards program.

EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to child health and human development, $1,580,084,000.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to eye diseases and visual disorders, $835,465,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to environmental health sciences, $812,570,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to aging, $3,286,107,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases, $634,637,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to deafness and other communication disorders, $497,590,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to nursing research, $170,958,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to alcohol abuse and alcoholism, $551,278,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to drug abuse, $1,489,237,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to mental health, $1,891,704,000.

NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to human genome research, $603,710,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOMEDICAL IMAGING AND BIOENGINEERING

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to biomedical imaging and bioengineering research, $408,498,000.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY AND INTEGRATIVE HEALTH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to complementary and integrative health, $153,632,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON MINORITY HEALTH AND HEALTH DISPARITIES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to minority health and health disparities research, $341,244,000.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

For carrying out the activities of the John E. Fogarty International Center (described in subpart 2 of part E of title IV of the PHS Act), $84,926,000.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to health information communications, $463,599,000: Provided, That of the amounts available for improvement of information systems, $4,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2020, the National Library of Medicine may enter into personal services contracts for the provision of services in facilities owned, operated, or constructed under the jurisdiction of the National Institutes of Health (referred to in this title as ''NIH'').

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCING TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the PHS Act with respect to translational sciences, $845,783,000: Provided, That up to $80,000,000 shall be available to implement section 480 of the PHS Act, relating to the Cures Acceleration Network.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

For carrying out the responsibilities of the Office of the Director, NIH, $2,049,992,000: Provided, That funding shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 29 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only: Provided further, That all funds credited to the NIH Management Fund shall remain available for one fiscal year after the fiscal year in which they are deposited: Provided further, That $165,000,000 shall be for the Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes study: Provided further, That $617,761,000 shall be available for the Common Fund established under section 402A(c)(1) of the PHS Act: Provided further, That of the funds provided, $10,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Director of the NIH: Provided further, That the Office of AIDS Research within the Office of the Director of the NIH may spend up to $8,000,000 to make grants for construction or renovation of facilities as provided for in section 2354(a)(5)(B) of the PHS Act: Provided further, That $25,000,000 shall be used to carry out section 404I of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 283K), relating to biomedical and behavioral research facilities.

In addition to other funds appropriated for the Common Fund established under section 402A(c) of the PHS Act, $12,600,000 is appropriated to the Common Fund from the 10-year Pediatric Research Initiative Fund described in section 9008 of title 26, United States Code, for the purpose of carrying out section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the PHS Act (relating to pediatric research), as authorized in the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For the study of, construction of, demolition of, renovation of, and acquisition of equipment for, facilities of or used by NIH, including the acquisition of real property, $200,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2024.

NIH INNOVATION ACCOUNT, CURES ACT

(including transfer of funds)

For necessary expenses to carry out the purposes described in section 1001(b)(4) of the 21st Century Cures Act, in addition to amounts available for such purposes in the appropriations provided to the NIH in this Act, $492,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts are appropriated pursuant to section 1001(b)(3) of such Act, are to be derived from amounts transferred under section 1001(b)(2)(A) of such Act, and may be transferred by the Director of the National Institutes of Health to other accounts of the National Institutes of Health solely for the purposes provided in such Act: Provided further, That upon a determination by the Director that funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso are not necessary for the purposes provided, such amounts may be transferred back to the Account: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

MENTAL HEALTH

For carrying out titles III, V, and XIX of the PHS Act with respect to mental health, the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Act, and section 224 of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014, $1,622,974,000: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, $70,887,000 shall be for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 520A(f)(2) of the PHS Act, no funds appropriated for carrying out section 520A shall be available for carrying out section 1971 of the PHS Act: Provided further, That in addition to amounts provided herein, $21,039,000 shall be available under section 241 of the PHS Act to supplement funds otherwise available for mental health activities and to carry out subpart I of part B of title XIX of the PHS Act to fund section 1920(b) technical assistance, national data, data collection and evaluation activities, and further that the total available under this Act for section 1920(b) activities shall not exceed 5 percent of the amounts appropriated for subpart I of part B of title XIX: Provided further, That up to 10 percent of the amounts made available to carry out the Children's Mental Health Services program may be used to carry out demonstration grants or contracts for early interventions with persons not more than 25 years of age at clinical high risk of developing a first episode of psychosis: Provided further, That section 520E(b)(2) of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds appropriated in this Act for fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That of the total amount each State receives for carrying out section 1911 of the PHS Act, the State shall expend at least 10 percent of such total amount to support evidence-based programs that address the needs of individuals with early serious mental illness, including psychotic disorders, regardless of the age at onset, and shall expend at least five percent of such total amount for evidence-based crisis care programs addressing the needs of individuals with serious mental illnesses and children with serious mental and emotional disturbances: Provided further, That $150,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2022, for grants to communities and community organizations who meet criteria for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics pursuant to section 223(a) of Public Law 113–93: Provided further, That none of the funds provided for section 1911 of the PHS Act shall be subject to section 241 of such Act.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

For carrying out titles III and V of the PHS Act with respect to substance abuse treatment, title XIX of such Act with respect to substance abuse treatment and prevention, and section 3203 of the Support for Patients and Communities Act, $3,761,056,000: Provided, That $1,500,000,000 shall be for State Opioid Response Grants for carrying out activities pertaining to opioids undertaken by the State agency responsible for administering the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant under subpart II of part B of title XIX of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–21 et seq.): Provided further, That of such amount $50,000,000 shall be made available to Indian Tribes or tribal organizations: Provided further, That 15 percent of the remaining amount shall be for the States with the highest mortality rate related to opioid use disorders: Provided further, That of the amounts provided for State Opioid Response Grants not more than 2 percent shall be available for Federal administrative expenses, training, technical assistance, and evaluation: Provided further, That of the amount not reserved by the previous three provisos, the Secretary shall make allocations to States, territories, and the District of Columbia according to a formula using national survey results that the Secretary determines are the most objective and reliable measure of drug use and drug-related deaths: Provided further, That the Secretary shall submit the formula methodology to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not less than 15 days prior to publishing

a Funding Opportunity Announcement: Provided further, That prevention and treatment activities funded through such grants may include education, treatment (including the provision of medication), behavioral health services for individuals in treatment programs, referral to treatment services, recovery support, and medical screening associated with such treatment: Provided further, That each State, as well as the District of Columbia, shall receive not less than $4,000,000: Provided further, That in addition to amounts provided herein, the following amounts shall be available under section 241 of the PHS Act: (1) $79,200,000 to carry out subpart II of part B of title XIX of the PHS Act to fund section 1935(b) technical assistance, national data, data collection and evaluation activities, and further that the total available under this Act for section 1935(b) activities shall not exceed 5 percent of the amounts appropriated for subpart II of part B of title XIX; and (2) $2,000,000 to evaluate substance abuse treatment programs: Provided further, That none of the funds provided for section 1921 of the PHS Act or State Opioid Response Grants shall be subject to section 241 of such Act.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

For carrying out titles III and V of the PHS Act with respect to substance abuse prevention, $212,469,000.

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND PROGRAM SUPPORT

For program support and cross-cutting activities that supplement activities funded under the headings ''Mental Health'', ''Substance Abuse Treatment'', and ''Substance Abuse Prevention'' in carrying out titles III, V, and XIX of the PHS Act and the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Act in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, $128,830,000: Provided, That in addition to amounts provided herein, $31,428,000 shall be available under section 241 of the PHS Act to supplement funds available to carry out national surveys on drug abuse and mental health, to collect and analyze program data, and to conduct public awareness and technical assistance activities: Provided further, That, in addition, fees may be collected for the costs of publications, data, data tabulations, and data analysis completed under title V of the PHS Act and provided to a public or private entity upon request, which shall be credited to this appropriation and shall remain available until expended for such purposes: Provided further, That amounts made available in this Act for carrying out section 501(o) of the PHS Act shall remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used to supplement program support funding provided under the headings ''Mental Health'', ''Substance Abuse Treatment'', and ''Substance Abuse Prevention''.

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

For carrying out titles III and IX of the PHS Act, part A of title XI of the Social Security Act, and section 1013 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, $339,809,000: Provided, That in addition to amounts provided herein, $18,408,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act: Provided further, That section 947(c) of the PHS Act shall not apply in fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That in addition, amounts received from Freedom of Information Act fees, reimbursable and interagency agreements, and the sale of data shall be credited to this appropriation and shall remain available until September 30, 2021.

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles XI and XIX of the Social Security Act, $273,188,478,000, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for carrying out such titles after May 31, 2020, for the last quarter of fiscal year 2020 for unanticipated costs incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for carrying out such titles for the first quarter of fiscal year 2021, $139,903,075,000, to remain available until expended.

Payment under such title XIX may be made for any quarter with respect to a State plan or plan amendment in effect during such quarter, if submitted in or prior to such quarter and approved in that or any subsequent quarter.

PAYMENTS TO THE HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as provided under sections 217(g), 1844, and 1860D–16 of the Social Security Act, sections 103(c) and 111(d) of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, section 278(d)(3) of Public Law 97–248, and for administrative expenses incurred pursuant to section 201(g) of the Social Security Act, $410,796,100,000.

In addition, for making matching payments under section 1844 and benefit payments under section 1860D–16 of the Social Security Act that were not anticipated in budget estimates, such sums as may be necessary.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles XI, XVIII, XIX, and XXI of the Social Security Act, titles XIII and XXVII of the PHS Act, the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988, and other responsibilities of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, not to exceed $3,984,744,000, to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as authorized by section 201(g) of the Social Security Act; together with all funds collected in accordance with section 353 of the PHS Act and section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act, funds retained by the Secretary pursuant to section 1893(h) of the Social Security Act, and such sums as may be collected from authorized user fees and the sale of data, which shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: Provided, That all funds derived in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 9701 from organizations established under title XIII of the PHS Act shall be credited to and available for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary is directed to collect fees in fiscal year 2020 from Medicare Advantage organizations pursuant to section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act and from eligible organizations with risk-sharing contracts under section 1876 of that Act pursuant to section 1876(k)(4)(D) of that Act: Provided further, That amounts available under this heading for quality improvement organizations (as defined in section 1152 of the Social Security Act) may not exceed the amount provided under this heading in division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) for such organizations.

In addition, the Secretary shall obligate not less than $100,000,000 in fiscal year 2020 out of amounts collected through the user fees on participating health insurance issuers pursuant to section 156.50 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations) to carry out the navigator program (as described in section 1311(i) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18031(i)), and to carry out outreach and educational activities, for purposes of informing potential enrollees in qualified health plans (as defined in section 1301(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18021(a)) offered through an Exchange established or operated by the Secretary within a State, of the availability of coverage under such plans and financial assistance for coverage under such plans: Provided, That awards under such program shall be based solely on an entity's demonstrated capacity to carry out each of the duties specified in section 1311(i)(3) of such Act: Provided further, That not less than $15,000,000 shall be obligated for national television and not less than $15,000,000 shall be obligated for internet search advertising for purposes of carrying out such outreach and educational activities: Provider further, That not less than $30,000,000 of the funds made available in this paragraph shall be obligated for advertising during the final two weeks of the open enrollment period specified by the Secretary pursuant to section 1311(c)(6)(B) of such Act occurring during 2019: Provided further, That no amounts collected through such user fees shall be available for expenditures for promoting health insurance coverage or a group health plan (as such terms are defined in section 2791 of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-91)) that is not a qualified health plan.

HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL ACCOUNT

In addition to amounts otherwise available for program integrity and program management, $786,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, as authorized by section 201(g) of the Social Security Act, of which $610,000,000 shall be for the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services program integrity activities, of which $93,000,000 shall be for the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General to carry out fraud and abuse activities authorized by section 1817(k)(3) of such Act, and of which $83,000,000 shall be for the Department of Justice to carry out fraud and abuse activities authorized by section 1817(k)(3) of such Act: Provided, That the report required by section 1817(k)(5) of the Social Security Act for fiscal year 2020 shall include measures of the operational efficiency and impact on fraud, waste, and abuse in the Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP programs for the funds provided by this appropriation: Provided further, That of the amount provided under this heading, $311,000,000 is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(C)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and $475,000,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(C) of such Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provide not less than $18,000,000 from amounts made available under this heading and amounts made available for fiscal year 2020 under section 1817(k)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act for the Senior Medicare Patrol program to combat health care fraud and abuse.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, $2,890,000,000, to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year 2021, $1,400,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For carrying out, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, except as otherwise provided, titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

For making payments under subsections (b) and (d) of section 2602 of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8621 et seq.), $3,840,304,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 2609A(a) of such Act, not more than $2,988,000 may be reserved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls,

policies and procedures and the Secretary may, in addition to the authorities provided in section 2609A(a)(1), use such funds through contracts with private entities that do not qualify as nonprofit organizations: Provided further, That $3,637,316,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be allocated to each State and territory in amounts equal to the amount each State and territory was allocated in fiscal year 2018 pursuant to allocations made from amounts appropriated under this heading in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141): Provided further, that $37,280,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year 2020 was less than $1,975,000,000.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, and for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (''TVPA''), and the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998, $2,411,701,000, of which $2,364,446,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2022 for carrying out such sections 414, 501, 462, and 235: Provided, That amounts available under this heading to carry out the TVPA shall also be available for research and evaluation with respect to activities under such Act: Provided further, That not less than $190,000,000 shall be used for legal services, child advocates, and post-release services: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement or enforce the Memorandum of Agreement Among the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and U.S. Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security Regarding Consultation and Information Sharing in Unaccompanied Alien Children Matters, dated April 13, 2018: Provided further, That not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed spend plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this account, including the following: costs, capacity, and timelines for existing grants and contracts; costs for expanding capacity through use of community-based residential care placements (including long-term and transitional foster care and small group homes) through new or modified grants and contracts; costs and services to be provided for legal services, child advocates, and post-release services; program administration; and the average number of weekly referrals and discharge rate assumed in the spend plan: Provided further, That such plan shall be updated to reflect changes and expenditures and submitted to the Committees every 60 days thereafter.

None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, or the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (as those law are in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and including provisions of other statutes amended or added by those laws, as so in effect), or the Stipulated Settlement Agreement in Flores v. Reno (U.S. District Court, Central District of California, 1997).

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (''CCDBG Act''), $7,676,000,000 shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: Provided, That technical assistance under section 658I(a)(3) of such Act may be provided directly, or through the use of contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or interagency agreements: Provided further, That all funds made available to carry out section 418 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 618), including funds appropriated for that purpose in such section 418 or any other provision of law, shall be subject to the reservation of funds authority in paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 658O(a) of the CCDBG Act: Provided further, That in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the Secretary under section 658O(a)(2)(A) of such Act, $156,780,000 shall be for Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act, $1,700,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of section 404(d)(2) of such Act, the applicable percent specified under such subparagraph for a State to carry out State programs pursuant to title XX–A of such Act shall be 10 percent.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Head Start Act, the Every Student Succeeds Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, sections 303 and 313 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (adoption opportunities), part B–1 of title IV and sections 429, 473A, 477(i), 1110, 1114A, and 1115 of the Social Security Act, and the Community Services Block Grant Act (''CSBG Act''); and for necessary administrative expenses to carry out titles I, IV, V, X, XI, XIV, XVI, and XX–A of the Social Security Act, the Act of July 5, 1960, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, the Assets for Independence Act, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, $13,967,468,000, of which $75,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, shall be for grants to States for adoption and legal guardianship incentive payments, as defined by section 473A of the Social Security Act and may be made for adoptions and legal guardianships completed before September 30, 2020: Provided, That $11,563,095,000 shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act, of which, notwithstanding section 640 of such Act:

(1) $217,000,000 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment, and with respect to any continuing appropriations act, funding available for a cost of living adjustment shall not be construed as an authority or condition under this Act;

(2) $25,000,000 shall be available for allocation by the Secretary to supplement activities described in paragraphs (7)(B) and (9) of section 641(c) of the Head Start Act under the Designation Renewal System, established under the authority of sections 641(c)(7), 645A(b)(12), and 645A(d) of such Act, and such funds shall not be included in the calculation of ''base grant'' in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of such Act;

(3) $1,330,000,000, in addition to funds otherwise available under such section 640 for such purposes, shall be available through March 31, 2021, for Early Head Start programs as described in section 645A of such Act, for conversion of Head Start services to Early Head Start services as described in section 645(a)(5)(A) of such Act, for discretionary grants for high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, to entities defined as eligible under section 645A(d) of such Act, for training and technical assistance for such activities, and for up to $26,000,000 in Federal costs of administration and evaluation;

(4) $750,000,000 shall be available for quality improvement consistent with section 640(a)(5) of such Act; and

(5) $8,000,000 shall be available for the purposes of re-establishing the Tribal Colleges and Universities Head Start Partnership Program consistent with section 648(g) of such Act:

Provided further, That the Secretary may reduce the reservation of funds under section 640(a)(2)(C) of such Act in lieu of reducing the reservation of funds under sections 640(a)(2)(B), 640(a)(2)(D), and 640(a)(2)(E) of such Act: Provided further, That $350,000,000 shall be available until December 31, 2020 for carrying out sections 9212 and 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act: Provided further, That up to 3 percent of the funds in the preceding proviso shall be available for technical assistance and evaluation related to grants awarded under such section 9212: Provided further, That $796,000,000 shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: Provided further, That $36,000,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than $25,000,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than $11,000,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of such Act: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 675C(a)(3) of such Act, to the extent Community Services Block Grant funds are distributed as grant funds by a State to an eligible entity as provided under such Act, and have not been expended by such entity, they shall remain with such entity for carryover into the next fiscal year for expenditure by such entity consistent with program purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary shall establish procedures regarding the disposition of intangible assets and program income that permit such assets acquired with, and program income derived from, grant funds authorized under section 680 of the CSBG Act to become the sole property of such grantees after a period of not more than 12 years after the end of the grant period for any activity consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: Provided further, That intangible assets in the form of loans, equity investments and other debt instruments, and program income may be used by grantees for any eligible purpose consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: Provided further, That these procedures shall apply to such grant funds made available after November 29, 1999: Provided further, That funds appropriated for section 680(a)(2) of the CSBG Act shall be available for financing construction and rehabilitation and loans or investments in private business enterprises owned by community development corporations: Provided further, That $175,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, of which $5,000,000 shall be allocated notwithstanding section 303(a)(2) of such Act for carrying out section 309 of such Act: Provided further, That the percentages specified in section 112(a)(2) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That $1,864,000 shall be for a human services case management system for federally declared disasters, to include a comprehensive national case management contract and Federal costs of administering the system: Provided further, That up to $2,000,000 shall be for improving the Public Assistance Reporting Information System, including grants to States to support data collection for a study of the system's effectiveness.

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 436 of the Social Security Act, $345,000,000 and, for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 437 of such Act, $79,765,000: Provided, That of the funds available to carry out section 437, $59,765,000 shall be allocated consistent with subsections (b) through (d) of such section: Provided further,

That of the funds available to carry out section 437, to assist in meeting the requirements described in section 471(e)(4)(C), $20,000,000 shall be for grants to each State, territory, and Indian tribe operating title IV–E plans for developing, enhancing, or evaluating kinship navigator programs, as described in section 427(a)(1) of such Act: Provided further, That section 437(b)(1) shall be applied to amounts in the previous proviso by substituting ''5 percent'' for ''3.3 percent'', and notwithstanding section 436(b)(1), such reserved amounts may be used for identifying, establishing, and disseminating practices to meet the criteria specified in section 471(e)(4)(C): Provided further, That the reservation in section 437(b)(2) and the limitations in section 437(d) shall not apply to funds specified in the second proviso: Provided further, That the minimum grant award for kinship navigator programs in the case of States and territories shall be $200,000, and, in the case of tribes, shall be $25,000: Provided further, That section 437(b)(4) of such Act shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2020'' for ''fiscal year 2018''.

PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV–E of the Social Security Act, $5,744,000,000.

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV–E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year 2021, $3,000,000,000.

For carrying out, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, except as otherwise provided, section 474 of title IV–E of the Social Security Act, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

ADMINISTRATION FOR COMMUNITY LIVING

AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Older Americans Act of 1965 (''OAA''), the RAISE Family Caregivers Act, the Supporting Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Act, titles III and XXIX of the PHS Act, sections 1252 and 1253 of the PHS Act, section 119 of the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008, title XX–B of the Social Security Act, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, parts 2 and 5 of subtitle D of title II of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, the Assistive Technology Act of 1998, titles II and VII (and section 14 with respect to such titles) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and for Department-wide coordination of policy and program activities that assist individuals with disabilities, $2,294,343,000, together with $55,000,000 to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund to carry out section 4360 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990: Provided, That amounts appropriated under this heading may be used for grants to States under section 361 of the OAA only for disease prevention and health promotion programs and activities which have been demonstrated through rigorous evaluation to be evidence-based and effective: Provided further, That of amounts made available under this heading to carry out sections 311, 331, and 336 of the OAA, up to one percent of such amounts shall be available for developing and implementing evidence-based practices for enhancing senior nutrition: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds made available under this heading to carry out section 311 of the OAA may be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with such section: Provided further, That $2,000,000 shall be for competitive grants to support alternative financing programs that provide for the purchase of assistive technology devices, such as a low-interest loan fund; an interest buy-down program; a revolving loan fund; a loan guarantee; or an insurance program: Provided further, That applicants shall provide an assurance that, and information describing the manner in which, the alternative financing program will expand and emphasize consumer choice and control: Provided further, That State agencies and community-based disability organizations that are directed by and operated for individuals with disabilities shall be eligible to compete: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used by an eligible system (as defined in section 102 of the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Act (42 U.S.C. 10802)) to continue to pursue any legal action in a Federal or State court on behalf of an individual or group of individuals with a developmental disability (as defined in section 102(8)(A) of the Developmental Disabilities and Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (20 U.S.C. 15002(8)(A)) that is attributable to a mental impairment (or a combination of mental and physical impairments), that has as the requested remedy the closure of State operated intermediate care facilities for people with intellectual or developmental disabilities, unless reasonable public notice of the action has been provided to such individuals (or, in the case of mental incapacitation, the legal guardians who have been specifically awarded authority by the courts to make healthcare and residential decisions on behalf of such individuals) who are affected by such action, within 90 days of instituting such legal action, which informs such individuals (or such legal guardians) of their legal rights and how to exercise such rights consistent with current Federal Rules of Civil Procedure: Provided further, That the limitations in the immediately preceding proviso shall not apply in the case of an individual who is neither competent to consent nor has a legal guardian, nor shall the proviso apply in the case of individuals who are a ward of the State or subject to public guardianship.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for general departmental management, including hire of six passenger motor vehicles, and for carrying out titles III, XVII, XXI, and section 229 of the PHS Act, functions of the Departmental Appeals Board authorized in title XVIII of the Social Security Act, the United States-Mexico Border Health Commission Act, and research studies under section 1110 of the Social Security Act, $474,169,000, together with $64,828,000 from the amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out national health or human services research and evaluation activities: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, $60,000,000 shall be for minority AIDS prevention and treatment activities: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $20,000,000 shall be for the Departmental Appeals Board: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $110,000,000 shall be for making competitive grants to public and private entities, as well as continuing to fund through fiscal year 2020 grants awarded for fiscal years 2015 through 2019, to fund medically accurate and age appropriate programs that reduce teen pregnancy and for the Federal costs associated with administering and evaluating such grants, of which not more than 10 percent of the available funds shall be for training and technical assistance, outreach, and additional program support activities, and of the remaining amount 75 percent shall be for replicating programs that have been proven effective through rigorous evaluation to reduce teenage pregnancy, behavioral risk factors underlying teenage pregnancy, or other associated risk factors, and 25 percent shall be available for research and demonstration grants to develop, replicate, refine, and test additional models and innovative strategies for preventing teenage pregnancy: Provided further, That amounts made available under this heading for programs to reduce teen pregnancy shall not be made available by interagency agreement or otherwise to any agency within the Department of Health and Human Services other than the Office of the Secretary to carry out or support such programs: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act, $6,800,000 shall be available to carry out evaluations (including longitudinal evaluations) of teenage pregnancy prevention approaches: Provided further, That funds provided in this Act for embryo adoption activities may be used to provide to individuals adopting embryos, through grants and other mechanisms, medical and administrative services deemed necessary for such adoptions: Provided further, That such services shall be provided consistent with 42 CFR 59.5(a)(4).

For an additional amount for prize competitions (as authorized by section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719)), $10,000,000.

OFFICE OF MEDICARE HEARINGS AND APPEALS

For expenses necessary for the Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals, $182,381,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, to be transferred in appropriate part from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR FOR HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

For expenses necessary for the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, including grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for the development and advancement of interoperable health information technology, $60,367,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles for investigations, in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $85,000,000: Provided, That of such amount, necessary sums shall be available for providing protective services to the Secretary and investigating non-payment of child support cases for which non-payment is a Federal offense under 18 U.S.C. 228.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights, $38,798,000.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

For retirement pay and medical benefits of Public Health Service Commissioned Officers as authorized by law, for payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan and Survivor Benefit Plan, and for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act, such amounts as may be required during the current fiscal year.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

For expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, nuclear, radiological, chemical, and cybersecurity threats to civilian populations, and for other public health emergencies, $1,083,458,000, of which $566,700,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for expenses necessary to support advanced research and development pursuant to section 319L of the PHS Act and other administrative expenses of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority: Provided, That funds provided under this heading for the purpose of acquisition of security countermeasures shall be in addition to any other funds available for such purpose: Provided further, That products purchased with funds provided under this heading may, at the discretion of the Secretary, be deposited in the

Strategic National Stockpile pursuant to section 319F–2 of the PHS Act: Provided further, That $5,000,000 of the amounts made available to support emergency operations shall remain available through September 30, 2022.

For expenses necessary for procuring security countermeasures (as defined in section 319F–2(c)(1)(B) of the PHS Act), $735,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For expenses necessary to carry out section 319F-2(a) of the PHS Act, $920,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For an additional amount for expenses necessary to prepare for or respond to an influenza pandemic, $270,000,000, of which $225,000,000 shall be available until expended, for activities including the development and purchase of vaccine, antivirals, necessary medical supplies, diagnostics, and other surveillance tools: Provided, That notwithstanding section 496(b) of the PHS Act, funds may be used for the construction or renovation of privately owned facilities for the production of pandemic influenza vaccines and other biologics, if the Secretary finds such construction or renovation necessary to secure sufficient supplies of such vaccines or biologics.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for not to exceed $50,000 for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used to pay the salary of an individual, through a grant or other extramural mechanism, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II.

SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended pursuant to section 241 of the PHS Act, except for funds specifically provided for in this Act, or for other taps and assessments made by any office located in HHS, prior to the preparation and submission of a report by the Secretary to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the planned uses of such funds.

SEC. 204. Notwithstanding section 241(a) of the PHS Act, such portion as the Secretary shall determine, but not more than 2.5 percent, of any amounts appropriated for programs authorized under such Act shall be made available for the evaluation (directly, or by grants or contracts) and the implementation and effectiveness of programs funded in this title.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 205. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for HHS in this Act may be transferred between appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: Provided, That the transfer authority granted by this section shall be available only to meet emergency needs and shall not be used to create any new program or to fund any project or activity for which no funds are provided in this Act: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 206. In lieu of the timeframe specified in section 338E(c)(2) of the PHS Act, terminations described in such section may occur up to 60 days after the effective date of a contract awarded in fiscal year 2020 under section 338B of such Act, or at any time if the individual who has been awarded such contract has not received funds due under the contract.

SEC. 207. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be made available to any entity under title X of the PHS Act unless the applicant for the award certifies to the Secretary that it encourages family participation in the decision of minors to seek family planning services and that it provides counseling to minors on how to resist attempts to coerce minors into engaging in sexual activities.

SEC. 208. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no provider of services under title X of the PHS Act shall be exempt from any State law requiring notification or the reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape, or incest.

SEC. 209. None of the funds appropriated by this Act (including funds appropriated to any trust fund) may be used to carry out the Medicare Advantage program if the Secretary denies participation in such program to an otherwise eligible entity (including a Provider Sponsored Organization) because the entity informs the Secretary that it will not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or provide referrals for abortions: Provided, That the Secretary shall make appropriate prospective adjustments to the capitation payment to such an entity (based on an actuarially sound estimate of the expected costs of providing the service to such entity's enrollees): Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to change the Medicare program's coverage for such services and a Medicare Advantage organization described in this section shall be responsible for informing enrollees where to obtain information about all Medicare covered services.

SEC. 210. None of the funds made available in this title may be used, in whole or in part, to advocate or promote gun control.

SEC. 211. The Secretary shall make available through assignment not more than 60 employees of the Public Health Service to assist in child survival activities and to work in AIDS programs through and with funds provided by the Agency for International Development, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund or the World Health Organization.

SEC. 212. In order for HHS to carry out international health activities, including HIV/AIDS and other infectious disease, chronic and environmental disease, and other health activities abroad during fiscal year 2020:

(1) The Secretary may exercise authority equivalent to that available to the Secretary of State in section 2(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956. The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of State and relevant Chief of Mission to ensure that the authority provided in this section is exercised in a manner consistent with section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 and other applicable statutes administered by the Department of State.

(2) The Secretary is authorized to provide such funds by advance or reimbursement to the Secretary of State as may be necessary to pay the costs of acquisition, lease, alteration, renovation, and management of facilities outside of the United States for the use of HHS. The Department of State shall cooperate fully with the Secretary to ensure that HHS has secure, safe, functional facilities that comply with applicable regulation governing location, setback, and other facilities requirements and serve the purposes established by this Act. The Secretary is authorized, in consultation with the Secretary of State, through grant or cooperative agreement, to make available to public or nonprofit private institutions or agencies in participating foreign countries, funds to acquire, lease, alter, or renovate facilities in those countries as necessary to conduct programs of assistance for international health activities, including activities relating to HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, chronic and environmental diseases, and other health activities abroad.

(3) The Secretary is authorized to provide to personnel appointed or assigned by the Secretary to serve abroad, allowances and benefits similar to those provided under chapter 9 of title I of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, and 22 U.S.C. 4081 through 4086 and subject to such regulations prescribed by the Secretary. The Secretary is further authorized to provide locality-based comparability payments (stated as a percentage) up to the amount of the locality-based comparability payment (stated as a percentage) that would be payable to such personnel under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code if such personnel's official duty station were in the District of Columbia. Leaves of absence for personnel under this subsection shall be on the same basis as that provided under subchapter I of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, or section 903 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, to individuals serving in the Foreign Service.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 213. The Director of the NIH, jointly with the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, may transfer up to 3 percent among institutes and centers from the total amounts identified by these two Directors as funding for research pertaining to the human immunodeficiency virus: Provided, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 214. Of the amounts made available in this Act for NIH, the amount for research related to the human immunodeficiency virus, as jointly determined by the Director of NIH and the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, shall be made available to the ''Office of AIDS Research'' account. The Director of the Office of AIDS Research shall transfer from such account amounts necessary to carry out section 2353(d)(3) of the PHS Act.

SEC. 215. (a) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of NIH (''Director'') may use funds authorized under section 402(b)(12) of the PHS Act to enter into transactions (other than contracts, cooperative agreements, or grants) to carry out research identified pursuant to or research and activities described in such section 402(b)(12).

(b) PEER REVIEW.—In entering into transactions under subsection (a), the Director may utilize such peer review procedures (including consultation with appropriate scientific experts) as the Director determines to be appropriate to obtain assessments of scientific and technical merit. Such procedures shall apply to such transactions in lieu of the peer review and advisory council review procedures that would otherwise be required under sections 301(a)(3), 405(b)(1)(B), 405(b)(2), 406(a)(3)(A), 492, and 494 of the PHS Act.

SEC. 216. Not to exceed $45,000,000 of funds appropriated by this Act to the institutes and centers of the National Institutes of Health may be used for alteration, repair, or improvement of facilities, as necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of the activities authorized herein, at not to exceed $3,500,000 per project.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 217. Of the amounts made available for NIH, 1 percent of the amount made available for National Research Service Awards (''NRSA'') shall be made available to the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration to make NRSA awards for research in primary medical care to individuals affiliated with entities who have received grants or contracts under sections 736, 739, or 747 of the PHS Act, and 1 percent of the amount made available for NRSA shall be made available to the Director of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality to make NRSA awards for health service research.

SEC. 218. (a) The Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (''BARDA'') may enter into a contract, for more than one but no more than 10 program years, for purchase of research services or of security countermeasures, as that term is defined in section 319F–2(c)(1)(B) of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6b(c)(1)(B)), if—

(1) funds are available and obligated—

(A) for the full period of the contract or for the first fiscal year in which the contract is in effect; and

(B) for the estimated costs associated with a necessary termination of the contract; and

(2) the Secretary determines that a multi-year contract will serve the best interests of the Federal Government by encouraging full and open competition or promoting economy in administration, performance, and operation of BARDA's programs.

(b) A contract entered into under this section—

(1) shall include a termination clause as described by subsection (c) of section 3903 of title 41, United States Code; and

(2) shall be subject to the congressional notice requirement stated in subsection (d) of such section.

SEC. 219. (a) The Secretary shall publish in the fiscal year 2021 budget justification and on Departmental Web sites information concerning the employment of full-time equivalent Federal employees or contractors for the purposes of implementing, administering, enforcing, or otherwise carrying out the provisions of the ACA, and the amendments made by that Act, in the proposed fiscal year and each fiscal year since the enactment of the ACA.

(b) With respect to employees or contractors supported by all funds appropriated for purposes of carrying out the ACA (and the amendments made by that Act), the Secretary shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) For each such fiscal year, the section of such Act under which such funds were appropriated, a statement indicating the program, project, or activity receiving such funds, the Federal operating division or office that administers such program, and the amount of funding received in discretionary or mandatory appropriations.

(2) For each such fiscal year, the number of full-time equivalent employees or contracted employees assigned to each authorized and funded provision detailed in accordance with paragraph (1).

(c) In carrying out this section, the Secretary may exclude from the report employees or contractors who—

(1) are supported through appropriations enacted in laws other than the ACA and work on programs that existed prior to the passage of the ACA;

(2) spend less than 50 percent of their time on activities funded by or newly authorized in the ACA; or

(3) work on contracts for which FTE reporting is not a requirement of their contract, such as fixed-price contracts.

SEC. 220. The Secretary shall publish, as part of the fiscal year 2021 budget of the President submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, information that details the uses of all funds used by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services specifically for Health Insurance Exchanges for each fiscal year since the enactment of the ACA and the proposed uses for such funds for fiscal year 2021. Such information shall include, for each such fiscal year, the amount of funds used for each activity specified under the heading ''Health Insurance Exchange Transparency'' in the committee report accompanying this Act.

SEC. 221. None of the funds made available by this Act from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund or the Federal Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund, or transferred from other accounts funded by this Act to the ''Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services—Program Management'' account, may be used for payments under section 1342(b)(1) of Public Law 111–148 (relating to risk corridors).

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 222. (a) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall transfer funds appropriated under section 4002 of the ACA to the accounts specified, in the amounts specified, and for the activities specified under the heading ''Prevention and Public Health Fund'' in the committee report accompanying this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding section 4002(c) of the ACA, the Secretary may not further transfer these amounts.

(c) Funds transferred for activities authorized under section 2821 of the PHS Act shall be made available without reference to section 2821(b) of such Act.

SEC. 223. Effective during the period beginning on November 1, 2015 and ending January 1, 2022, any provision of law that refers (including through cross-reference to another provision of law) to the current recommendations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force with respect to breast cancer screening, mammography, and prevention shall be administered by the Secretary involved as if—

(1) such reference to such current recommendations were a reference to the recommendations of such Task Force with respect to breast cancer screening, mammography, and prevention last issued before 2009; and

(2) such recommendations last issued before 2009 applied to any screening mammography modality under section 1861(jj) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(jj)).

SEC. 224. In making Federal financial assistance, the provisions relating to indirect costs in part 75 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations, including with respect to the approval of deviations from negotiated rates, shall continue to apply to the National Institutes of Health to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions were applied in the third quarter of fiscal year 2017. None of the funds appropriated in this or prior Acts or otherwise made available to the Department of Health and Human Services or to any department or agency may be used to develop or implement a modified approach to such provisions, or to intentionally or substantially expand the fiscal effect of the approval of such deviations from negotiated rates beyond the proportional effect of such approvals in such quarter.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 225. The NIH Director may transfer funds specifically appropriated for opioid addiction, opioid alternatives, pain management, and addiction treatment to other Institutes and Centers of the NIH to be used for the same purpose 15 days after notifying the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That the transfer authority provided in the previous proviso is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

SEC. 226. (a) The Secretary shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate:

(1) Detailed monthly enrollment figures from the Exchanges established under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 pertaining to enrollments during the open enrollment period; and

(2) Notification of any new or competitive grant awards, including supplements, authorized under section 330 of the Public Health Service Act.

(b) The Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate must be notified at least 2 business days in advance of any public release of enrollment information or the award of such grants.

SEC. 227. Not later than the 15th day of each month, the Department of Health and Human Services shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate a report on staffing described in the committee report accompanying this Act.

SEC. 228. Funds appropriated in this Act that are available for salaries and expenses of employees of the Department of Health and Human Services shall also be available to pay travel and related expenses of such an employee or of a member of his or her family, when such employee is assigned to duty, in the United States or in a U.S. territory, during a period and in a location that are the subject of a determination of a public health emergency under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act and such travel is necessary to obtain medical care for an illness, injury, or medical condition that cannot be adequately addressed in that location at that time. For purposes of this section, the term ''U.S. territory'' means Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

SEC. 229. The Department of Health and Human Services may accept donations from the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and other groups independent of the Federal Government for the care of unaccompanied alien children (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))) in the care of the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Administration for Children and Families, including medical goods and services, school supplies, toys, clothing, and any other items intended to promote the wellbeing of such children.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 230. Of the unobligated balances made available by section 301(b)(3) of Public Law 114–10, $4,300,000,000 are hereby permanently rescinded.

SEC. 231. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to prevent a United States Senator or Member of the House of Representatives from entering, for the purpose of conducting oversight, any facility in the United States used for the purpose of maintaining custody of, or otherwise housing, unaccompanied alien children (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))). Nothing in this section shall be construed to require such a Senator or Member to provide prior notice of the intent to enter such a facility for such purpose.

SEC. 232. To the extent practicable, and so long as it is appropriate and in the best interest of the child, in cases where the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Department of Health and Human Services is responsible for the care of siblings who are unaccompanied alien children (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2)), the Director of the Office shall place the siblings—

(1) in the same facility; or

(2) with the same sponsor.

SEC. 233. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act or provided by any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or to any other official of a Federal agency funded by this Act may be used to facilitate the Secretary of Homeland Security placing in detention, removing, referring for a decision whether to initiate removal proceedings, or initiating removal proceedings against a sponsor, potential sponsor, or member of a household of a sponsor or potential sponsor of an unaccompanied alien child (as defined in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g))) based on information shared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or information shared by an unaccompanied alien child himself or herself with the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Health and Human Services.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply if a background check of a sponsor, potential sponsor, or member of a household of a sponsor or potential sponsor reveals—

(1) a felony conviction or pending felony charge that relates to—

(A) an aggravated felony (as defined in section 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43)));

(B) child abuse;

(C) sexual violence or abuse; or

(D) child pornography;

(2) an association with any business that employs a minor who—

(A) is unrelated to the sponsor, potential sponsor, or member of a household of a sponsor or potential sponsor; and

(B) is—

(i) not paid a legal wage; or

(ii) unable to attend school due to employment; or

(3) an association with the organization or implementation of prostitution.

SEC. 234. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to house unaccompanied alien children (as such term is defined in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g))) in—

(a) soft-sided dormitories; or

(b) an influx facility that is not State-licensed for the care of dependent minors, except in the case that the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines that housing unaccompanied alien children in such a facility is necessary on a temporary basis due to an influx of such children or an emergency, provided that—

(1) any such influx facility that remains in operation for more than three consecutive months shall fully comply with the requirements listed in Exhibit 1 of the Flores Settlement Agreement, regardless of the status of the underlying settlement agreement, as well as the standard staffing ratio requirements for youth care workers, mental health providers, and clinicians to children that permanent facilities are required to meet, including those in section 4.4.1 of the Office of Refugee Resettlement's (ORR) Policies and Procedures Guide for ''Children Entering the United States Unaccompanied'';

(2) the Secretary of Health and Human Services may grant a one-month waiver for an influx facility's non-compliance with paragraph (1) if the Secretary certifies and provides a report to Congress on the facility's good-faith efforts and progress towards compliance;

(3) not more than three consecutive waivers under paragraph (2) may be granted to any one facility;

(4) ORR shall ensure full adherence to the monitoring requirements set forth in section 5.5 of its Policies and Procedures Guide; and

(5) for any such influx facility in operation for more than three consecutive months, ORR shall conduct a minimum of one comprehensive monitoring visit during the first three months of operation, with quarterly monitoring visits thereafter.

SEC. 235. Not later than 14 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and weekly thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and make publicly available online, a report with respect to children who were separated from their parents or legal guardians by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (regardless of whether or not such separation was pursuant to an option selected by the children, parents, or guardians), subsequently classified as unaccompanied alien children, and transferred to the care and custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Department of Health and Human Services (ORR) during the previous week. Each report shall contain the following information:

(1) The number and ages of children so separated at or between ports of entry, to be reported by sector where separation occurred.

(2) The documented cause of separation, as reported by DHS when each child was referred.

(3) The custody status of the parents or legal guardians from whom the child was separated.

SEC. 236. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be awarded to any organization, including under the Federal Foster Care program under part E of title IV of the Social Security Act, that does not comply with subsections (c) and (d) of section 75.300 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (prohibiting discrimination on the basis of age, disability, sex, race, color, national origin, religion, gender identity, or sexual orientation).

(b) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Health and Human Services to grant an exception from either such subsection for any Federal grantee.

SEC. 237. Funds appropriated under this Act, any previous appropriations Act, or the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that are available for salaries and expenses of employees of the Department of Health and Human Services shall also remain available for obligation for the primary and secondary schooling of eligible dependents of HHS personnel stationed in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and other territories or possessions of the United States at costs not in excess of those paid for or reimbursed by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 238. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, enforce, or otherwise give effect to the revision to section 447.10 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations, contained in the proposed rule entitled ''Medicaid Program; Reassignment of Medicaid Provider Claims'' (83 Fed. Reg. 32252 (July 12, 2018)).

SEC. 239. None of the funds appropriated in this bill or otherwise made available to the Department of Health and Human Services shall be used to publish the proposed regulation in the Fall 2018 Unified Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions relating to the Medicaid Nonemergency Medical Transportation benefit for Medicaid beneficiaries expected to be published for comment in May 2019 and promulgated in Fall 2019 (RIN: 0938–AT81).

SEC. 240. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, or enforce the rule entitled ''Protecting Statutory Conscience Rights in Health Care; Delegations of Authority'' issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (RIN 0945–AA10).

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2020''.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

For carrying out title I and subpart 2 of part B of title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (referred to in this Act as ''ESEA'') and section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (referred to in this Act as ''HEA''), $17,563,802,000, of which $6,638,625,000 shall become available on July 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, and of which $10,841,177,000 shall become available on October 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for academic year 2020–2021: Provided, That $6,459,401,000 shall be for basic grants under section 1124 of the ESEA: Provided further, That up to $5,000,000 of these funds shall be available to the Secretary of Education (referred to in this title as ''Secretary'') on October 1, 2019, to obtain annually updated local educational agency-level census poverty data from the Bureau of the Census: Provided further, That $1,362,301,000 shall be for concentration grants under section 1124A of the ESEA: Provided further, That $4,519,050,000 shall be for targeted grants under section 1125 of the ESEA: Provided further, That $4,519,050,000 shall be for education finance incentive grants under section 1125A of the ESEA: Provided further, That $224,000,000 shall be for carrying out subpart 2 of part B of title II: Provided further, That $50,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 418A of the HEA.

IMPACT AID

For carrying out programs of financial assistance to federally affected schools authorized by title VII of the ESEA, $1,498,112,000, of which $1,351,242,000 shall be for basic support payments under section 7003(b), $48,316,000 shall be for payments for children with disabilities under section 7003(d), $17,406,000, shall be for construction under section 7007(a), $76,313,000 shall be for Federal property payments under section 7002, and $4,835,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for facilities maintenance under section 7008: Provided, That for purposes of computing the amount of a payment for an eligible local educational agency under section 7003(a) for school year 2019–2020, children enrolled in a school of such agency that would otherwise be eligible for payment under section 7003(a)(1)(B) of such Act, but due to the deployment of both parents or legal guardians, or a parent or legal guardian having sole custody of such children, or due to the death of a military parent or legal guardian while on active duty (so long as such children reside on Federal property as described in section 7003(a)(1)(B)), are no longer eligible under such section, shall be considered as eligible students under such section, provided such students remain in average daily attendance at a school in the same local educational agency they attended prior to their change in eligibility status.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

For carrying out school improvement activities authorized by part B of title I, part A of title II, subpart 1 of part A of title IV, part B of title IV, part B of title V, and parts B and C of title VI of the ESEA; the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act; section 203 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002; the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003; and the Civil Rights Act of 1964, $6,016,470,000, of which $4,174,902,000 shall become available on July 1, 2020, and remain available through September 30, 2021, and of which $1,681,441,000 shall become available on October 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for academic year 2020-2021: Provided, That $378,000,000 shall be for part B of title I: Provided further, That $1,321,673,000 shall be for part B of title IV: Provided further, That $40,000,000 shall be for part B of title VI and may be used for construction, renovation, and modernization of any elementary school, secondary school, or structure related to an elementary school or secondary school, run by the Department of Education of the State of Hawaii, that serves a predominantly Native Hawaiian student body: Provided further, That $36,453,000 shall be for part C of title VI and shall be awarded on a competitive basis, and also may be used for construction: Provided further, That $60,400,000 shall be available to carry out section 203 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002 and the Secretary shall make such arrangements as determined to be necessary to ensure that the Bureau of Indian Education has access to services provided under this section: Provided further, That $16,699,000 shall be available to carry out the Supplemental Education Grants program for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands: Provided further, That the Secretary may reserve up to 5 percent of the amount referred to in the previous proviso to provide technical assistance in the implementation of these grants: Provided further, That $180,840,000 shall be for part B of title V: Provided further, That $1,320,000,000 shall be available for grants under subpart 1 of part A of title IV.

INDIAN EDUCATION

For expenses necessary to carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided, title VI, part A of the ESEA, $186,374,000, of which $67,993,000 shall be for subpart 2 of part A of title VI and $13,000,000 shall be for subpart 3 of part A of title VI.

INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT

For carrying out activities authorized by subparts 1, 3 and 4 of part B of title II, and parts C, D, and E and subparts 1 and 4 of part F of title IV of the ESEA, $1,223,815,000: Provided, That $304,815,000 shall be for subparts 1, 3 and 4 of part B of title II and shall be made available without regard to sections 2201, 2231(b) and 2241: Provided further, That $619,000,000 shall be for parts C, D, and E and subpart 4 of part F of title IV, and shall be made available without regard to sections 4311, 4409(a), and 4601 of

the ESEA: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 4601(b), $300,000,000 shall be available through December 31, 2020 for subpart 1 of part F of title IV, of which $170,000,000 shall be for social and emotional learning grants, and $125,000,000 shall be used for science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics, including computer science education grants.

SAFE SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

For carrying out activities authorized by subparts 2 and 3 of part F of title IV of the ESEA, $240,000,000: Provided, That $120,000,000 shall be available for section 4631, of which up to $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the Project School Emergency Response to Violence (Project SERV) program: Provided further, That $40,000,000 shall be available for section 4625: Provided further, That $80,000,000 shall be available through December 31, 2020, for section 4624.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

For carrying out part A of title III of the ESEA, $980,000,000, which shall become available on July 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, except that 6.5 percent of such amount shall be available on October 1, 2019, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, to carry out activities under section 3111(c)(1)(C).

SPECIAL EDUCATION

For carrying out the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, $14,523,544,000, of which $4,975,709,000 shall become available on July 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, and of which $9,283,383,000 shall become available on October 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for academic year 2020–2021: Provided, That the amount for section 611(b)(2) of the IDEA shall be equal to the lesser of the amount available for that activity during fiscal year 2019, increased by the amount of inflation as specified in section 619(d)(2)(B) of the IDEA, or the percent change in the funds appropriated under section 611(i) of the IDEA, but not less than the amount for that activity during fiscal year 2019: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, without regard to section 611(d) of the IDEA, distribute to all other States (as that term is defined in section 611(g)(2)), subject to the third proviso, any amount by which a State's allocation under section 611, from funds appropriated under this heading, is reduced under section 612(a)(18)(B), according to the following: 85 percent on the basis of the States' relative populations of children aged 3 through 21 who are of the same age as children with disabilities for whom the State ensures the availability of a free appropriate public education under this part, and 15 percent to States on the basis of the States' relative populations of those children who are living in poverty: Provided further, That the Secretary may not distribute any funds under the previous proviso to any State whose reduction in allocation from funds appropriated under this heading made funds available for such a distribution: Provided further, That the States shall allocate such funds distributed under the second proviso to local educational agencies in accordance with section 611(f): Provided further, That the amount by which a State's allocation under section 611(d) of the IDEA is reduced under section 612(a)(18)(B) and the amounts distributed to States under the previous provisos in fiscal year 2012 or any subsequent year shall not be considered in calculating the awards under section 611(d) for fiscal year 2013 or for any subsequent fiscal years: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the provision in section 612(a)(18)(B) regarding the fiscal year in which a State's allocation under section 611(d) is reduced for failure to comply with the requirement of section 612(a)(18)(A), the Secretary may apply the reduction specified in section 612(a)(18)(B) over a period of consecutive fiscal years, not to exceed five, until the entire reduction is applied: Provided further, That the Secretary may, in any fiscal year in which a State's allocation under section 611 is reduced in accordance with section 612(a)(18)(B), reduce the amount a State may reserve under section 611(e)(1) by an amount that bears the same relation to the maximum amount described in that paragraph as the reduction under section 612(a)(18)(B) bears to the total allocation the State would have received in that fiscal year under section 611(d) in the absence of the reduction: Provided further, That the Secretary shall either reduce the allocation of funds under section 611 for any fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the State fails to comply with the requirement of section 612(a)(18)(A) as authorized by section 612(a)(18)(B), or seek to recover funds under section 452 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1234a): Provided further, That the funds reserved under 611(c) of the IDEA may be used to provide technical assistance to States to improve the capacity of the States to meet the data collection requirements of sections 616 and 618 and to administer and carry out other services and activities to improve data collection, coordination, quality, and use under parts B and C of the IDEA: Provided further, That the Secretary may use funds made available for the State Personnel Development Grants program under part D, subpart 1 of IDEA to evaluate program performance under such subpart: Provided further, That States may use funds reserved for other State-level activities under sections 611(e)(2) and 619(f) of the IDEA to make subgrants to local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, other public agencies, and private non-profit organizations to carry out activities authorized by those sections: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 643(e)(2)(A) of the IDEA, if 5 or fewer States apply for grants pursuant to section 643(e) of such Act, the Secretary shall provide a grant to each State in an amount equal to the maximum amount described in section 643(e)(2)(B) of such Act: Provided further, That if more than 5 States apply for grants pursuant to section 643(e) of the IDEA, the Secretary shall award funds to those States on the basis of the States' relative populations of infants and toddlers except that no such State shall receive a grant in excess of the amount described in section 643(e)(2)(B) of such Act.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Helen Keller National Center Act, $3,752,076,000, of which $3,610,040,000 shall be for grants for vocational rehabilitation services under title I of the Rehabilitation Act: Provided, That the Secretary may use amounts provided in this Act that remain available subsequent to the reallotment of funds to States pursuant to section 110(b) of the Rehabilitation Act for innovative activities aimed at improving the outcomes of individuals with disabilities as defined in section 7(20)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act, including activities aimed at improving the education and post-school outcomes of children receiving Supplemental Security Income (''SSI'') and their families that may result in long-term improvement in the SSI child recipient's economic status and self-sufficiency: Provided further, That States may award subgrants for a portion of the funds to other public and private, nonprofit entities: Provided further, That any funds made available subsequent to reallotment for innovative activities aimed at improving the outcomes of individuals with disabilities shall remain available until September 30, 2021.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

For carrying out the Act to Promote the Education of the Blind of March 3, 1879, $39,000,000.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

For the National Technical Institute for the Deaf under titles I and II of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986, $80,000,000: Provided, That from the total amount available, the Institute may at its discretion use funds for the endowment program as authorized under section 207 of such Act.

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

For the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, and the partial support of Gallaudet University under titles I and II of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986, $138,361,000: Provided, That from the total amount available, the University may at its discretion use funds for the endowment program as authorized under section 207 of such Act.

CAREER, TECHNICAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (Perkins Act), and the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA), $2,003,133,000, of which $1,212,133,000 shall become available on July 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021, and of which $791,000,000 shall become available on October 1, 2020, and shall remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided, That of the amounts made available for the AEFLA, $13,712,000 shall be for national leadership activities under section 242.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

For carrying out subparts 1, 3, and 10 of part A, and part C of title IV of the HEA, $24,937,352,000, which shall remain available through September 30, 2021.

The maximum Pell Grant for which a student shall be eligible during award year 2020–2021 shall be $5,285.

STUDENT AID ADMINISTRATION

For Federal administrative expenses to carry out part D of title I, and subparts 1, 3, 9, and 10 of part A, and parts B, C, D, and E of title IV of the HEA, and subpart 1 of part A of title VII of the Public Health Service Act, $1,678,943,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided, That the Secretary shall allocate new student loan borrower accounts to eligible student loan servicers on the basis of their past performance compared to all loan servicers, utilizing established common metrics, and on the basis of the capacity of each servicer to process new and existing accounts and compliance with Federal and State law: Provided further, That for student loan contracts awarded prior to October 1, 2017, the Secretary shall allow student loan borrowers who are consolidating Federal student loans to select from any student loan servicer to service their new consolidated student loan: Provided further, That in order to promote accountability and high-quality service to borrowers, the Secretary shall not award funding for any contract solicitation for a new Federal student loan servicing environment, including the solicitation for the FSA Next Generation Processing and Servicing Environment, unless such an environment provides for the participation of multiple student loan servicers that contract directly with the Department of Education: Provided further, That the FSA Next Generation Processing and Servicing Environment, or any new Federal student loan servicing environment, shall include accountability measures that account for the performance of the portfolio and contractor compliance with Federal Student Aid (FSA) guidelines: Provided further, That FSA shall ensure that contracts for the Next Generation Processing and Servicing Environment, or any new Federal loan servicing environment, incentivize more support to borrowers at risk of delinquency or default: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provide quarterly briefings to

the Committees on Appropriations and Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations and Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate on general progress related to solicitations for Federal student loan servicing contracts.

HIGHER EDUCATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, titles II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII of the HEA, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, and section 117 of the Perkins Act, $2,748,533,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act to carry out title VI of the HEA and section 102(b)(6) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 may be used to support visits and study in foreign countries by individuals who are participating in advanced foreign language training and international studies in areas that are vital to United States national security and who plan to apply their language skills and knowledge of these countries in the fields of government, the professions, or international development: Provided further, That of the funds referred to in the preceding proviso up to 1 percent may be used for program evaluation, national outreach, and information dissemination activities: Provided further, That up to 1.5 percent of the funds made available under chapter 2 of subpart 2 of part A of title IV of the HEA may be used for evaluation.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

For partial support of Howard University, $250,000,000, of which not less than $3,405,000 shall be for a matching endowment grant pursuant to the Howard University Endowment Act and shall remain available until expended.

COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM

For Federal administrative expenses to carry out activities related to existing facility loans pursuant to section 121 of the HEA, $435,000.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans, $20,150,000, as authorized pursuant to part D of title III of the HEA, which shall remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed $212,100,000: Provided further, That these funds may be used to support loans to public and private Historically Black Colleges and Universities without regard to the limitations within section 344(a) of the HEA.

In addition, $20,000,000 shall be made available to provide for the deferment of loans made under part D of title III of the HEA to eligible institutions that are private Historically Black Colleges and Universities, which apply for the deferment of such a loan and demonstrate financial need for such deferment by having a score of 2.6 or less on the Department of Education's financial responsibility test: Provided, That during the period of deferment of such a loan, interest on the loan will not accrue or be capitalized, and the period of deferment shall be for at least a period of 3-fiscal years and not more than 6-fiscal years: Provided further, That funds available under this paragraph shall be used to fund eligible deferment requests submitted for this purpose in fiscal year 2018: Provided further, That the Secretary shall create and execute an outreach plan to work with States and the Capital Financing Advisory Board to improve outreach to States and help additional public Historically Black Colleges and Universities participate in the program.

In addition, $10,000,000 shall be made available to provide for the deferment of loans made under part D of title III of the HEA to eligible institutions that are public Historically Black Colleges and Universities, which apply for the deferment of such a loan and demonstrate financial need for such deferment, which shall be determined by the Secretary of Education based on factors including, but not limited to, equal to or greater than 5 percent of the school's annual revenue from the previous fiscal year relative to its debt service: Provided, That during the period of deferment of such a loan, interest on the loan will not accrue or be capitalized, and the period of deferment shall be for at least a period of 3-fiscal years and not more than 6-fiscal years.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the Historically Black College and University Capital Financing Program entered into pursuant to part D of title III of the HEA, $334,000.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES

For carrying out activities authorized by the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002, the National Assessment of Educational Progress Authorization Act, section 208 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002, and section 664 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, $650,000,000, which shall remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided, That funds available to carry out section 208 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act may be used to link Statewide elementary and secondary data systems with early childhood, postsecondary, and workforce data systems, or to further develop such systems: Provided further, That up to $6,000,000 of the funds available to carry out section 208 of the Educational Technical Assistance Act may be used for awards to public or private organizations or agencies to support activities to improve data coordination, quality, and use at the local, State, and national levels.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Department of Education Organization Act, including rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and hire of three passenger motor vehicles, $430,000,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the Department of Education available for obligation or expenditure in the current fiscal year may be used for any activity relating to implementing a reorganization that decentralizes, reduces the staffing level, or alters the responsibilities, structure, authority, or functionality of the Budget Service of the Department of Education, relative to the organization and operation of the Budget Service as in effect on January 1, 2018.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights, as authorized by section 203 of the Department of Education Organization Act, $130,000,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General, as authorized by section 212 of the Department of Education Organization Act, $63,418,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No funds appropriated in this Act may be used to prevent the implementation of programs of voluntary prayer and meditation in the public schools.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 302. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) which are appropriated for the Department of Education in this Act may be transferred between appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: Provided, That the transfer authority granted by this section shall be available only to meet emergency needs and shall not be used to create any new program or to fund any project or activity for which no funds are provided in this Act: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 303. Funds appropriated in this Act and consolidated for evaluation purposes under section 8601(c) of the ESEA shall be available from July 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021.

SEC. 304. (a) An institution of higher education that maintains an endowment fund supported with funds appropriated for title III or V of the HEA for fiscal year 2020 may use the income from that fund to award scholarships to students, subject to the limitation in section 331(c)(3)(B)(i) of the HEA. The use of such income for such purposes, prior to the enactment of this Act, shall be considered to have been an allowable use of that income, subject to that limitation.

(b) Subsection (a) shall be in effect until titles III and V of the HEA are reauthorized.

SEC. 305. Section 114(f) of the HEA (20 U.S.C. 1011c(f)) is amended by striking ''2019'' and inserting ''2020''.

SEC. 306. Section 458(a) of the HEA (20 U.S.C. 1087h(a)) is amended in paragraph (4) by striking ''2019'' and inserting ''2020''.

SEC. 307. Funds appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Student Aid Administration'' may be available for payments for student loan servicing to an institution of higher education that services outstanding Federal Perkins Loans under part E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087aa et seq.).

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 308. Section 401(b)(7)(A)(iv)(X) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a(b)(7)(A)(iv)(X)) is amended by striking ''$1,430,000,000'' and inserting ''$1,380,000,000''.

SEC. 309. (a) An institution of higher education may, with explicit written consent of an applicant who has completed a FAFSA under such section 483(a), provide such information collected from the applicant's FAFSA as is necessary to a scholarship granting organization, including a tribal organization (defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)), or to an organization assisting the applicant in applying for and receiving Federal, State, local, or tribal assistance, that is designated by the applicant to assist the applicant in applying for and receiving financial assistance for any component of the applicant's cost of attendance (defined in section 472 of the HEA) at that institution.

(b) An organization that receives information pursuant to subsection (a) shall not sell or otherwise share such information.

(c) This section shall be in effect until title IV of the HEA is reauthorized.

SEC. 310. For an additional amount for ''Department of Education—Federal Direct Student Loan Program Account'', $350,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the cost, as defined under section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of the Secretary of Education providing loan cancellation in the same manner as under section 455(m) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(m)), for borrowers of loans made under part D of title IV of such Act who would qualify for loan cancellation under section 455(m) except some, or all, of the 120 required payments under section 455(m)(1)(A) do not qualify for purposes of the program because they were monthly payments made in accordance with graduated or extended repayment plans as described under subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 455(d)(1) or the corresponding repayment plan for a consolidation loan made under section 455(g) and that were less than the amount calculated under section 455(d)(1)(A), based on a

10-year repayment period: Provided, That the total loan volume, including outstanding principal, fees, capitalized interest, or accrued interest, at application that is eligible for such loan cancellation by such borrowers shall not exceed $500,000,000: Provided further, That the Secretary shall develop and make available a simple method for borrowers to apply for loan cancellation under this section within 60 days of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provide loan cancellation under this section to eligible borrowers on a first-come, first-serve basis, based on the date of application and subject to both the limitation on total loan volume at application for such loan cancellation specified in the first proviso and the availability of appropriations under this section: Provided further, That no borrower may, for the same service, receive a reduction of loan obligations under both this section and section 428J, 428K, 428L, or 460 of such Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall inform all borrowers who have submitted an Employment Certification Form and are in the incorrect repayment program about the Temporary Expanded Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program and requirements for qualification under the program.

SEC. 311. Of the amounts made available under this title under the heading ''Student Aid Administration'', $2,300,000 shall be used by the Secretary of Education to conduct outreach to borrowers of loans made under part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 who may intend to qualify for loan cancellation under section 455(m) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1087e(m)), to ensure that borrowers are meeting the terms and conditions of such loan cancellation: Provided, That the Secretary shall specifically conduct outreach to assist borrowers who would qualify for loan cancellation under section 455(m) of such Act except that the borrower has made some, or all, of the 120 required payments under a repayment plan that is not described under section 455(m)(A) of such Act, to encourage borrowers to enroll in a qualifying repayment plan: Provided further, That the Secretary shall also communicate to all Direct Loan borrowers the full requirements of section 455(m) of such Act and improve the filing of employment certification by providing improved outreach and information such as outbound calls, electronic communications, ensuring prominent access to program requirements and benefits on each servicer's website, and creating an option for all borrowers to complete the entire payment certification process electronically and on a centralized website.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2020''.

TITLE IV

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (referred to in this title as ''the Committee'') established under section 8502 of title 41, United States Code, $9,000,000: Provided, That in order to authorize any central nonprofit agency designated pursuant to section 8503(c) of title 41, United States Code, to perform requirements of the Committee as prescribed under section 51–3.2 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations, the Committee shall enter into a written agreement with any such central nonprofit agency: Provided further, That such agreement shall contain such auditing, oversight, and reporting provisions as necessary to implement chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code: Provided further, That such agreement shall include the elements listed under the heading ''Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled—Written Agreement Elements'' in the explanatory statement described in section 4 of Public Law 114–113 (in the matter preceding division A of that consolidated Act): Provided further, That any such central nonprofit agency may not charge a fee under section 51–3.5 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations, prior to executing a written agreement with the Committee: Provided further, That no less than $1,650,000 shall be available for the Office of Inspector General.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Corporation for National and Community Service (referred to in this title as ''CNCS'') to carry out the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (referred to in this title as ''1973 Act'') and the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (referred to in this title as ''1990 Act''), $829,665,000, notwithstanding sections 198B(b)(3), 198S(g), 501(a)(4)(C), and 501(a)(4)(F) of the 1990 Act: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this heading: (1) up to 1 percent of program grant funds may be used to defray the costs of conducting grant application reviews, including the use of outside peer reviewers and electronic management of the grants cycle; (2) $17,538,000 shall be available to provide assistance to State commissions on national and community service, under section 126(a) of the 1990 Act and notwithstanding section 501(a)(5)(B) of the 1990 Act; (3) $33,000,000 shall be available to carry out subtitle E of the 1990 Act; and (4) $6,400,000 shall be available for expenses authorized under section 501(a)(4)(F) of the 1990 Act, which, notwithstanding the provisions of section 198P shall be awarded by CNCS on a competitive basis: Provided further, That for the purposes of carrying out the 1990 Act, satisfying the requirements in section 122(c)(1)(D) may include a determination of need by the local community.

PAYMENT TO THE NATIONAL SERVICE TRUST

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For payment to the National Service Trust established under subtitle D of title I of the 1990 Act, $218,691,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That CNCS may transfer additional funds from the amount provided within ''Operating Expenses'' allocated to grants under subtitle C of title I of the 1990 Act to the National Service Trust upon determination that such transfer is necessary to support the activities of national service participants and after notice is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That amounts appropriated for or transferred to the National Service Trust may be invested under section 145(b) of the 1990 Act without regard to the requirement to apportion funds under 31 U.S.C. 1513(b).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of administration as provided under section 501(a)(5) of the 1990 Act and under section 504(a) of the 1973 Act, including payment of salaries, authorized travel, hire of passenger motor vehicles, the rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, the employment of experts and consultants authorized under 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed $2,500 for official reception and representation expenses, $83,737,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, $6,013,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. CNCS shall make any significant changes to program requirements, service delivery or policy only through public notice and comment rulemaking. For fiscal year 2020, during any grant selection process, an officer or employee of CNCS shall not knowingly disclose any covered grant selection information regarding such selection, directly or indirectly, to any person other than an officer or employee of CNCS that is authorized by CNCS to receive such information.

SEC. 402. AmeriCorps programs receiving grants under the National Service Trust program shall meet an overall minimum share requirement of 24 percent for the first 3 years that they receive AmeriCorps funding, and thereafter shall meet the overall minimum share requirement as provided in section 2521.60 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations, without regard to the operating costs match requirement in section 121(e) or the member support Federal share limitations in section 140 of the 1990 Act, and subject to partial waiver consistent with section 2521.70 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 403. Donations made to CNCS under section 196 of the 1990 Act for the purposes of financing programs and operations under titles I and II of the 1973 Act or subtitle B, C, D, or E of title I of the 1990 Act shall be used to supplement and not supplant current programs and operations.

SEC. 404. In addition to the requirements in section 146(a) of the 1990 Act, use of an educational award for the purpose described in section 148(a)(4) shall be limited to individuals who are veterans as defined under section 101 of the Act.

SEC. 405. For the purpose of carrying out section 189D of the 1990 Act—

(1) entities described in paragraph (a) of such section shall be considered ''qualified entities'' under section 3 of the National Child Protection Act of 1993 (''NCPA'');

(2) individuals described in such section shall be considered ''volunteers'' under section 3 of NCPA; and

(3) State Commissions on National and Community Service established pursuant to section 178 of the 1990 Act, are authorized to receive criminal history record information, consistent with Public Law 92–544.

SEC. 406. Notwithstanding sections 139(b), 146 and 147 of the 1990 Act, an individual who successfully completes a term of service of not less than 1,200 hours during a period of not more than one year may receive a national service education award having a value of 70 percent of the value of a national service education award determined under section 147(a) of the Act.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

For payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (''CPB''), as authorized by the Communications Act of 1934, an amount which shall be available within limitations specified by that Act, for the fiscal year 2022, $495,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be used to pay for receptions, parties, or similar forms of entertainment for Government officials or employees: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be available or used to aid or support any program or activity from which any person is excluded, or is denied benefits, or is discriminated against, on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to CPB by this Act shall be used to apply any political test or qualification in selecting, appointing, promoting, or taking any other personnel action with respect to officers, agents, and employees of CPB.

In addition, for the costs associated with replacing and upgrading the public broadcasting interconnection system and other technologies and services that create infrastructure and efficiencies within the public media system, $20,000,000.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (''Service'') to carry out the functions vested in it by the

Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; for expenses necessary for the Labor-Management Cooperation Act of 1978; and for expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Civil Service Reform Act, $48,200,000, including up to $900,000 to remain available through September 30, 2021, for activities authorized by the Labor-Management Cooperation Act of 1978: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, fees charged, up to full-cost recovery, for special training activities and other conflict resolution services and technical assistance, including those provided to foreign governments and international organizations, and for arbitration services shall be credited to and merged with this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That fees for arbitration services shall be available only for education, training, and professional development of the agency workforce: Provided further, That the Director of the Service is authorized to accept and use on behalf of the United States gifts of services and real, personal, or other property in the aid of any projects or functions within the Director's jurisdiction.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, $17,184,000.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES: GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out the Museum and Library Services Act of 1996 and the National Museum of African American History and Culture Act, $267,000,000.

MEDICAID AND CHIP PAYMENT AND ACCESS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out section 1900 of the Social Security Act, $8,480,000.

MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out section 1805 of the Social Security Act, $12,645,000, to be transferred to this appropriation from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Council on Disability as authorized by title IV of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, $3,450,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and other laws, $341,500,000.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, including emergency boards appointed by the President, $15,800,000.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, $13,225,000.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

For payment to the Dual Benefits Payments Account, authorized under section 15(d) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, $16,000,000, which shall include amounts becoming available in fiscal year 2020 pursuant to section 224(c)(1)(B) of Public Law 98–76; and in addition, an amount, not to exceed 2 percent of the amount provided herein, shall be available proportional to the amount by which the product of recipients and the average benefit received exceeds the amount available for payment of vested dual benefits: Provided, That the total amount provided herein shall be credited in 12 approximately equal amounts on the first day of each month in the fiscal year.

FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

For payment to the accounts established in the Treasury for the payment of benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act for interest earned on unnegotiated checks, $150,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, which shall be the maximum amount available for payment pursuant to section 417 of Public Law 98–76.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for the Railroad Retirement Board (''Board'') for administration of the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, $135,500,000, to be derived in such amounts as determined by the Board from the railroad retirement accounts and from moneys credited to the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund: Provided, That notwithstanding section 7(b)(9) of the Railroad Retirement Act this limitation may be used to hire attorneys only through the excepted service: Provided further, That the previous proviso shall not change the status under Federal employment laws of any attorney hired by the Railroad Retirement Board prior to January 1, 2013: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 7(b)(9) of the Railroad Retirement Act, this limitation may be used to hire students attending qualifying educational institutions or individuals who have recently completed qualifying educational programs using current excepted hiring authorities established by the Office of Personnel Management: Provided further, That $13,460,000, to remain available until expended, shall be used to supplement, not supplant, existing resources devoted to operations and improvements for the Board's Information Technology Investment Initiatives.

LIMITATION ON THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General for audit, investigatory and review activities, as authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, not more than $11,500,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement accounts and railroad unemployment insurance account.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, as provided under sections 201(m) and 1131(b)(2) of the Social Security Act, $11,000,000.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

For carrying out titles XI and XVI of the Social Security Act, section 401 of Public Law 92–603, section 212 of Public Law 93–66, as amended, and section 405 of Public Law 95–216, including payment to the Social Security trust funds for administrative expenses incurred pursuant to section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, $41,938,540,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That any portion of the funds provided to a State in the current fiscal year and not obligated by the State during that year shall be returned to the Treasury: Provided further, That not more than $101,000,000 shall be available for research and demonstrations under sections 1110, 1115, and 1144 of the Social Security Act, and remain available through September 30, 2022.

For making, after June 15 of the current fiscal year, benefit payments to individuals under title XVI of the Social Security Act, for unanticipated costs incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

For making benefit payments under title XVI of the Social Security Act for the first quarter of fiscal year 2021, $19,900,000,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including the hire of two passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed $20,000 for official reception and representation expenses, not more than $12,940,945,000 may be expended, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to in such section: Provided, That $2,400,000 shall be for the Social Security Advisory Board: Provided further, That $45,000,000 shall remain available until expended for information technology modernization, including related hardware and software infrastructure and equipment, and for administrative expenses directly associated with information technology modernization: Provided further, That $50,000,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for activities to address the disability hearings backlog within the Office of Hearings Operations: Provided further, That unobligated balances of funds provided under this paragraph at the end of fiscal year 2020 not needed for fiscal year 2020 shall remain available until expended to invest in the Social Security Administration information technology and telecommunications hardware and software infrastructure, including related equipment and non-payroll administrative expenses associated solely with this information technology and telecommunications infrastructure: Provided further, That the Commissioner of Social Security shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to making unobligated balances available under the authority in the previous proviso: Provided further, That reimbursement to the trust funds under this heading for expenditures for official time for employees of the Social Security Administration pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 7131, and for facilities or support services for labor organizations pursuant to policies, regulations, or procedures referred to in section 7135(b) of such title shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, with interest, from amounts in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, as soon as possible after such expenditures are made.

Of the total amount made available in the first paragraph under this heading, not more than $1,582,000,000, to remain available through March 31, 2021, is for the costs associated with continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act, including work-related continuing disability reviews to determine whether earnings derived from services demonstrate an individual's ability to engage in substantial gainful activity, for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act, for the cost of co-operative disability investigation units, and for the cost associated with the prosecution of fraud in the programs and operations of the Social Security Administration by Special Assistant United States Attorneys: Provided, That, of such amount, $273,000,000 is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(B)(ii)(III) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and $1,309,000,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(B) of such Act: Provided further, That, of the additional new budget authority described in the preceding proviso, up to $10,000,000 may be transferred to the ''Office of Inspector General'', Social Security Administration, for the cost of jointly operated co-operative disability investigation units: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to

any other transfer authority provided by law: Provided further, That the Commissioner shall provide to the Congress (at the conclusion of the fiscal year) a report on the obligation and expenditure of these funds, similar to the reports that were required by section 103(d)(2) of Public Law 104–121 for fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

In addition, $130,000,000 to be derived from administration fees in excess of $5.00 per supplementary payment collected pursuant to section 1616(d) of the Social Security Act or section 212(b)(3) of Public Law 93–66, which shall remain available until expended: Provided, That to the extent that the amounts collected pursuant to such sections in fiscal year 2020 exceed $130,000,000, the amounts shall be available in fiscal year 2021 only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

In addition, up to $1,000,000 to be derived from fees collected pursuant to section 303(c) of the Social Security Protection Act, which shall remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $30,000,000, together with not to exceed $75,500,000, to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

In addition, an amount not to exceed 3 percent of the total provided in this appropriation may be transferred from the ''Limitation on Administrative Expenses'', Social Security Administration, to be merged with this account, to be available for the time and purposes for which this account is available: Provided, That notice of such transfers shall be transmitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 501. The Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education are authorized to transfer unexpended balances of prior appropriations to accounts corresponding to current appropriations provided in this Act. Such transferred balances shall be used for the same purpose, and for the same periods of time, for which they were originally appropriated.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 503. (a) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or transferred pursuant to section 4002 of Public Law 111–148 shall be used, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, for the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, electronic communication, radio, television, or video presentation designed to support or defeat the enactment of legislation before the Congress or any State or local legislature or legislative body, except in presentation to the Congress or any State or local legislature itself, or designed to support or defeat any proposed or pending regulation, administrative action, or order issued by the executive branch of any State or local government, except in presentation to the executive branch of any State or local government itself.

(b) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or transferred pursuant to section 4002 of Public Law 111–148 shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any grant or contract recipient, or agent acting for such recipient, related to any activity designed to influence the enactment of legislation, appropriations, regulation, administrative action, or Executive order proposed or pending before the Congress or any State government, State legislature or local legislature or legislative body, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships or participation by an agency or officer of a State, local or tribal government in policymaking and administrative processes within the executive branch of that government.

(c) The prohibitions in subsections (a) and (b) shall include any activity to advocate or promote any proposed, pending or future Federal, State or local tax increase, or any proposed, pending, or future requirement or restriction on any legal consumer product, including its sale or marketing, including but not limited to the advocacy or promotion of gun control.

SEC. 504. The Secretaries of Labor and Education are authorized to make available not to exceed $28,000 and $20,000, respectively, from funds available for salaries and expenses under titles I and III, respectively, for official reception and representation expenses; the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $5,000 from the funds available for ''Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Salaries and Expenses''; and the Chairman of the National Mediation Board is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $5,000 from funds available for ''National Mediation Board, Salaries and Expenses''.

SEC. 505. When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money, all grantees receiving Federal funds included in this Act, including but not limited to State and local governments and recipients of Federal research grants, shall clearly state—

(1) the percentage of the total costs of the program or project which will be financed with Federal money;

(2) the dollar amount of Federal funds for the project or program; and

(3) percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that will be financed by non-governmental sources.

SEC. 506. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated in this Act, shall be expended for any abortion.

(b) None of the funds appropriated in this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated in this Act, shall be expended for health benefits coverage that includes coverage of abortion.

(c) The term ''health benefits coverage'' means the package of services covered by a managed care provider or organization pursuant to a contract or other arrangement.

SEC. 507. (a) The limitations established in the preceding section shall not apply to an abortion—

(1) if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or

(2) in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed.

(b) Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed as prohibiting the expenditure by a State, locality, entity, or private person of State, local, or private funds (other than a State's or locality's contribution of Medicaid matching funds).

(c) Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed as restricting the ability of any managed care provider from offering abortion coverage or the ability of a State or locality to contract separately with such a provider for such coverage with State funds (other than a State's or locality's contribution of Medicaid matching funds).

(d)(1) None of the funds made available in this Act may be made available to a Federal agency or program, or to a State or local government, if such agency, program, or government subjects any institutional or individual health care entity to discrimination on the basis that the health care entity does not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

(2) In this subsection, the term ''health care entity'' includes an individual physician or other health care professional, a hospital, a provider-sponsored organization, a health maintenance organization, a health insurance plan, or any other kind of health care facility, organization, or plan.

SEC. 508. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for—

(1) the creation of a human embryo or embryos for research purposes; or

(2) research in which a human embryo or embryos are destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death greater than that allowed for research on fetuses in utero under 45 CFR 46.204(b) and section 498(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 289g(b)).

(b) For purposes of this section, the term ''human embryo or embryos'' includes any organism, not protected as a human subject under 45 CFR 46 as of the date of the enactment of this Act, that is derived by fertilization, parthenogenesis, cloning, or any other means from one or more human gametes or human diploid cells.

SEC. 509. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in schedule I of the schedules of controlled substances established under section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act except for normal and recognized executive-congressional communications.

(b) The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply when there is significant medical evidence of a therapeutic advantage to the use of such drug or other substance or that federally sponsored clinical trials are being conducted to determine therapeutic advantage.

SEC. 510. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to promulgate or adopt any final standard under section 1173(b) of the Social Security Act providing for, or providing for the assignment of, a unique health identifier for an individual (except in an individual's capacity as an employer or a health care provider), until legislation is enacted specifically approving the standard.

SEC. 511. None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated or expended to enter into or renew a contract with an entity if—

(1) such entity is otherwise a contractor with the United States and is subject to the requirement in 38 U.S.C. 4212(d) regarding submission of an annual report to the Secretary of Labor concerning employment of certain veterans; and

(2) such entity has not submitted a report as required by that section for the most recent year for which such requirement was applicable to such entity.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

SEC. 513. None of the funds made available by this Act to carry out the Library Services and Technology Act may be made available to any library covered by paragraph (1) of section 224(f) of such Act, as amended by the Children's Internet Protection Act, unless such library has made the certifications required by paragraph (4) of such section.

SEC. 514. (a) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the

agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates new programs;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;

(4) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are consulted 15 days in advance of such reprogramming or of an announcement of intent relating to such reprogramming, whichever occurs earlier, and are notified in writing 10 days in advance of such reprogramming.

(b) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

(1) augments existing programs, projects (including construction projects), or activities;

(2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or

(3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress;

unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are consulted 15 days in advance of such reprogramming or of an announcement of intent relating to such reprogramming, whichever occurs earlier, and are notified in writing 10 days in advance of such reprogramming.

(c) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure that—

(1) relocates an office or employees;

(2) reorganizes or renames offices; or

(3) reorganizes programs or activities;

unless the relocation, renaming, or reorganization was included in the President's fiscal year 2020 budget proposal, including the accompanying justification documents submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and such committees are consulted at least 15 days in advance of such relocation, renaming, or reorganization.

SEC. 515. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to request that a candidate for appointment to a Federal scientific advisory committee disclose the political affiliation or voting history of the candidate or the position that the candidate holds with respect to political issues not directly related to and necessary for the work of the committee involved.

(b) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to disseminate information that is deliberately false or misleading.

SEC. 516. Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, each department and related agency funded through this Act shall submit an operating plan that details at the program, project, and activity level any funding allocations for fiscal year 2020 that are different than those specified in this Act, the accompanying detailed table in the joint explanatory statement accompanying this Act or the fiscal year 2020 budget request.

SEC. 517. The Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education shall each prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the number and amount of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements exceeding $500,000, individually or in total at the program, project, or activity level, in value and awarded by the Department on a non-competitive basis during each quarter of fiscal year 2020, but not to include grants awarded on a formula basis or directed by law. Such report shall include the name of the contractor or grantee, the amount of funding, the governmental purpose, including a justification for issuing the award on a non-competitive basis. Such report shall be transmitted to the Committees within 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the report is submitted.

SEC. 518. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be expended or obligated by the Commissioner of Social Security, for purposes of administering Social Security benefit payments under title II of the Social Security Act, to process any claim for credit for a quarter of coverage based on work performed under a social security account number that is not the claimant's number and the performance of such work under such number has formed the basis for a conviction of the claimant of a violation of section 208(a)(6) or (7) of the Social Security Act.

SEC. 519. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Commissioner of Social Security or the Social Security Administration to pay the compensation of employees of the Social Security Administration to administer Social Security benefit payments, under any agreement between the United States and Mexico establishing totalization arrangements between the social security system established by title II of the Social Security Act and the social security system of Mexico, which would not otherwise be payable but for such agreement.

SEC. 520. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 521. For purposes of carrying out Executive Order 13589, Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M–12–12 dated May 11, 2012, and requirements contained in the annual appropriations bills relating to conference attendance and expenditures:

(1) the operating divisions of HHS shall be considered independent agencies; and

(2) attendance at and support for scientific conferences shall be tabulated separately from and not included in agency totals.

SEC. 522. Federal agencies funded under this Act shall clearly state within the text, audio, or video used for advertising or educational purposes, including emails or Internet postings, that the communication is printed, published, or produced and disseminated at U.S. taxpayer expense. The funds used by a Federal agency to carry out this requirement shall be derived from amounts made available to the agency for advertising or other communications regarding the programs and activities of the agency.

SEC. 523. (a) Federal agencies may use Federal discretionary funds that are made available in this Act to carry out up to 10 Performance Partnership Pilots. Such Pilots shall be governed by the provisions of section 526 of division H of Public Law 113–76, except that in carrying out such Pilots section 526 shall be applied by substituting ''Fiscal Year 2020'' for ''Fiscal Year 2014'' in the title of subsection (b) and by substituting ''September 30, 2024'' for ''September 30, 2018'' each place it appears: Provided, That such pilots shall include communities that have experienced civil unrest.

(b) In addition, Federal agencies may use Federal discretionary funds that are made available in this Act to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots that are being carried out pursuant to the authority provided by section 526 of division H of Public Law 113–76, section 524 of division G of Public Law 113–235, section 525 of division H of Public Law 114–113, section 525 of division H of Public Law 115–31, and section 525 of division H of Public Law 115–141.

(c) Pilot sites selected under authorities in this Act and prior appropriations Acts may be granted by relevant agencies up to an additional 5 years to operate under such authorities.

SEC. 524. Not later than 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, beginning with the first month of fiscal year 2020, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and the Social Security Administration shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate a report on the status of balances of appropriations: Provided, That for balances that are unobligated and uncommitted, committed, and obligated but unexpended, the monthly reports shall separately identify the amounts attributable to each source year of appropriation (beginning with fiscal year 2012, or, to the extent feasible, earlier fiscal years) from which balances were derived.

SEC. 525. Of the unobligated balances made available for purposes of carrying out section 2105(a)(3) of the Social Security Act, $7,715,000,000 shall not be available for obligation in this fiscal year.

SEC. 526. (a)(1) The Secretary of Homeland Security, after appropriate consultation with the Secretary of Labor and appropriate employers, shall develop, through notice and comment rulemaking, a process to provide quarterly allocation of visas issued pursuant to petitions submitted by employers for individuals to be admitted under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b)).

(2) In developing the process described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure that—

(A) all such petitions are submitted to the Secretary not later than 45 days before the first day of the quarter during which the requested beneficiaries are expected to begin their employment with the employer; and

(B) all decisions to approve or deny a petition are made not later than 15 days before the first date of employment specified in the petition.

(b) Subject to subsection (c), for fiscal year 2021, and every fiscal year thereafter, of the visas authorized under section 214(g)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(1)(B)), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall issue—

(1) not more than 14 percent to aliens whose employment is scheduled to begin during the first quarter of the fiscal year;

(2) not more than 45 percent (plus any visas authorized, but not issued, under paragraph (1)) to aliens whose employment is scheduled to begin during the second quarter of the fiscal year;

(3) not more than 39 percent (plus any visas authorized, but not issued, under paragraphs (1) and (2)) to aliens whose employment is scheduled to begin during the third quarter of the fiscal year; and

(4) not more than 2 percent (plus any visas authorized, but not issued, under paragraph (1), (2), and (3)) to aliens whose employment is scheduled to begin during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year.

(c) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Secretary's sole and unreviewable discretion, and after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, shall—

(1) compare the quarterly allocation of visas under subsection (b) to the actual need for individuals to be admitted under section

101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b)) in each quarter; and

(2) adjust the quarterly allocation of such visas accordingly.

(d) For each calendar quarter subject to the visa allocation process set forth in subsection (b) or (c), if the total number of visas requested by employers whose petitions meet the standards for approval exceeds the total number of visas available for such employers, the Secretary shall ensure that each such petition is approved for a minimum number of visas, which shall be calculated based on the ratio between the total number of visas requested by such employers and the total number of visas available.

(e) Effective October 1, 2020, section 214(g)(10) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(10)) is repealed.

(f) Section 214(c)(14)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(14)(C)) is amended to read as follows:

''(C) In determining the level of penalties to be assessed under subparagraph (A), the highest penalties shall be reserved for—

''(i) willful failures to meet any of the conditions of the petition that involve harm to United States workers; and

''(ii) willful misrepresentations of the number of necessary nonimmigrants in an application for temporary labor certification in support of a petition for nonimmigrants described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b).''.

SEC. 527. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to replace or diminish the quality of care provided by Medicare Advantage (as established in Title 42, Chapter 7, Subchapter XVIII, Part C of the United States Code) and the TRICARE program (as defined in Section 1072 of Title 10 of the United States Code).

SEC. 528. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to ''this Act'' contained in this division shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this division.

SEC. 529. Any reference to a ''report accompanying this Act'' contained in this division shall be treated as a reference to House Report 116-62. The effect of such Report shall be limited to this division and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, this division.

This Act may be cited as the ''Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020''.

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, for military functions administered by the Department of Defense and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Army on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $42,314,762,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Navy on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere), midshipmen, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $31,679,229,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Marine Corps on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere); and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $14,064,751,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Air Force on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $31,082,769,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, and 7038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $4,847,321,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $2,113,357,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Marine Corps platoon leaders class, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $829,124,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air Force Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10305, and 9038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $1,993,280,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army National Guard while on duty under sections 10211, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $8,664,535,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on duty under sections 10211, 10305, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $4,032,521,000.

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Army, as authorized by law, $41,449,293,000: Provided, That not to exceed $12,478,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Army, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Navy and the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, $51,417,389,000: Provided, That not to exceed $15,055,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, $7,945,854,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Air Force, as authorized by law, $44,662,729,000: Provided, That not to exceed $7,699,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Air Force, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to study and refine plans for the potential establishment of a Space Force as a branch of the Armed Forces, $15,000,000: Provided, That nothing in this provision shall be construed to authorize the establishment of a Space Force.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as authorized by law, $37,238,522,000: Provided, That not more than $6,859,000 may be used for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund authorized under section 166a of title 10, United States Code: Provided further, That not to exceed $36,000,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than $44,500,000 shall be made available for the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program, of which not less than $4,500,000 shall be available for centers defined in 10 U.S.C. 2411(1)(D): Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to plan or implement the consolidation of a budget or appropriations liaison office of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the office of the Secretary of a military department, or the service headquarters of one of the Armed Forces into a legislative affairs or legislative liaison office: Provided further, That $17,732,000, to remain available until expended, is available only for expenses relating to certain classified activities, and may be transferred as necessary by the Secretary of Defense to operation and maintenance appropriations or research, development, test and evaluation appropriations, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That any ceiling on the investment item unit cost of items that may be purchased with operation and maintenance funds shall not apply to the funds described in the preceding proviso: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, $623,073,000, of which $155,768,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be available to provide support and assistance to foreign security forces or other groups or individuals to conduct, support or facilitate counterterrorism, crisis response, or other Department of Defense security cooperation programs: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Policy, 10 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of Defense submits the reports required under the heading ''Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund'' in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division C of Public Law 115–141) and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019 (Division A of Public Law 115–245).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Army Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $3,009,594,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Navy Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $1,110,116,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Marine Corps Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $294,076,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Air Force Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $3,356,685,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personnel services in the National Guard Bureau; travel expenses (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; supplying and equipping the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft), $7,448,536,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Air National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; transportation of things, hire of passenger motor vehicles; supplying and equipping the Air National Guard, as authorized by law; expenses for repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment, including those furnished from stocks under the control of agencies of the Department of Defense; travel expenses (other than mileage) on the same basis as authorized by law for Air National Guard personnel on active Federal duty, for Air National Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, $6,592,589,000.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, $14,771,000, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be used for official representation purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, $235,809,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Army, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Navy, $365,883,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Navy, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Navy, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Air Force, $365,808,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Air Force, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Air Force, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of Defense, $19,002,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of Defense, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, $260,499,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris at sites formerly used by the Department of Defense, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense (consisting of the programs provided under sections 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code), $117,663,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT

For assistance, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, under programs and activities of the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program authorized under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act, $353,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund, $400,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020: Provided, That no other amounts may be otherwise credited or transferred to the Fund, or deposited into the Fund, in fiscal year 2019 pursuant to section 1705(d) of title 10, United States Code.

TITLE III

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $3,689,720,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $3,218,272,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $4,849,373,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $2,583,895,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of vehicles, including tactical, support, and non-tracked combat vehicles; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; communications and electronic equipment; other support equipment; spare parts, ordnance, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $7,583,678,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $18,971,913,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts, and accessories therefor; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $4,061,797,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $848,782,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, or conversion of vessels as authorized by law, including armor and armament thereof, plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; procurement of critical, long lead time components and designs for vessels to be constructed or converted in the future; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, as follows:

Ohio Replacement Submarine (AP), $1,611,989,000;

Carrier Replacement Program, $2,066,000,000;

Virginia Class Submarine, $4,192,346,000;

Virginia Class Submarine (AP), $4,266,552,000;

CVN Refueling Overhauls, $667,926,000;

CVN Refueling Overhauls (AP), $16,900,000;

DDG–1000 Program, $155,944,000;

DDG–51 Destroyer, $5,015,295,000;

DDG–51 Destroyer (AP), $224,028,000;

FFG-Frigate, $1,281,177,000;

TAO Fleet Oiler, $981,215,000;

TAO Fleet Oiler (AP), $73,000,000;

Towing, Salvage, and Rescue Ship, $150,282,000;

LCU 1700, $83,670,000;

Ship to Shore Connector, $65,000,000;

Service Craft, $56,289,000;

For outfitting, post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, $736,243,000; and

Completion of Prior Year Shipbuilding Programs, $55,700,000.

In all: $21,699,556,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2024: Provided, That additional obligations may be incurred after September 30, 2024, for engineering services, tests, evaluations, and other such budgeted work that must be performed in the final stage of ship construction: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading for the construction or conversion of any naval vessel to be constructed in shipyards in the United States shall be expended in foreign facilities for the construction of major components of such vessel: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading shall be used for the construction of any naval vessel in foreign shipyards: Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for production of the common missile compartment of nuclear-powered vessels may be available for multiyear procurement of critical

components to support continuous production of such compartments only in accordance with the provisions of subsection (i) of section 2218a of title 10, United States Code (as added by section 1023 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328)).

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For procurement, production, and modernization of support equipment and materials not otherwise provided for, Navy ordnance (except ordnance for new aircraft, new ships, and ships authorized for conversion); the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $9,123,068,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, armament, military equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; vehicles for the Marine Corps, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, $2,838,151,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of aircraft and equipment, including armor and armament, specialized ground handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, $18,082,933,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor; ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, $2,789,287,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

SPACE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of spacecraft, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor; ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, $2,368,443,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $1,602,761,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For procurement and modification of equipment (including ground guidance and electronic control equipment, and ground electronic and communication equipment), and supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; lease of passenger motor vehicles; and expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon, prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $21,067,888,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) necessary for procurement, production, and modification of equipment, supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, equipment, and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $5,100,866,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4518, 4531, 4532, and 4533), $64,393,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $12,046,783,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $19,140,865,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021. Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph which are available for the V-22 may be used to meet unique operational requirements of the Special Operations Forces.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $44,554,256,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation; advanced research projects as may be designated and determined by the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to law; maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $24,492,308,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the independent activities of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, in the direction and supervision of operational test and evaluation, including initial operational test and evaluation which is conducted prior to, and in support of, production decisions; joint operational testing and evaluation; and administrative expenses in connection therewith, $221,200,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

TITLE V

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For the Defense Working Capital Funds, $1,226,211,000.

DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency Working Capital Fund, $200,000,000.

TITLE VI

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense as authorized by law, $33,476,039,000; of which $31,359,442,000, shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed one percent shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021, and of which up to $15,176,945,000 may be available for contracts entered into under the TRICARE program; of which $454,324,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022, shall be for procurement; and of which $1,662,273,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amount made available under this heading for research, development, test and evaluation, not less than $8,000,000 shall be available for HIV prevention educational activities undertaken in connection with United States military training, exercises, and humanitarian assistance activities conducted primarily in African nations: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading for research, development, test and evaluation, not less than $930,000,000 shall be made available to the United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command to carry out the congressionally directed medical research programs: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the House

and Senate Appropriations Committees quarterly reports on the current status of the deployment of the electronic health record: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide notice to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees not later than 10 business days after delaying the proposed timeline of such deployment if such delay is longer than one week: Provided further, That the Comptroller General of the United States shall perform quarterly performance reviews of such deployment.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521), and for the destruction of other chemical warfare materials that are not in the chemical weapon stockpile, $985,499,000, of which $107,351,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which no less than $52,452,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, consisting of $22,444,000 for activities on military installations and $30,008,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, to assist State and local governments; $2,218,000 shall be for procurement, to remain available until September 30, 2022, of which not less than $2,218,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program to assist State and local governments; and $875,930,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation, of which $869,430,000 shall only be for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives program.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department of Defense, for transfer to appropriations available to the Department of Defense for military personnel of the reserve components serving under the provisions of title 10 and title 32, United States Code; for operation and maintenance; for procurement; and for research, development, test and evaluation, $816,755,000, of which $517,171,000 shall be for counter-narcotics support; $121,922,000 shall be for the drug demand reduction program; $172,291,000 shall be for the National Guard counter-drug program; and $5,371,000 shall be for the National Guard counter-drug schools program: Provided, That the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation for the same time period and for the same purpose as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That section 284 of title 10, United States Code, may only be carried out using amounts appropriated under this heading for counter-narcotics support: Provided further, That amounts appropriated under this heading for counter-narcotics support may not be used for the construction of fences pursuant to subsection (b)(7) of such section: Provided further, That the transfer authority contained in section 8005 in title VIII of this Act shall not apply to amounts made available under this heading: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading for counter-narcotics support may only be transferred 15 days following written notification to the congressional defense committees.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses and activities of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $363,499,000, of which $360,201,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed $700,000 is available for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended on the approval or authority of the Inspector General, and payments may be made on the Inspector General's certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; of which $333,000 to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022, shall be for procurement; and of which $2,965,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation.

TITLE VII

RELATED AGENCIES

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

For payment to the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund, to maintain the proper funding level for continuing the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, $514,000,000.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

For necessary expenses of the Intelligence Community Management Account, $558,000,000.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8001. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 8002. During the current fiscal year, provisions of law prohibiting the payment of compensation to, or employment of, any person not a citizen of the United States shall not apply to personnel of the Department of Defense: Provided, That salary increases granted to direct and indirect hire foreign national employees of the Department of Defense funded by this Act shall not be at a rate in excess of the percentage increase authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose pay is computed under the provisions of section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, or at a rate in excess of the percentage increase provided by the appropriate host nation to its own employees, whichever is higher: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to Department of Defense foreign service national employees serving at United States diplomatic missions whose pay is set by the Department of State under the Foreign Service Act of 1980: Provided further, That the limitations of this provision shall not apply to foreign national employees of the Department of Defense in the Republic of Turkey.

SEC. 8003. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 8004. No more than 20 percent of the appropriations in this Act which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last 2 months of the fiscal year: Provided, That this section shall not apply to obligations for support of active duty training of reserve components or summer camp training of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8005. Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, he may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed a total of $1,000,000,000 of working capital funds of the Department of Defense or funds made available in this Act to the Department of Defense for military functions (except military construction) between such appropriations or funds or any subdivision thereof, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: Provided, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless the Secretary of Defense and the head of each entity affected by such transfer certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees, as part of the applicable request for reprogramming required for such transfer, that the funds will be used for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority or any other authority in this Act: Provided further, That no part of the funds in this Act shall be available to prepare or present a request to the Committees on Appropriations for reprogramming of funds, unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which reprogramming is requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That a request for multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2020.

SEC. 8006. (a) With regard to the list of specific programs, projects, and activities (and the dollar amounts and adjustments to budget activities corresponding to such programs, projects, and activities) contained in the tables titled Explanation of Project Level Adjustments in the explanatory statement regarding this Act, the obligation and expenditure of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act for those programs, projects, and activities for which the amounts appropriated exceed the amounts requested are hereby required by law to be carried out in the manner provided by such tables to the same extent as if the tables were included in the text of this Act.

(b) Amounts specified in the referenced tables described in subsection (a) shall not be treated as subdivisions of appropriations for purposes of section 8005 of this Act: Provided, That section 8005 shall apply when transfers of the amounts described in subsection (a) occur between appropriation accounts.

SEC. 8007. (a) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2020: Provided, That the report shall include—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation both by budget activity and program, project, and activity as detailed in the Budget Appendix; and

(3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

(b) Notwithstanding section 8005 of this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for reprogramming or transfer until the report identified in subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement: Provided, That this subsection shall not apply to transfers from the following appropriations accounts:

(1) ''Environmental Restoration, Army'';

(2) ''Environmental Restoration, Navy'';

(3) ''Environmental Restoration, Air Force'';

(4) ''Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide''

(5) ''Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites''.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8008. During the current fiscal year, cash balances in working capital funds of the Department of Defense established pursuant to section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, may be

maintained in only such amounts as are necessary at any time for cash disbursements to be made from such funds: Provided, That transfers may be made between such funds: Provided further, That transfers may be made between working capital funds and the ''Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense'' appropriation and the ''Operation and Maintenance'' appropriation accounts in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, except that such transfers may not be made unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress of the proposed transfer: Provided further, That except in amounts equal to the amounts appropriated to working capital funds in this Act, no obligations may be made against a working capital fund to procure or increase the value of war reserve material inventory, unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress prior to any such obligation.

SEC. 8009. Funds appropriated by this Act may not be used to initiate a special access program without prior notification 30 calendar days in advance to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8010. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available to initiate: (1) a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of $20,000,000 in any one year of the contract or that includes an unfunded contingent liability in excess of $20,000,000; or (2) a contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of $20,000,000 in any one year, unless the congressional defense committees have been notified at least 30 days in advance of the proposed contract award: Provided, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate a multiyear contract for which the economic order quantity advance procurement is not funded at least to the limits of the Government's liability: Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate multiyear procurement contracts for any systems or component thereof if the value of the multiyear contract would exceed $500,000,000 unless specifically provided in this Act: Provided further, That no multiyear procurement contract can be terminated without 30-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the execution of multiyear authority shall require the use of a present value analysis to determine lowest cost compared to an annual procurement: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act may be used for a multiyear contract executed after the date of the enactment of this Act unless in the case of any such contract—

(1) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to Congress a budget request for full funding of units to be procured through the contract and, in the case of a contract for procurement of aircraft, that includes, for any aircraft unit to be procured through the contract for which procurement funds are requested in that budget request for production beyond advance procurement activities in the fiscal year covered by the budget, full funding of procurement of such unit in that fiscal year;

(2) cancellation provisions in the contract do not include consideration of recurring manufacturing costs of the contractor associated with the production of unfunded units to be delivered under the contract;

(3) the contract provides that payments to the contractor under the contract shall not be made in advance of incurred costs on funded units; and

(4) the contract does not provide for a price adjustment based on a failure to award a follow-on contract.

SEC. 8011. Within the funds appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the Armed Forces, funds are hereby appropriated pursuant to section 401 of title 10, United States Code, for humanitarian and civic assistance costs under chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code. Such funds may also be obligated for humanitarian and civic assistance costs incidental to authorized operations and pursuant to authority granted in section 401 of chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code, and these obligations shall be reported as required by section 401(d) of title 10, United States Code: Provided, That funds available for operation and maintenance shall be available for providing humanitarian and similar assistance by using Civic Action Teams in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and freely associated states of Micronesia, pursuant to the Compact of Free Association as authorized by Public Law 99–239: Provided further, That upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that such action is beneficial for graduate medical education programs conducted at Army medical facilities located in Hawaii, the Secretary of the Army may authorize the provision of medical services at such facilities and transportation to such facilities, on a nonreimbursable basis, for civilian patients from American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam.

SEC. 8012. (a) During the current fiscal year, the civilian personnel of the Department of Defense may not be managed on the basis of any end-strength, and the management of such personnel during that fiscal year shall not be subject to any constraint or limitation (known as an end-strength) on the number of such personnel who may be employed on the last day of such fiscal year.

(b) The fiscal year 2021 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2021 Department of Defense budget request shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress as if subsections (a) and (b) of this provision were effective with regard to fiscal year 2021.

(c) As required by section 1107 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) civilian personnel at the Department of Army Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratories may not be managed on the basis of the Table of Distribution and Allowances, and the management of the workforce strength shall be done in a manner consistent with the budget available with respect to such Laboratories.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to military (civilian) technicians.

SEC. 8013. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before the Congress.

SEC. 8014. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for the basic pay and allowances of any member of the Army participating as a full-time student and receiving benefits paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund when time spent as a full-time student is credited toward completion of a service commitment: Provided, That this section shall not apply to those members who have reenlisted with this option prior to October 1, 1987: Provided further, That this section applies only to active components of the Army.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8015. Funds appropriated in title III of this Act for the Department of Defense Pilot Mentor-Protege Program may be transferred to any other appropriation contained in this Act solely for the purpose of implementing a Mentor-Protege Program developmental assistance agreement pursuant to section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note), as amended, under the authority of this provision or any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

SEC. 8016. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the purchase by the Department of Defense (and its departments and agencies) of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain 4 inches in diameter and under unless the anchor and mooring chain are manufactured in the United States from components which are substantially manufactured in the United States: Provided, That for the purpose of this section, the term ''manufactured'' shall include cutting, heat treating, quality control, testing of chain and welding (including the forging and shot blasting process): Provided further, That for the purpose of this section substantially all of the components of anchor and mooring chain shall be considered to be produced or manufactured in the United States if the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured in the United States exceeds the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured outside the United States: Provided further, That when adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis, the Secretary of the Service responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

SEC. 8017. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the support of any nonappropriated funds activity of the Department of Defense that procures malt beverages and wine with nonappropriated funds for resale (including such alcoholic beverages sold by the drink) on a military installation located in the United States unless such malt beverages and wine are procured within that State, or in the case of the District of Columbia, within the District of Columbia, in which the military installation is located: Provided, That, in a case in which the military installation is located in more than one State, purchases may be made in any State in which the installation is located: Provided further, That such local procurement requirements for malt beverages and wine shall apply to all alcoholic beverages only for military installations in States which are not contiguous with another State: Provided further, That alcoholic beverages other than wine and malt beverages, in contiguous States and the District of Columbia shall be procured from the most competitive source, price and other factors considered.

SEC. 8018. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to demilitarize or dispose of M–1 Carbines, M–1 Garand rifles, M–14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber rifles, or M–1911 pistols, or to demilitarize or destroy small arms ammunition or ammunition components that are not otherwise prohibited from commercial sale under Federal law, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components are certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.

SEC. 8019. No more than $500,000 of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used during a single fiscal year for any single relocation of an organization, unit, activity or function of the Department of Defense into or within the National Capital Region: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that such a relocation is required in the best interest of the Government.

SEC. 8020. Of the funds made available in this Act, $25,000,000 shall be available for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544): Provided, That a prime contractor or a subcontractor at any tier that makes a subcontract award to any subcontractor or supplier as defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under

section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code, shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of being allowed additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over $500,000 and involves the expenditure of funds appropriated by an Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense with respect to any fiscal year: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 1906 of title 41, United States Code, this section shall be applicable to any Department of Defense acquisition of supplies or services, including any contract and any subcontract at any tier for acquisition of commercial items produced or manufactured, in whole or in part, by any subcontractor or supplier defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code.

SEC. 8021. Funds appropriated by this Act for the Defense Media Activity shall not be used for any national or international political or psychological activities.

SEC. 8022. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense is authorized to incur obligations of not to exceed $350,000,000 for purposes specified in section 2350j(c) of title 10, United States Code, in anticipation of receipt of contributions, only from the Government of Kuwait, under that section: Provided, That, upon receipt, such contributions from the Government of Kuwait shall be credited to the appropriations or fund which incurred such obligations.

SEC. 8023. (a) Of the funds made available in this Act, not less than $51,800,000 shall be available for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation, of which—

(1) $37,233,000 shall be available from ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'' to support Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance, readiness, counter-drug activities, and drug demand reduction activities involving youth programs;

(2) $11,000,000 shall be available from ''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force''; and

(3) $3,567,000 shall be available from ''Other Procurement, Air Force'' for vehicle and communication equipment procurement.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force should waive reimbursement for any funds used by the Civil Air Patrol for counter-drug activities in support of Federal, State, and local government agencies.

SEC. 8024. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act are available to establish a new Department of Defense (department) federally funded research and development center (FFRDC), either as a new entity, or as a separate entity administrated by an organization managing another FFRDC, or as a nonprofit membership corporation consisting of a consortium of other FFRDCs and other nonprofit entities.

(b) No member of a Board of Directors, Trustees, Overseers, Advisory Group, Special Issues Panel, Visiting Committee, or any similar entity of a defense FFRDC, and no paid consultant to any defense FFRDC, except when acting in a technical advisory capacity, may be compensated for his or her services as a member of such entity, or as a paid consultant by more than one FFRDC in a fiscal year: Provided, That a member of any such entity referred to previously in this subsection shall be allowed travel expenses and per diem as authorized under the Federal Joint Travel Regulations, when engaged in the performance of membership duties.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the department from any source during the current fiscal year may be used by a defense FFRDC, through a fee or other payment mechanism, for construction of new buildings not located on a military installation, for payment of cost sharing for projects funded by Government grants, for absorption of contract overruns, or for certain charitable contributions, not to include employee participation in community service and/or development.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds available to the department during fiscal year 2020, not more than 6,100 staff years of technical effort (staff years) may be funded for defense FFRDCs: Provided, That this subsection shall not apply to staff years funded in the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP).

(e) The Secretary of Defense shall, with the submission of the Department's fiscal year 2021 budget request, submit a report presenting the specific amounts of staff years of technical effort to be allocated for each defense FFRDC during that fiscal year and the associated budget estimates.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act for FFRDCs is hereby increased by $26,800,000: Provided, That this subsection shall not apply to appropriations for the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP).

SEC. 8025. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to procure carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate for use in any Government-owned facility or property under the control of the Department of Defense which were not melted and rolled in the United States or Canada: Provided, That these procurement restrictions shall apply to any and all Federal Supply Class 9515, American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) specifications of carbon, alloy or armor steel plate: Provided further, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: Provided further, That these restrictions shall not apply to contracts which are in being as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8026. For the purposes of this Act, the term ''congressional defense committees'' means the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 8027. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense may acquire the modification, depot maintenance and repair of aircraft, vehicles and vessels as well as the production of components and other Defense-related articles, through competition between Department of Defense depot maintenance activities and private firms: Provided, That the Senior Acquisition Executive of the military department or Defense Agency concerned, with power of delegation, shall certify that successful bids include comparable estimates of all direct and indirect costs for both public and private bids: Provided further, That Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 shall not apply to competitions conducted under this section.

SEC. 8028. (a)(1) If the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that a foreign country which is party to an agreement described in paragraph (2) has violated the terms of the agreement by discriminating against certain types of products produced in the United States that are covered by the agreement, the Secretary of Defense shall rescind the Secretary's blanket waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

(2) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is any reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding, between the United States and a foreign country pursuant to which the Secretary of Defense has prospectively waived the Buy American Act for certain products in that country.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress a report on the amount of Department of Defense purchases from foreign entities in fiscal year 2020. Such report shall separately indicate the dollar value of items for which the Buy American Act was waived pursuant to any agreement described in subsection (a)(2), the Trade Agreement Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), or any international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term ''Buy American Act'' means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 8029. During the current fiscal year, amounts contained in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account established by section 2921(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall be available until expended for the payments specified by section 2921(c)(2) of that Act.

SEC. 8030. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Air Force may convey at no cost to the Air Force, without consideration, to Indian tribes located in the States of Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington relocatable military housing units located at Grand Forks Air Force Base, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Ellsworth Air Force Base, and Minot Air Force Base that are excess to the needs of the Air Force.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force shall convey, at no cost to the Air Force, military housing units under subsection (a) in accordance with the request for such units that are submitted to the Secretary by the Operation Walking Shield Program on behalf of Indian tribes located in the States of Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington. Any such conveyance shall be subject to the condition that the housing units shall be removed within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) The Operation Walking Shield Program shall resolve any conflicts among requests of Indian tribes for housing units under subsection (a) before submitting requests to the Secretary of the Air Force under subsection (b).

(d) In this section, the term ''Indian tribe'' means any recognized Indian tribe included on the current list published by the Secretary of the Interior under section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–454; 108 Stat. 4792; 25 U.S.C. 5131).

SEC. 8031. During the current fiscal year, appropriations which are available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than $250,000.

SEC. 8032. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) disestablish, or prepare to disestablish, a Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program in accordance with Department of Defense Instruction Number 1215.08, dated June 26, 2006; or

(2) close, downgrade from host to extension center, or place on probation a Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program in accordance with the information paper of the Department of the Army titled ''Army Senior Reserve Officer's Training Corps (SROTC) Program Review and Criteria'', dated January 27, 2014.

SEC. 8033. Up to $14,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'' may be made available for the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative Program for the purpose of enabling the Pacific Command to execute Theater Security Cooperation activities such as humanitarian assistance, and payment

of incremental and personnel costs of training and exercising with foreign security forces: Provided, That funds made available for this purpose may be used, notwithstanding any other funding authorities for humanitarian assistance, security assistance or combined exercise expenses: Provided further, That funds may not be obligated to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited from receiving such type of assistance under any other provision of law.

SEC. 8034. The Secretary of Defense shall issue regulations to prohibit the sale of any tobacco or tobacco-related products in military resale outlets in the United States, its territories and possessions at a price below the most competitive price in the local community: Provided, That such regulations shall direct that the prices of tobacco or tobacco-related products in overseas military retail outlets shall be within the range of prices established for military retail system stores located in the United States.

SEC. 8035. (a) During the current fiscal year, none of the appropriations or funds available to the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds shall be used for the purchase of an investment item for the purpose of acquiring a new inventory item for sale or anticipated sale during the current fiscal year or a subsequent fiscal year to customers of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds if such an item would not have been chargeable to the Department of Defense Business Operations Fund during fiscal year 1994 and if the purchase of such an investment item would be chargeable during the current fiscal year to appropriations made to the Department of Defense for procurement.

(b) The fiscal year 2021 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2021 Department of Defense budget shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress on the basis that any equipment which was classified as an end item and funded in a procurement appropriation contained in this Act shall be budgeted for in a proposed fiscal year 2021 procurement appropriation and not in the supply management business area or any other area or category of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8036. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Central Intelligence Agency shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for the Reserve for Contingencies, which shall remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That funds appropriated, transferred, or otherwise credited to the Central Intelligence Agency Central Services Working Capital Fund during this or any prior or subsequent fiscal year shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That any funds appropriated or transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency for advanced research and development acquisition, for agent operations, and for covert action programs authorized by the President under section 503 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3093) shall remain available until September 30, 2021.

SEC. 8037. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', not less than $12,000,000 shall be made available only for the mitigation of environmental impacts, including training and technical assistance to tribes, related administrative support, the gathering of information, documenting of environmental damage, and developing a system for prioritization of mitigation and cost to complete estimates for mitigation, on Indian lands resulting from Department of Defense activities.

SEC. 8038. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended by an entity of the Department of Defense unless the entity, in expending the funds, complies with the Buy American Act. For purposes of this subsection, the term ''Buy American Act'' means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

(b) If the Secretary of Defense determines that a person has been convicted of intentionally affixing a label bearing a ''Made in America'' inscription to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in America, the Secretary shall determine, in accordance with section 2410f of title 10, United States Code, whether the person should be debarred from contracting with the Department of Defense.

(c) In the case of any equipment or products purchased with appropriations provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that any entity of the Department of Defense, in expending the appropriation, purchase only American-made equipment and products, provided that American-made equipment and products are cost-competitive, quality competitive, and available in a timely fashion.

SEC. 8039. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to establish a field operating agency; or

(2) to pay the basic pay of a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the department who is transferred or reassigned from a headquarters activity if the member or employee's place of duty remains at the location of that headquarters.

(b) The Secretary of Defense or Secretary of a military department may waive the limitations in subsection (a), on a case-by-case basis, if the Secretary determines, and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the granting of the waiver will reduce the personnel requirements or the financial requirements of the department.

(c) This section does not apply to—

(1) field operating agencies funded within the National Intelligence Program;

(2) an Army field operating agency established to eliminate, mitigate, or counter the effects of improvised explosive devices, and, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, other similar threats;

(3) an Army field operating agency established to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of biometric activities and to integrate common biometric technologies throughout the Department of Defense; or

(4) an Air Force field operating agency established to administer the Air Force Mortuary Affairs Program and Mortuary Operations for the Department of Defense and authorized Federal entities.

SEC. 8040. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to convert to contractor performance an activity or function of the Department of Defense that, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, is performed by Department of Defense civilian employees unless—

(1) the conversion is based on the result of a public-private competition that includes a most efficient and cost effective organization plan developed by such activity or function;

(2) the Competitive Sourcing Official determines that, over all performance periods stated in the solicitation of offers for performance of the activity or function, the cost of performance of the activity or function by a contractor would be less costly to the Department of Defense by an amount that equals or exceeds the lesser of—

(A) 10 percent of the most efficient organization's personnel-related costs for performance of that activity or function by Federal employees; or

(B) $10,000,000; and

(3) the contractor does not receive an advantage for a proposal that would reduce costs for the Department of Defense by—

(A) not making an employer-sponsored health insurance plan available to the workers who are to be employed in the performance of that activity or function under the contract; or

(B) offering to such workers an employer-sponsored health benefits plan that requires the employer to contribute less towards the premium or subscription share than the amount that is paid by the Department of Defense for health benefits for civilian employees under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

(b)(1) The Department of Defense, without regard to subsection (a) of this section or subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code, and notwithstanding any administrative regulation, requirement, or policy to the contrary shall have full authority to enter into a contract for the performance of any commercial or industrial type function of the Department of Defense that—

(A) is included on the procurement list established pursuant to section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (section 8503 of title 41, United States Code);

(B) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or by a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely handicapped individuals in accordance with that Act; or

(C) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified firm under at least 51 percent ownership by an Indian tribe, as defined in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)), or a Native Hawaiian Organization, as defined in section 8(a)(15) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(15)).

(2) This section shall not apply to depot contracts or contracts for depot maintenance as provided in sections 2469 and 2474 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) The conversion of any activity or function of the Department of Defense under the authority provided by this section shall be credited toward any competitive or outsourcing goal, target, or measurement that may be established by statute, regulation, or policy and is deemed to be awarded under the authority of, and in compliance with, subsection (h) of section 2304 of title 10, United States Code, for the competition or outsourcing of commercial activities.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 8041. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts: Provided, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended:

''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy: DDG–51 Destroyer'', 2012/2020, $86,000,000;

''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy: LCAC SLEP'', 2013/2020, $2,000,000;

''Missile Procurement, Army'', 2018/2020, $14,056,000;

''Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army'', 2018/2020, $97,000,000;

''Other Procurement, Army'', 2018/2020, $10,685,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Navy'', 2018/2020, $126,079,000;

''Other Procurement, Navy'', 2018/2020, $34,087,000;

''Procurement, Marine Corps'', 2018/2020, $9,046,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force'', 2018/2020, $160,200,000;

''Other Procurement, Air Force'', 2018/2020, $26,000,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide: DSCA Security Cooperation Account'', 2019/2020, $21,314,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Army'', 2019/2021, $58,600,000;

''Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles'', 2019/2021, $87,567,000;

''Other Procurement, Army'', 2019/2021, $75,173,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Navy'', 2019/2021, $501,616,000;

''Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps'', 2019/2021, $22,000,000;

''Other Procurement, Navy'', 2019/2021, $44,964,000;

''Procurement, Marine Corps'', 2019/2021, $74,456,000;

''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force'', 2019/2021, $629,300,000;

''Missile Procurement, Air Force'', 2019/2021, $76,000,000;

''Space Procurement, Air Force'', 2019/2021, $214,509,000;

''Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force'', 2019/2021, $236,100,000;

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army'', 2019/2020, $65,933,000;

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy'', 2019/2020, $240,088,000; and

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force'', 2019/2020, $131,200,000.

SEC. 8042. None of the funds available in this Act may be used to reduce the authorized positions for military technicians (dual status) of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve for the purpose of applying any administratively imposed civilian personnel ceiling, freeze, or reduction on military technicians (dual status), unless such reductions are a direct result of a reduction in military force structure.

SEC. 8043. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 8044. Funds appropriated in this Act for operation and maintenance of the Military Departments, Combatant Commands and Defense Agencies shall be available for reimbursement of pay, allowances and other expenses which would otherwise be incurred against appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve when members of the National Guard and Reserve provide intelligence or counterintelligence support to Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies and Joint Intelligence Activities, including the activities and programs included within the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program: Provided, That nothing in this section authorizes deviation from established Reserve and National Guard personnel and training procedures.

SEC. 8045. (a) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States.

(b) None of the funds available to the Central Intelligence Agency for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States.

SEC. 8046. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the procurement of ball and roller bearings other than those produced by a domestic source and of domestic origin: Provided, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: Provided further, That this restriction shall not apply to the purchase of ''commercial items'', as defined by section 103 of title 41, United States Code, except that the restriction shall apply to ball or roller bearings purchased as end items.

SEC. 8047. In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available elsewhere in this Act, $44,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: Provided, That upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that it shall serve the national interest, the Secretary shall make grants in the amounts specified as follows: $20,000,000 to the United Service Organizations and $24,000,000 to the Red Cross.

SEC. 8048. None of the funds in this Act may be used to purchase any supercomputer which is not manufactured in the United States, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes that is not available from United States manufacturers.

SEC. 8049. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the Small Business Innovation Research program and the Small Business Technology Transfer program set-asides shall be taken proportionally from all programs, projects, or activities to the extent they contribute to the extramural budget.

SEC. 8050. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense under this Act shall be obligated or expended to pay a contractor under a contract with the Department of Defense for costs of any amount paid by the contractor to an employee when—

(1) such costs are for a bonus or otherwise in excess of the normal salary paid by the contractor to the employee; and

(2) such bonus is part of restructuring costs associated with a business combination.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8051. During the current fiscal year, no more than $30,000,000 of appropriations made in this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'' may be transferred to appropriations available for the pay of military personnel, to be merged with, and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred, to be used in support of such personnel in connection with support and services for eligible organizations and activities outside the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2012 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8052. During the current fiscal year, in the case of an appropriation account of the Department of Defense for which the period of availability for obligation has expired or which has closed under the provisions of section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, and which has a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance, an obligation or an adjustment of an obligation may be charged to any current appropriation account for the same purpose as the expired or closed account if—

(1) the obligation would have been properly chargeable (except as to amount) to the expired or closed account before the end of the period of availability or closing of that account;

(2) the obligation is not otherwise properly chargeable to any current appropriation account of the Department of Defense; and

(3) in the case of an expired account, the obligation is not chargeable to a current appropriation of the Department of Defense under the provisions of section 1405(b)(8) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Public Law 101–510, as amended (31 U.S.C. 1551 note): Provided, That in the case of an expired account, if subsequent review or investigation discloses that there was not in fact a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance in the account, any charge to a current account under the authority of this section shall be reversed and recorded against the expired account: Provided further, That the total amount charged to a current appropriation under this section may not exceed an amount equal to 1 percent of the total appropriation for that account.

SEC. 8053. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau may permit the use of equipment of the National Guard Distance Learning Project by any person or entity on a space-available, reimbursable basis. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall establish the amount of reimbursement for such use on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Amounts collected under subsection (a) shall be credited to funds available for the National Guard Distance Learning Project and be available to defray the costs associated with the use of equipment of the project under that subsection. Such funds shall be available for such purposes without fiscal year limitation.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8054. Of the funds appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $35,000,000 shall be for continued implementation and expansion of the Sexual Assault Special Victims' Counsel Program: Provided, That the funds are made available for transfer to the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force: Provided further, That funds transferred shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which the funds are transferred: Provided further, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

SEC. 8055. None of the funds appropriated in title IV of this Act may be used to procure end-items for delivery to military forces for operational training, operational use or inventory requirements: Provided, That this restriction does not apply to end-items used in development, prototyping, and test activities preceding and leading to acceptance for operational use: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, with submission of the Department's fiscal year 2021 budget request, submit a report detailing the use of funds requested in research, development, test and evaluation accounts for end-items used in development, prototyping and test activities preceding and leading to acceptance for operational use: Provided further, That this restriction does not apply to programs funded within the National Intelligence Program: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8056. (a) The Secretary of Defense may, on a case-by-case basis, waive with respect to a foreign country each limitation on the procurement of defense items from foreign sources provided in law if the Secretary determines that the application of the limitation with respect to that country would invalidate cooperative programs entered into between the Department of Defense and the foreign country, or would invalidate reciprocal trade agreements for the procurement of defense items entered into under section 2531 of title 10, United States Code, and the country does not discriminate against the same or similar defense items produced in the United States for that country.

(b) Subsection (a) applies with respect to—

(1) contracts and subcontracts entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) options for the procurement of items that are exercised after such date under contracts that are entered into before such date if the option prices are adjusted for any reason other than the application of a waiver granted under subsection (a).

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to a limitation regarding construction of public vessels, ball and roller bearings, food, and clothing or textile materials as defined by section XI (chapters 50–65) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and products classified under headings 4010, 4202, 4203, 6401 through 6406, 6505, 7019, 7218 through 7229, 7304.41 through 7304.49, 7306.40, 7502 through 7508, 8105, 8108, 8109, 8211, 8215, and 9404.

SEC. 8057. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or other Department of Defense Appropriations Acts may be obligated or expended for the purpose of performing repairs or maintenance to military family housing units of the Department of Defense,

including areas in such military family housing units that may be used for the purpose of conducting official Department of Defense business.

SEC. 8058. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'' for any new start advanced concept technology demonstration project or joint capability demonstration project may only be obligated 45 days after a report, including a description of the project, the planned acquisition and transition strategy and its estimated annual and total cost, has been provided in writing to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8059. The Secretary of Defense shall continue to provide a classified quarterly report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, Subcommittees on Defense on certain matters as directed in the classified annex accompanying this Act.

SEC. 8060. Notwithstanding section 12310(b) of title 10, United States Code, a Reserve who is a member of the National Guard serving on full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, may perform duties in support of the ground-based elements of the National Ballistic Missile Defense System.

SEC. 8061. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to transfer to any nongovernmental entity ammunition held by the Department of Defense that has a center-fire cartridge and a United States military nomenclature designation of ''armor penetrator'', ''armor piercing (AP)'', ''armor piercing incendiary (API)'', or ''armor-piercing incendiary tracer (API-T)'', except to an entity performing demilitarization services for the Department of Defense under a contract that requires the entity to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department of Defense that armor piercing projectiles are either: (1) rendered incapable of reuse by the demilitarization process; or (2) used to manufacture ammunition pursuant to a contract with the Department of Defense or the manufacture of ammunition for export pursuant to a License for Permanent Export of Unclassified Military Articles issued by the Department of State.

SEC. 8062. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, may waive payment of all or part of the consideration that otherwise would be required under section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, in the case of a lease of personal property for a period not in excess of 1 year to any organization specified in section 508(d) of title 32, United States Code, or any other youth, social, or fraternal nonprofit organization as may be approved by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, on a case-by-case basis.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8063. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $138,103,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer such funds to other activities of the Federal Government: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense is authorized to enter into and carry out contracts for the acquisition of real property, construction, personal services, and operations related to projects carrying out the purposes of this section: Provided further, That contracts entered into under the authority of this section may provide for such indemnification as the Secretary determines to be necessary: Provided further, That projects authorized by this section shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local law to the maximum extent consistent with the national security, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 8064. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this or any other Act may be used to take any action to modify—

(1) the appropriations account structure for the National Intelligence Program budget, including through the creation of a new appropriation or new appropriation account;

(2) how the National Intelligence Program budget request is presented in the unclassified P–1, R–1, and O–1 documents supporting the Department of Defense budget request;

(3) the process by which the National Intelligence Program appropriations are apportioned to the executing agencies; or

(4) the process by which the National Intelligence Program appropriations are allotted, obligated and disbursed.

(b) Nothing in section (a) shall be construed to prohibit the merger of programs or changes to the National Intelligence Program budget at or below the Expenditure Center level, provided such change is otherwise in accordance with paragraphs (a)(1)–(3).

(c) The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense may jointly, only for the purposes of achieving auditable financial statements and improving fiscal reporting, study and develop detailed proposals for alternative financial management processes. Such study shall include a comprehensive counterintelligence risk assessment to ensure that none of the alternative processes will adversely affect counterintelligence.

(d) Upon development of the detailed proposals defined under subsection (c), the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) provide the proposed alternatives to all affected agencies;

(2) receive certification from all affected agencies attesting that the proposed alternatives will help achieve auditability, improve fiscal reporting, and will not adversely affect counterintelligence; and

(3) not later than 30 days after receiving all necessary certifications under paragraph (2), present the proposed alternatives and certifications to the congressional defense and intelligence committees.

SEC. 8065. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, $5,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense, to remain available for obligation until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, that upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that it shall serve the national interest, these funds shall be available only for a grant to the Fisher House Foundation, Inc., only for the construction and furnishing of additional Fisher Houses to meet the needs of military family members when confronted with the illness or hospitalization of an eligible military beneficiary.

SEC. 8066. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be obligated to modify command and control relationships to give Fleet Forces Command operational and administrative control of United States Navy forces assigned to the Pacific fleet: Provided, That the command and control relationships which existed on October 1, 2004, shall remain in force until a written modification has been proposed to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees: Provided further, That the proposed modification may be implemented 30 days after the notification unless an objection is received from either the House or Senate Appropriations Committees: Provided further, That any proposed modification shall not preclude the ability of the commander of United States Indo-Pacific Command to meet operational requirements.

SEC. 8067. Any notice that is required to be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives under section 806(c)(4) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) after the date of the enactment of this Act shall be submitted pursuant to that requirement concurrently to the Subcommittees on Defense of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8068. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the headings ''Procurement, Defense-Wide'' and ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'', $500,000,000 shall be for the Israeli Cooperative Programs: Provided, That of this amount, $95,000,000 shall be for the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats, subject to the U.S.-Israel Iron Dome Procurement Agreement, as amended; $191,000,000 shall be for the Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense (SRBMD) program, including cruise missile defense research and development under the SRBMD program, of which $50,000,000 shall be for co-production activities of SRBMD systems in the United States and in Israel to meet Israel's defense requirements consistent with each nation's laws, regulations, and procedures, subject to the U.S.-Israeli co-production agreement for SRBMD, as amended; $55,000,000 shall be for an upper-tier component to the Israeli Missile Defense Architecture, of which $55,000,000 shall be for co-production activities of Arrow 3 Upper Tier systems in the United States and in Israel to meet Israel's defense requirements consistent with each nation's laws, regulations, and procedures, subject to the U.S.-Israeli co-production agreement for Arrow 3 Upper Tier, as amended; and $159,000,000 shall be for the Arrow System Improvement Program including development of a long range, ground and airborne, detection suite: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this provision is in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8069. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'', $55,700,000 shall be available until September 30, 2020, to fund prior year shipbuilding cost increases: Provided, That upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer funds to the following appropriations in the amounts specified: Provided further, That the amounts transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the appropriations to which transferred to:

(1) Under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'', 2016/2020: Littoral Combat Ship $14,000,000;

(2) Under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'', 2016/2020: Expeditionary Sea Base $38,000,000; and

(3) Under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'', 2018/2020: TAO Fleet Oiler $3,700,000.

SEC. 8070. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094) during fiscal year 2020 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

SEC. 8071. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity, unless the Secretary of Defense notifies the congressional defense committees not less that 30 days in advance (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable) that such program, project, or activity must be undertaken immediately to address a documented requirement in ongoing or anticipated contingency operations that if left unfulfilled could potentially result in loss of life.

SEC. 8072. The budget of the President for fiscal year 2021 submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, shall include separate budget justification documents for costs of United States Armed Forces' participation in contingency operations for the Military Personnel accounts, the Operation and Maintenance accounts, the Procurement accounts, and the Research, Development,

Test and Evaluation accounts: Provided, That these documents shall include a description of the funding requested for each contingency operation, for each military service, to include all Active and Reserve components, and for each appropriations account: Provided further, That these documents shall include estimated costs for each element of expense or object class, a reconciliation of increases and decreases for each contingency operation, and programmatic data including, but not limited to, troop strength for each Active and Reserve component, and estimates of the major weapons systems deployed in support of each contingency: Provided further, That these documents shall include budget exhibits OP–5 and OP–32 (as defined in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation) for all contingency operations for the budget year and the two preceding fiscal years.

SEC. 8073. None of the funds in this Act may be used for research, development, test, evaluation, procurement or deployment of nuclear armed interceptors of a missile defense system.

SEC. 8074. The Secretary of Defense may use up to $500,000,000 of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act to the Department of Defense for the rapid acquisition and deployment of supplies and associated support services pursuant to section 806 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note): Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees promptly of all uses of this authority.

SEC. 8075. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to reduce or disestablish the operation of the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the Air Force Reserve, if such action would reduce the WC–130 Weather Reconnaissance mission below the levels funded in this Act: Provided, That the Air Force shall allow the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron to perform other missions in support of national defense requirements during the non-hurricane season.

SEC. 8076. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for integration of foreign intelligence information unless the information has been lawfully collected and processed during the conduct of authorized foreign intelligence activities: Provided, That information pertaining to United States persons shall only be handled in accordance with protections provided in the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution as implemented through Executive Order No. 12333.

SEC. 8077. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to transfer research and development, acquisition, or other program authority relating to current tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (TUAVs) from the Army.

(b) The Army shall retain responsibility for and operational control of the MQ–1C Gray Eagle Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) in order to support the Secretary of Defense in matters relating to the employment of unmanned aerial vehicles.

SEC. 8078. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for research and technology, which shall remain available until September 30, 2021.

SEC. 8079. For purposes of section 1553(b) of title 31, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made in this Act under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'' shall be considered to be for the same purpose as any subdivision under the heading ''Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy'' appropriations in any prior fiscal year, and the 1 percent limitation shall apply to the total amount of the appropriation.

SEC. 8080. (a) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit a report to the congressional intelligence committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2020: Provided, That the report shall include—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation by Expenditure Center and project; and

(3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

(b) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this Act shall be available for reprogramming or transfer until the report identified in subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional intelligence committees, unless the Director of National Intelligence certifies in writing to the congressional intelligence committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement.

SEC. 8081. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any transfer of funds, appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, for support to friendly foreign countries in connection with the conduct of operations in which the United States is not participating, pursuant to section 331(d) of title 10, United States Code, shall be made in accordance with sections 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as applicable.

SEC. 8082. Any transfer of amounts appropriated to, credited to, or deposited in the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund in or for fiscal year 2020 to a military department or Defense Agency pursuant to section 1705(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, shall be covered by and subject to sections 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as applicable.

SEC. 8083. None of the funds made available by this Act for excess defense articles, assistance under section 333 of title 10, United States Code, or peacekeeping operations for the countries designated annually to be in violation of the standards of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–457; 22 U.S.C. 2370c–1) may be used to support any military training or operation that includes child soldiers, as defined by the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008, unless such assistance is otherwise permitted under section 404 of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008.

SEC. 8084. (a) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this or any prior appropriations Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that—

(1) creates a new start effort;

(2) terminates a program with appropriated funding of $10,000,000 or more;

(3) transfers funding into or out of the National Intelligence Program; or

(4) transfers funding between appropriations,

unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds; this notification period may be reduced for urgent national security requirements.

(b) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this or any prior appropriations Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that results in a cumulative increase or decrease of the levels specified in the classified annex accompanying the Act unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds; this notification period may be reduced for urgent national security requirements.

SEC. 8085. The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress each year, at or about the time that the President's budget is submitted to Congress that year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a future-years intelligence program (including associated annexes) reflecting the estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations included in that budget. Any such future-years intelligence program shall cover the fiscal year with respect to which the budget is submitted and at least the four succeeding fiscal years.

SEC. 8086. For the purposes of this Act, the term ''congressional intelligence committees'' means the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8087. During the current fiscal year, not to exceed $11,000,000 from each of the appropriations made in title II of this Act for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', and ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'' may be transferred by the military department concerned to its central fund established for Fisher Houses and Suites pursuant to section 2493(d) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8088. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be available for the purpose of making remittances to the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund in accordance with section 1705 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8089. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public Web site of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

SEC. 8090. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract for an amount in excess of $1,000,000, unless the contractor agrees not to—

(1) enter into any agreement with any of its employees or independent contractors that requires, as a condition of employment, that the employee or independent contractor agree to resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention; or

(2) take any action to enforce any provision of an existing agreement with an employee or independent contractor that mandates that the employee or independent contractor resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract unless the contractor certifies that it requires each covered subcontractor to agree not to enter into, and not to take any action to enforce any provision of, any agreement as described in paragraphs (1)

and (2) of subsection (a), with respect to any employee or independent contractor performing work related to such subcontract. For purposes of this subsection, a ''covered subcontractor'' is an entity that has a subcontract in excess of $1,000,000 on a contract subject to subsection (a).

(c) The prohibitions in this section do not apply with respect to a contractor's or subcontractor's agreements with employees or independent contractors that may not be enforced in a court of the United States.

(d) The Secretary of Defense may waive the application of subsection (a) or (b) to a particular contractor or subcontractor for the purposes of a particular contract or subcontract if the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary personally determines that the waiver is necessary to avoid harm to national security interests of the United States, and that the term of the contract or subcontract is not longer than necessary to avoid such harm. The determination shall set forth with specificity the grounds for the waiver and for the contract or subcontract term selected, and shall state any alternatives considered in lieu of a waiver and the reasons each such alternative would not avoid harm to national security interests of the United States. The Secretary of Defense shall transmit to Congress, and simultaneously make public, any determination under this subsection not less than 15 business days before the contract or subcontract addressed in the determination may be awarded.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8091. From within the funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program in this Act, up to $129,000,000, shall be available for transfer to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, Public Law 111–84: Provided, That for purposes of section 1704(b), the facility operations funded are operations of the integrated Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, consisting of the North Chicago Veterans Affairs Medical Center, the Navy Ambulatory Care Center, and supporting facilities designated as a combined Federal medical facility as described by section 706 of Public Law 110–417: Provided further, That additional funds may be transferred from funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 8092. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense or a component thereof in contravention of the provisions of section 130h of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8093. Appropriations available to the Department of Defense may be used for the purchase of heavy and light armored vehicles for the physical security of personnel or for force protection purposes up to a limit of $450,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8094. Upon a determination by the Director of National Intelligence that such action is necessary and in the national interest, the Director may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed $1,000,000,000 of the funds made available in this Act for the National Intelligence Program: Provided, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen intelligence requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That a request for multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2020.

SEC. 8095. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8096. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used to transfer any individual detained at United States Naval Station Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, to the custody or control of the individual's country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity except in accordance with section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) and section 1035 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232).

SEC. 8097. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

SEC. 8098. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of Defense, or any other official or officer of the Department of Defense, to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, or make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to Rosoboronexport or any subsidiary of Rosoboronexport.

(b) The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation in subsection (a) if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, determines that it is in the vital national security interest of the United States to do so, and certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that, to the best of the Secretary's knowledge:

(1) Rosoboronexport has ceased the transfer of lethal military equipment to, and the maintenance of existing lethal military equipment for, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic;

(2) The armed forces of the Russian Federation have withdrawn from Crimea, other than armed forces present on military bases subject to agreements in force between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Ukraine; and

(3) Agents of the Russian Federation have ceased taking active measures to destabilize the control of the Government of Ukraine over eastern Ukraine.

(c) The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall conduct a review of any action involving Rosoboronexport with respect to a waiver issued by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to subsection (b), and not later than 90 days after the date on which such a waiver is issued by the Secretary of Defense, the Inspector General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of the review conducted with respect to such waiver.

SEC. 8099. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for the purchase or manufacture of a flag of the United States unless such flags are treated as covered items under section 2533a(b) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8100. (a) Of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Department of Defense, amounts may be made available, under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, to local military commanders appointed by the Secretary, or by an officer or employee designated by the Secretary, to provide at their discretion ex gratia payments in amounts consistent with subsection (d) of this section for damage, personal injury, or death that is incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces in a foreign country.

(b) An ex gratia payment under this section may be provided only if—

(1) the prospective foreign civilian recipient is determined by the local military commander to be friendly to the United States;

(2) a claim for damages would not be compensable under chapter 163 of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Foreign Claims Act''); and

(3) the property damage, personal injury, or death was not caused by action by an enemy.

(c) Any payments provided under a program under subsection (a) shall not be considered an admission or acknowledgement of any legal obligation to compensate for any damage, personal injury, or death.

(d) If the Secretary of Defense determines a program under subsection (a) to be appropriate in a particular setting, the amounts of payments, if any, to be provided to civilians determined to have suffered harm incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces under the program should be determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary and based on an assessment, which should include such factors as cultural appropriateness and prevailing economic conditions.

(e) Local military commanders shall receive legal advice before making ex gratia payments under this subsection. The legal advisor, under regulations of the Department of Defense, shall advise on whether an ex gratia payment is proper under this section and applicable Department of Defense regulations.

(f) A written record of any ex gratia payment offered or denied shall be kept by the local commander and on a timely basis submitted to the appropriate office in the Department of Defense as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

(g) The Secretary of Defense shall report to the congressional defense committees on an annual basis the efficacy of the ex gratia payment program including the number of types of cases considered, amounts offered, the response from ex gratia payment recipients, and any recommended modifications to the program.

SEC. 8101. The Secretary of Defense shall post grant awards on a public website in a searchable format.

SEC. 8102. The Secretary of each military department, in reducing each research, development, test and evaluation and procurement account of the military department as required under paragraph (1) of section 828(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92; 10 U.S.C. 2430 note), as amended by section 825(a)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, shall allocate the percentage reduction determined under paragraph (2) of such section 828(d) proportionally from all programs, projects, or activities under such account: Provided, That the authority under section 804(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) to transfer amounts available in the Rapid Prototyping Fund shall be subject to section 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as applicable.

SEC. 8103. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the National Security Agency to—

(1) conduct an acquisition pursuant to section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 for the purpose of targeting a United States person; or

(2) acquire, monitor, or store the contents (as such term is defined in section 2510(8) of title 18, United States Code) of any electronic communication of a United States person from a provider of electronic communication services to the public pursuant to section 501 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

SEC. 8104. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee of any agency funded by this Act who approves or implements

the transfer of administrative responsibilities or budgetary resources of any program, project, or activity financed by this Act to the jurisdiction of another Federal agency not financed by this Act without the express authorization of Congress: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to transfers of funds expressly provided for in Defense Appropriations Acts, or provisions of Acts providing supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8105. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $352,044,000, to remain available until expended, may be used for any purposes related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet established under section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (46 U.S.C. 57100): Provided, That such amounts are available for reimbursements to the Ready Reserve Force, Maritime Administration account of the United States Department of Transportation for programs, projects, activities, and expenses related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet.

SEC. 8106. None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated for activities authorized under section 1208 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1621) to initiate support for, or expand support to, foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals unless the congressional defense committees are notified in accordance with the direction contained in the classified annex accompanying this Act, not less than 15 days before initiating such support: Provided, That none of the funds made available in this Act may be used under section 1208 for any activity that is not in support of an ongoing military operation being conducted by United States Special Operations Forces to combat terrorism: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibitions in this section if the Secretary determines that such waiver is required by extraordinary circumstances and, by not later than 72 hours after making such waiver, notifies the congressional defense committees of such waiver.

SEC. 8107. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used with respect to Iraq in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), including for the introduction of United States armed forces into hostilities in Iraq, into situations in Iraq where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Iraqi territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional consultation and reporting requirements of sections 3 and 4 of such Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).

SEC. 8108. None of the funds provided in this Act for the TAO Fleet Oiler program or the FFG-Frigate program shall be used to award a new contract that provides for the acquisition of the following components unless those components are manufactured in the United States: Auxiliary equipment (including pumps) for shipboard services; propulsion equipment (including engines, reduction gears, and propellers); shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard cranes.

SEC. 8109. No amounts credited or otherwise made available in this or any other Act to the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund may be transferred to:

(1) the Rapid Prototyping Fund established under section 804(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note); or

(2) credited to a military-department specific fund established under section 804(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (as amended by section 897 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017).

SEC. 8110. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for Government Travel Charge Card expenses by military or civilian personnel of the Department of Defense for gaming, or for entertainment that includes topless or nude entertainers or participants, as prohibited by Department of Defense FMR, Volume 9, Chapter 3 and Department of Defense Instruction 1015.10 (enclosure 3, 14a and 14b).

SEC. 8111. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be made available to deliver F–35 air vehicles or any other F–35 weapon system equipment to the Republic of Turkey.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8112. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act, the Secretary of Defense may use up to $82,046,000 under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', and up to $44,001,000 under the heading ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'' to develop, replace, and sustain Federal Government security and suitability background investigation information technology systems of the Office of Personnel Management or other Federal agency responsible for conducting such investigations: Provided, That the Secretary may transfer additional amounts into these headings or into ''Procurement, Defense-Wide'' using established reprogramming procedures prescribed in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation 7000.14, Volume 3, Chapter 6, dated September 2015: Provided further, That such funds shall supplement, not supplant any other amounts made available to other Federal agencies for such purposes.

SEC. 8113. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities, or for any activity necessary for the national defense, including intelligence activities.

SEC. 8114. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any transfer of funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to the Global Engagement Center established by section 1287 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) shall be made in accordance with section 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as applicable.

SEC. 8115. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, there is appropriated $270,000,000, for an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds shall only be available to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense, or for transfer to the Secretary of Education, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to make grants, conclude cooperative agreements, or supplement other Federal funds to construct, renovate, repair, or expand elementary and secondary public schools on military installations in order to address capacity or facility condition deficiencies at such schools: Provided further, That in making such funds available, the Office of Economic Adjustment or the Secretary of Education shall give priority consideration to those military installations with schools having the most serious capacity or facility condition deficiencies as determined by the Secretary of Defense: Provided further, That as a condition of receiving funds under this section a local educational agency or State shall provide a matching share as described in the notice titled ''Department of Defense Program for Construction, Renovation, Repair or Expansion of Public Schools Located on Military Installations'' published by the Department of Defense in the Federal Register on September 9, 2011 (76 Fed. Reg. 55883 et seq.): Provided further, That these provisions apply to funds provided under this section, and to funds previously provided by Congress to construct, renovate, repair, or expand elementary and secondary public schools on military installations in order to address capacity or facility condition deficiencies at such schools to the extent such funds remain unobligated on the date of enactment of this section.

SEC. 8116. In carrying out the program described in the memorandum on the subject of ''Policy for Assisted Reproductive Services for the Benefit of Seriously or Severely Ill/Injured (Category II or III) Active Duty Service Members'' issued by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs on April 3, 2012, and the guidance issued to implement such memorandum, the Secretary of Defense shall apply such policy and guidance, except that—

(1) the limitation on periods regarding embryo cryopreservation and storage set forth in part III(G) and in part IV(H) of such memorandum shall not apply; and

(2) the term ''assisted reproductive technology'' shall include embryo cryopreservation and storage without limitation on the duration of such cryopreservation and storage.

SEC. 8117. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide arms, training, or other assistance to the Azov Battalion.

SEC. 8118. None of the funds provided for, or otherwise made available, in this or any other Act, may be obligated or expended by the Secretary of Defense to provide motorized vehicles, aviation platforms, munitions other than small arms and munitions appropriate for customary ceremonial honors, operational military units, or operational military platforms if the Secretary determines that providing such units, platforms, or equipment would undermine the readiness of such units, platforms, or equipment.

SEC. 8119. The Secretary of Defense may obligate and expend funds made available under this Act for procurement or for research, development, test and evaluation for the F–35 Joint Strike Fighter to modify up to six F–35 aircraft, including up to two F–35 aircraft of each variant, to a test configuration: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy, notify the congressional defense committees not fewer than 30 days prior to obligating and expending funds under this section: Provided further, That any transfer of funds pursuant to the authority provided in this section shall be made in accordance with sections 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as appropriate, if applicable: Provided further, That aircraft referred to previously in this section are not additional to aircraft referred to in section 8135 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019.

SEC. 8120. Amounts appropriated for ''Defense Health Program'' in this Act and hereafter may be obligated to make death gratuity payments, as authorized in subchapter II of chapter 75 of title 10, United States Code, if no appropriation for ''Military Personnel'' is available for obligation for such payments: Provided, That such obligations may subsequently be recorded against appropriations available for ''Military Personnel''.

SEC. 8121. (a) None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting such tax liability, provided that the applicable Federal agency is aware of the unpaid Federal tax liability.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply if the applicable Federal agency has considered suspension

or debarment of the corporation described in such subsection and has made a determination that such suspension or debarment is not necessary to protect the interests of the Federal Government.

SEC. 8122. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of—

(1) Executive Order No. 13175 (65 Fed. Reg. 67249; relating to consultation and coordination with Indian Tribal governments); or

(2) section 1501.2(d)(2) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 8123. Funds appropriated for the Next Generation Aerial Refueling Aircraft (KC–46), Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) Missile, and Trident missile programs by the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014 (division C of Public Law 113–76) and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2015 (division C of Public Law 113–235) are to remain available through fiscal year 2024 for the liquidation of valid obligations incurred for the programs specified in this section as of September 30, 2016.

SEC. 8124. During fiscal year 2020, any advance billing for background investigation services and related services purchased from activities financed using Defense Working Capital Funds shall be excluded from the calculation of cumulative advance billings under section 2208(l)(3) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8125. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended by the Department of Defense for the Space Development Agency (SDA), and not more than 50 percent of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended by the Department of Defense for the Next Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared program (PE 1206442F) until a period of 90 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Air Force and the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, submits to the congressional defense committees—

(1) the proposed plan to establish the SDA, and a description of the programs and projects the SDA plans to carry out over the next three years, including associated funding requirements;

(2) a description of how the Air Force and the SDA will coordinate and cooperate to develop an agreed-upon integrated space architecture that will guide both SDA and Air Force investments;

(3) the process by which the SDA and the Air Force will cooperate in demonstrating and prototyping new capabilities, and transition to programs of record;

(4) the proposed physical location of the SDA and the proposed number of government and contractor personnel expected to comprise the SDA in the first three years; and

(5) a plan to transition the SDA into the Air Force not later than fiscal year 2022, or into a Space Force.

SEC. 8126. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used to transfer any element, personnel, property, or resources of the intelligence community, as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003), to the Space Force.

SEC. 8127. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any prior Department of Defense appropriations Acts may be used to construct a wall, fence, border barriers, or border security infrastructure along the southern land border of the United States.

TITLE IX

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Army'', $2,743,132,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Navy'', $356,392,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Marine Corps'', $104,213,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Air Force'', $1,007,594,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Army'', $34,812,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Navy'', $11,370,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps'', $3,599,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Air Force'', $16,428,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Army'', $202,644,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Air Force'', $5,624,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $18,507,827,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $6,561,650,000, of which up to $190,000,000 may be transferred to the Coast Guard ''Operating Expenses'' account: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps'', $1,124,791,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $9,314,379,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $8,105,206,000: Provided, That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed $450,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be for payments to reimburse key cooperating nations for logistical, military, and other support, including access, provided to United States military and stability operations in Afghanistan and to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria: Provided further, That such reimbursement payments may be made in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, may determine, based on documentation determined by the Secretary of Defense to adequately account for the support provided, and such determination is final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the United States, and 15 days following written notification to the appropriate congressional committees: Provided further, That these funds may be used for the purpose of providing specialized training and procuring supplies and specialized equipment and providing such supplies and loaning such equipment on a non-reimbursable basis to coalition forces supporting United States military and stability operations in Afghanistan and to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, and 15 days following written notification to the appropriate congressional committees: Provided further, That these funds may be used to support the Government of Jordan in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense may determine, to enhance the ability of the armed forces of Jordan to increase or sustain security along its borders, upon 15 days prior written notification to the congressional defense committees outlining the amounts intended to be provided and the nature of the expenses incurred: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed $749,178,000 to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be available to provide support and assistance to foreign security forces or other groups or individuals to conduct, support or facilitate counterterrorism, crisis response, or other Department of Defense security cooperation programs: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on the use of funds provided in this paragraph: Provided further, That such amount is designated

by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve'', $37,592,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve'', $23,036,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve'', $8,707,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve'', $29,758,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $83,291,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard'', $176,909,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

For the ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'', $4,503,978,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense for the purpose of allowing the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan, or the Secretary's designee, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of Afghanistan, including the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, construction, and funding: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may obligate and expend funds made available to the Department of Defense in this title for additional costs associated with existing projects previously funded with amounts provided under the heading ''Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund'' in prior Acts: Provided further, That such costs shall be limited to contract changes resulting from inflation, market fluctuation, rate adjustments, and other necessary contract actions to complete existing projects, and associated supervision and administration costs and costs for design during construction: Provided further, That the Secretary may not use more than $50,000,000 under the authority provided in this section: Provided further, That the Secretary shall notify in advance such contract changes and adjustments in annual reports to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the authority to provide assistance under this heading is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: Provided further, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein from any person, foreign government, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing upon the receipt and upon the obligation of any contribution, delineating the sources and amounts of the funds received and the specific use of such contributions: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing and not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating funds for any proposed new projects or transfer of funds between budget sub-activity groups in excess of $20,000,000: Provided further, That the United States may accept equipment procured using funds provided under this heading in this or prior Acts that was transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan and returned by such forces to the United States: Provided further, That equipment procured using funds provided under this heading in this or prior Acts, and not yet transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan or transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan and returned by such forces to the United States, may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than $10,000,000 shall be for recruitment and retention of women in the Afghanistan National Security Forces, and the recruitment and training of female security personnel: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading and made available for the salaries and benefits of personnel of the Afghanistan Security Forces may only be used for personnel who are enrolled in the Afghanistan Personnel and Pay System: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

COUNTER-ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND

For the ''Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train and Equip Fund'', $1,295,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide assistance, including training; equipment; logistics support, supplies, and services; stipends; infrastructure repair and renovation; and sustainment, to foreign security forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals participating, or preparing to participate in activities to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, and their affiliated or associated groups: Provided further, That these funds may be used in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense may determine to enhance the border security of nations adjacent to conflict areas including Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, and Tunisia resulting from actions of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria: Provided further, That amounts made available under this heading shall be available to provide assistance only for activities in a country designated by the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, as having a security mission to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, and following written notification to the congressional defense committees of such designation: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that prior to providing assistance to elements of any forces or individuals, such elements or individuals are appropriately vetted, including at a minimum, assessing such elements for associations with terrorist groups or groups associated with the Government of Iran; and receiving commitments from such elements to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may accept and retain contributions, including assistance in-kind, from foreign governments, including the Government of Iraq and other entities, to carry out assistance authorized under this heading: Provided further, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein from any foreign government or other entity may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive a provision of law relating to the acquisition of items and support services or sections 40 and 40A of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780 and 2785) if the Secretary determines that such provision of law would prohibit, restrict, delay or otherwise limit the provision of such assistance and a notice of and justification for such waiver is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives: Provided further, That the United States may accept equipment procured using funds provided under this heading, or under the heading, ''Iraq Train and Equip Fund'' in prior Acts, that was transferred to security forces, irregular forces, or groups participating, or preparing to participate in activities to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria and returned by such forces or groups to the United States, and such equipment may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That equipment procured using funds provided under this heading, or under the heading, ''Iraq Train and Equip Fund'' in prior Acts, and not yet transferred to security forces, irregular forces, or groups participating, or preparing to participate in activities to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense when determined by the Secretary to no longer be required for transfer to such forces or groups and upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on the use of funds provided under this heading, including, but not limited to, the number of individuals trained, the nature and scope of support and sustainment provided to each group or individual, the area of operations for each group, and the contributions of other countries, groups, or individuals: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Army'', $482,091,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War

on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Missile Procurement, Army'', $1,414,218,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army'', $353,454,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Army'', $148,682,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Army'', $1,105,850,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Navy'', $119,045,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Weapons Procurement, Navy'', $116,429,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps'', $204,814,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Navy'', $351,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Marine Corps'', $20,589,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force'', $513,310,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Missile Procurement, Air Force'', $201,671,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force'', $939,433,000 to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Air Force'', $4,011,201,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Defense-Wide'', $465,987,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT

For procurement of rotary-wing aircraft; combat, tactical and support vehicles; other weapons; and other procurement items for the reserve components of the Armed Forces, $1,300,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022: Provided, That the Chiefs of National Guard and Reserve components shall, not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, individually submit to the congressional defense committees the modernization priority assessment for their respective National Guard or Reserve component: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this paragraph may be used to procure manned fixed wing aircraft, or procure or modify missiles, munitions, or ammunition: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army'', $169,074,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy'', $164,410,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force'', $128,248,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'', $382,636,000 , to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For an additional amount for ''Defense Working Capital Funds'', $20,100,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Defense Health Program'', $347,746,000, which shall be for operation and maintenance: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

For an additional amount for ''Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense'', $153,100,000: Provided, That the transfer authority contained in section 9002 in title IX of this Act shall not apply to amounts made available under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for the ''Office of the Inspector General'', $24,254,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 9001. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this title are in addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 9002. Upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary

in the national interest, the Secretary may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer up to $500,000,000 between the appropriations or funds made available to the Department of Defense in this title: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the Congress promptly of each transfer made pursuant to the authority in this section: Provided further, That the authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense and is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in section 8005 of this Act.

SEC. 9003. Supervision and administration costs and costs for design during construction associated with a construction project funded with appropriations available for operation and maintenance or the ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'' provided in this Act and executed in direct support of overseas contingency operations in Afghanistan, may be obligated at the time a construction contract is awarded: Provided, That, for the purpose of this section, supervision and administration costs and costs for design during construction include all in-house Government costs.

SEC. 9004. From funds made available in this title, the Secretary of Defense may purchase for use by military and civilian employees of the Department of Defense in the United States Central Command area of responsibility: (1) passenger motor vehicles up to a limit of $75,000 per vehicle; and (2) heavy and light armored vehicles for the physical security of personnel or for force protection purposes up to a limit of $450,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

SEC. 9005. Not to exceed $5,000,000 of the amounts appropriated by this title under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'' may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to fund the Commanders' Emergency Response Program (CERP), for the purpose of enabling military commanders in Afghanistan to respond to urgent, small-scale, humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility: Provided, That each project (including any ancillary or related elements in connection with such project) executed under this authority shall not exceed $2,000,000: Provided further, That not later than 45 days after the end of each 6 months of the fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the source of funds and the allocation and use of funds during that 6-month period that were made available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes described herein: Provided further, That, not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter, the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees quarterly commitment, obligation, and expenditure data for the CERP in Afghanistan: Provided further, That, not less than 15 days before making funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes described herein for a project with a total anticipated cost for completion of $500,000 or more, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notice containing each of the following:

(1) The location, nature and purpose of the proposed project, including how the project is intended to advance the military campaign plan for the country in which it is to be carried out.

(2) The budget, implementation timeline with milestones, and completion date for the proposed project, including any other CERP funding that has been or is anticipated to be contributed to the completion of the project.

(3) A plan for the sustainment of the proposed project, including the agreement with either the host nation, a non-Department of Defense agency of the United States Government or a third-party contributor to finance the sustainment of the activities and maintenance of any equipment or facilities to be provided through the proposed project.

SEC. 9006. Funds available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to provide supplies, services, transportation, including airlift and sealift, and other logistical support to allied forces participating in a combined operation with the armed forces of the United States and coalition forces supporting military and stability operations in Afghanistan and to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees regarding support provided under this section.

SEC. 9007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be obligated or expended by the United States Government for a purpose as follows:

(1) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Iraq.

(2) To exercise United States control over any oil resource of Iraq.

(3) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9008. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the following laws enacted or regulations promulgated to implement the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (done at New York on December 10, 1984):

(1) Section 2340A of title 18, United States Code.

(2) Section 2242 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (division G of Public Law 105–277; 112 Stat. 2681–822; 8 U.S.C. 1231 note) and regulations prescribed thereto, including regulations under part 208 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, and part 95 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) Sections 1002 and 1003 of the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–148).

SEC. 9009. None of the funds provided for the ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'' (ASFF) may be obligated prior to the approval of a financial and activity plan by the Afghanistan Resources Oversight Council (AROC) of the Department of Defense: Provided, That the AROC must approve the requirement and acquisition plan for any service requirements in excess of $50,000,000 annually and any non-standard equipment requirements in excess of $100,000,000 using ASFF: Provided further, That the Department of Defense must certify to the congressional defense committees that the AROC has convened and approved a process for ensuring compliance with the requirements in the preceding proviso and accompanying report language for the ASFF.

SEC. 9010. Funds made available in this title to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment unit cost of not more than $250,000: Provided, That, upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary to meet the operational requirements of a Commander of a Combatant Command engaged in contingency operations overseas, such funds may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than $500,000.

SEC. 9011. Up to $500,000,000 of funds appropriated by this Act for the Defense Security Cooperation Agency in ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'' may be used to provide assistance to the Government of Jordan to support the armed forces of Jordan and to enhance security along its borders.

SEC. 9012. None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund'' may be used to procure or transfer man-portable air defense systems.

SEC. 9013. For the ''Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative'', $250,000,000 is hereby appropriated, to remain available until September 30, 2020: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide assistance, including training; equipment; lethal assistance; logistics support, supplies and services; sustainment; and intelligence support to the military and national security forces of Ukraine, and for replacement of any weapons or articles provided to the Government of Ukraine from the inventory of the United States: Provided further, That of the amounts made available in this section, $50,000,000 shall be available only for lethal assistance described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 1250(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 1068): Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not less than 15 days prior to obligating funds provided under this heading, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation: Provided further, That the United States may accept equipment procured using funds provided under this heading in this or prior Acts that was transferred to the security forces of Ukraine and returned by such forces to the United States: Provided further, That equipment procured using funds provided under this heading in this or prior Acts, and not yet transferred to the military or National Security Forces of Ukraine or returned by such forces to the United States, may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That amounts made available by this section are designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 9014. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for replacement of funds for items provided to the Government of Ukraine from the inventory of the United States to the extent specifically provided for in section 9013 of this Act.

SEC. 9015. None of the funds made available by this Act under section 9013 may be used to procure or transfer man-portable air defense systems.

SEC. 9016. Equipment procured using funds provided in prior Acts under the heading ''Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund'' for the program authorized by section 1209 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), and not yet transferred to authorized recipients may be transferred to foreign security forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals, authorized to receive assistance using amounts provided under the heading ''Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund'' in this Act: Provided, That such equipment may be transferred 15 days following written notification to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 9017. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'' for payments under section 1233 of Public Law 110–181 for reimbursement to the Government of Pakistan may be made available unless the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Government of Pakistan is—

(1) cooperating with the United States in counterterrorism efforts against the Haqqani Network, the Quetta Shura Taliban, Lashkar e-Tayyiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Al Qaeda, and other domestic and foreign terrorist organizations, including taking steps to end support for

such groups and prevent them from basing and operating in Pakistan and carrying out cross border attacks into neighboring countries;

(2) not supporting terrorist activities against United States or coalition forces in Afghanistan, and Pakistan's military and intelligence agencies are not intervening extra-judicially into political and judicial processes in Pakistan;

(3) dismantling improvised explosive device (IED) networks and interdicting precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of IEDs;

(4) preventing the proliferation of nuclear-related material and expertise;

(5) implementing policies to protect judicial independence and due process of law;

(6) issuing visas in a timely manner for United States visitors engaged in counterterrorism efforts and assistance programs in Pakistan; and

(7) providing humanitarian organizations access to detainees, internally displaced persons, and other Pakistani civilians affected by the conflict.

(b) The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, may waive the restriction in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that it is in the national security interest to do so: Provided, That if the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, exercises such waiver authority, the Secretaries shall report to the congressional defense committees on both the justification for the waiver and on the requirements of this section that the Government of Pakistan was not able to meet: Provided further, That such report may be submitted in classified form if necessary.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 9018. In addition to amounts otherwise made available in this Act, $500,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense and made available for transfer only to the operation and maintenance, military personnel, and procurement accounts, to improve near-term intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities and related processing, exploitation, and dissemination functions of the Department of Defense: Provided, That the transfer authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That not later than 30 days prior to exercising the transfer authority provided in this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the proposed uses of these funds: Provided further, That the funds provided in this section may not be transferred to any program, project, or activity specifically limited or denied by this Act: Provided further, That such funds may not be obligated for new start efforts: Provided further, That amounts made available by this section are designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the authority to provide funding under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2020.

SEC. 9019. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used with respect to Syria in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), including for the introduction of United States armed or military forces into hostilities in Syria, into situations in Syria where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Syrian territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional consultation and reporting requirements of sections 3 and 4 of that law (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).

SEC. 9020. None of the funds in this Act may be made available for the transfer of additional C–130 cargo aircraft to the Afghanistan National Security Forces or the Afghanistan Air Force until the Department of Defense provides a report to the congressional defense committees of the Afghanistan Air Force's medium airlift requirements. The report should identify Afghanistan's ability to utilize and maintain existing medium lift aircraft in the inventory and the best alternative platform, if necessary, to provide additional support to the Afghanistan Air Force's current medium airlift capacity.

SEC. 9021. Funds available for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund may be used to provide limited training, equipment, and other assistance that would otherwise be prohibited by 10 U.S.C. 362 to a unit of the security forces of Afghanistan only if the Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees, within 30 days of a decision to provide such assistance, that (1) a denial of such assistance would present significant risk to U.S. or coalition forces or significantly undermine United States national security objectives in Afghanistan; and (2) the Secretary has sought a commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to take all necessary corrective steps: Provided, That such certification shall be accompanied by a report describing: (1) the information relating to the gross violation of human rights; (2) the circumstances that necessitated the provision of such assistance; (3) the Afghan security force unit involved; (4) the assistance provided and the assistance withheld; and (5) the corrective steps to be taken by the Government of Afghanistan: Provided further, That every 120 days after the initial report an additional report shall be submitted detailing the status of any corrective steps taken by the Government of Afghanistan: Provided further, That if the Government of Afghanistan has not initiated necessary corrective steps within one year of the certification, the authority under this section to provide assistance to such unit shall no longer apply: Provided further, That the Secretary shall submit a report to such committees detailing the final disposition of the case by the Government of Afghanistan.

SEC. 9022. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the expenses of any member of the Taliban to participate in any meeting that does not include the participation of members of the Government of Afghanistan or that restricts the participation of women.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 9023. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts: Provided, That such amounts are designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide: Defense Security Cooperation Account'', 2019/2020, $7,000,000;

''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'', 2019/2020, $30,000,000;

''Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund'', 2019/2020, $13,000,000; and

''Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps'', 2019/2021, $16,574,000.

SEC. 9024. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 9025. (a) The Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) is hereby repealed.

(b) The repeal contained in subsection (a)—

(1) takes effect on the date that is 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) applies with respect to each operation or other action that is being carried out pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force initiated before such effective date.

SEC. 9026. Nothing in this Act may be construed as authorizing the use of force against Iran.

TITLE X—TO DIRECT THE REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS

SEC. 10001. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Congress has the sole power to declare war under article I, section 8, clause 11 of the United States Constitution.

(2) Congress has not declared war with respect to, or provided a specific statutory authorization for, the conflict between military forces led by Saudi Arabia, including forces from the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Senegal, and Sudan (the Saudi-led coalition), against the Houthis, also known as Ansar Allah, in the Republic of Yemen.

(3) Since March 2015, members of the United States Armed Forces have been introduced into hostilities between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis, including providing to the Saudi-led coalition aerial targeting assistance, intelligence sharing, and mid-flight aerial refueling.

(4) The United States has established a Joint Combined Planning Cell with Saudi Arabia, in which members of the United States Armed Forces assist in aerial targeting and help to coordinate military and intelligence activities.

(5) In December 2017, Secretary of Defense James N. Mattis stated, ''We have gone in to be very—to be helpful where we can in identifying how you do target analysis and how you make certain you hit the right thing.''.

(6) The conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis constitutes, within the meaning of section 4(a) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1543(a)), either hostilities or a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances into which United States Armed Forces have been introduced.

(7) Section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1544(c)) states that ''at any time that United States Armed Forces are engaged in hostilities outside the territory of the United States, its possessions and territories without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization, such forces shall be removed by the President if the Congress so directs''.

(8) Section 8(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(c)) defines the introduction of United States Armed Forces to include ''the assignment of members of such armed forces to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany the regular or irregular military forces of any foreign country or government when such military forces are engaged, or there exists an imminent threat that such forces will become engaged, in hostilities,'' and activities that the United States is conducting in support of the Saudi-led coalition, including aerial refueling and targeting assistance, fall within this definition.

(9) Section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) provides that any joint resolution or bill to require the removal of United States Armed Forces engaged in hostilities without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization shall be considered in accordance with the expedited procedures of section 601(b) of the International Security and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–329; 90 Stat. 765).

(10) No specific statutory authorization for the use of United States Armed Forces with respect to the conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis in Yemen has been enacted, and no provision of law explicitly authorizes the provision of targeting assistance or of

midair refueling services to warplanes of Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates that are engaged in such conflict.

SEC. 10002. REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.

Pursuant to section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) and in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–329; 90 Stat. 765), Congress hereby directs the President to remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities in or affecting the Republic of Yemen, except United States Armed Forces engaged in operations directed at al Qaeda or associated forces, by not later than the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act (unless the President requests and Congress authorizes a later date), and unless and until a declaration of war or specific authorization for such use of United States Armed Forces has been enacted. For purposes of this title, in this section, the term ''hostilities'' includes in-flight refueling of non-United States aircraft conducting missions as part of the ongoing civil war in Yemen.

SEC. 10003. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING CONTINUED MILITARY OPERATIONS AND COOPERATION WITH ISRAEL.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to influence or disrupt any military operations and cooperation with Israel.

SEC. 10004. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING INTELLIGENCE SHARING.

Nothing in this title may be construed to influence or disrupt any intelligence, counterintelligence, or investigative activities relating to threats in or emanating from Yemen conducted by, or in conjunction with, the United States Government involving—

(1) the collection of intelligence;

(2) the analysis of intelligence; or

(3) the sharing of intelligence between the United States and any coalition partner if the President determines such sharing is appropriate and in the national security interests of the United States.

SEC. 10005. REPORT ON RISKS POSED BY CEASING SAUDI ARABIA SUPPORT OPERATIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report assessing the risks posed to United States citizens and the civilian population of Saudi Arabia and the risk of regional humanitarian crises if the United States were to cease support operations with respect to the conflict between the Saudi-led coalition and the Houthis in Yemen.

SEC. 10006. REPORT ON INCREASED RISK OF TERRORIST ATTACKS TO UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES ABROAD, ALLIES, AND THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES IF SAUDI ARABIA CEASES YEMEN-RELATED INTELLIGENCE SHARING WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report assessing the increased risk of terrorist attacks on United States Armed Forces abroad, allies, and to the continental United States if the Government of Saudi Arabia were to cease Yemen-related intelligence sharing with the United States.

SEC. 10007. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING NO AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(a)(1)), nothing in this title may be construed as authorizing the use of military force.

TITLE XI—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 11001. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to ''this Act'' contained in this division shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this division.

SEC. 11002. Any reference to a ''report accompanying this Act'' contained in this division shall be treated as a reference to House Report 116-84. The effect of such Report shall be limited to this division and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, this division.

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2020''.

DIVISION D—DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, $9,245,766,000, of which up to $772,480,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021, and of which up to $4,095,899,000 may remain available until expended for Worldwide Security Protection: Provided, That of the amount made available under this heading for Worldwide Security Protection, $2,626,122,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provide further, That designated funds made available under this heading shall be allocated in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (4) as follows:

(1) HUMAN RESOURCES.—For necessary expenses for training, human resources management, and salaries, including employment without regard to civil service and classification laws of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed $700,000), as authorized by section 801 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, $2,900,417,000, of which up to $509,782,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection.

(2) OVERSEAS PROGRAMS.—For necessary expenses for the regional bureaus of the Department of State and overseas activities as authorized by law, $1,955,868,000.

(3) DIPLOMATIC POLICY AND SUPPORT.—For necessary expenses for the functional bureaus of the Department of State, including representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate or specific Acts of Congress, general administration, and arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament activities as authorized, $780,057,000.

(4) SECURITY PROGRAMS.—For necessary expenses for security activities, $3,609,424,000, of which up to $3,586,117,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection.

(5) FEES AND PAYMENTS COLLECTED.—In addition to amounts otherwise made available under this heading—

(A) as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed $5,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from English teaching, library, motion pictures, and publication programs and from fees from educational advising and counseling and exchange visitor programs; and

(B) not to exceed $15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges, and fees for use of Blair House facilities.

(6) TRANSFER OF FUNDS, REPROGRAMMING, AND OTHER MATTERS.—

(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds may be reprogrammed within and between paragraphs (1) through (4) under this heading subject to section 7015 of this Act.

(B) Of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed $10,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service'', to be available only for emergency evacuations and rewards, as authorized.

(C) Funds appropriated under this heading are available for acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by law and, pursuant to section 1108(g) of title 31, United States Code, for the field examination of programs and activities in the United States funded from any account contained in this title.

(7) CLARIFICATION.—References to the ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'' account in any provision of law shall in this fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, be construed to include the ''Diplomatic Programs'' account.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, as authorized, $140,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, $90,829,000, notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(a)(1)), as it relates to post inspections: Provided, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph, $13,624,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021.

In addition, for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) for reconstruction oversight, $54,900,000, which is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, of which up to $8,235,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized, $730,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than $272,000,000 shall be for the Fulbright Program and not less than $111,961,000 shall be for Citizen Exchange Program: Provided, That fees or other payments received from, or in connection with, English teaching, educational advising and counseling programs, and exchange visitor programs as authorized may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That a portion of the Fulbright awards from the Eurasia and Central Asia regions shall be designated as Edmund S. Muskie Fellowships, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That any substantive modifications from the prior fiscal year to programs funded by this Act under this heading shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

For representation expenses as authorized, $7,212,000.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, $30,890,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292 et seq.), preserving, maintaining, repairing,

and planning for real property that are owned or leased by the Department of State, and renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Harry S Truman Building, $781,562,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, of which not to exceed $25,000 may be used for overseas representation expenses as authorized: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for acquisition of furniture, furnishings, or generators for other departments and agencies of the United States Government.

In addition, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, acquisition, and construction as authorized, $1,205,649,000, to remain available until expended, of which $424,087,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, as authorized, $7,885,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Repatriation Loans Program Account''.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, $1,300,000, as authorized: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $5,563,619.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8), $31,963,000.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Not to exceed $1,806,600 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive agencies for lease or use of facilities at the International Center in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act (Public Law 90–553), and, in addition, as authorized by section 5 of such Act, $743,000, to be derived from the reserve authorized by such section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized, $158,900,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, $1,520,285,000, of which $96,240,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall, at the time of the submission of the President's budget to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, transmit to the Committees on Appropriations the most recent biennial budget prepared by the United Nations for the operations of the United Nations: Provided further, That any payment of arrearages under this heading shall be directed to activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, $2,128,414,000, of which $988,656,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading up to $1,159,620,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless, at least 15 days in advance of voting for such mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in advance as is practicable), the Committees on Appropriations are notified of: (1) the estimated cost and duration of the mission, the objectives of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the exit strategy; and (2) the sources of funds, including any reprogrammings or transfers, that will be used to pay the cost of the new or expanded mission, and the estimated cost in future fiscal years: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for obligation unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations on a peacekeeping mission-by-mission basis that the United Nations is implementing effective policies and procedures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping troops serving in such mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of sexual exploitation and abuse or other violations of human rights, and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such acts while participating in such mission, including prosecution in their home countries and making information about such prosecutions publicly available on the website of the United Nations: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall work with the United Nations and foreign governments contributing peacekeeping troops to implement effective vetting procedures to ensure that such troops have not violated human rights: Provided further, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses unless the Secretary of State determines that United States manufacturers and suppliers are not being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may be used for any United Nations peacekeeping mission that will involve United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national, unless the President's military advisors have submitted to the President a recommendation that such involvement is in the national interest of the United States and the President has submitted to Congress such a recommendation: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall work with the United Nations and members of the United Nations Security Council to evaluate and prioritize peacekeeping missions, and to consider a draw down when mission goals have been substantially achieved: Provided further, That, of the amounts appropriated under this heading, not less than $478,994,000 shall be disbursed to the United Nations not later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act for the remaining amounts necessary to pay in full for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 the United States share of the cost of international peacekeeping activities in accordance with section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, (22 U.S.C. 287e note), as amended by section 7048(h) of this Act.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed $6,000 for representation expenses; as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, $48,170,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, $29,400,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission as authorized by the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 103–182), $12,732,000: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, up to $500,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021, and $9,000 may be made available for representation expenses: Provided further, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Boundary Commission, $1,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, $51,058,000: Provided, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to section 3324 of title 31, United States Code.

RELATED AGENCY

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to enable the United States Agency for Global Media (USAGM), as authorized, to carry out international communication activities, and to make and supervise grants for radio, Internet, and television broadcasting to the Middle East, $798,196,000: Provided, That in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, up to $34,508,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading may remain available until expended for satellite transmissions and Internet freedom programs, of which not less than $13,800,000 shall be for Internet freedom programs: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $35,000 may be used for representation expenses, of which $10,000 may be used for such expenses within the United States as authorized, and not to exceed $30,000 may be used for representation expenses of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: Provided further, That the USAGM shall notify the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of

any determination by the USAGM that any of its broadcast entities, including its grantee organizations, provides an open platform for international terrorists or those who support international terrorism, or is in violation of the principles and standards set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of section 303 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6202) or the entity's journalistic code of ethics: Provided further, That in addition to funds made available under this heading, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to $5,000,000 in receipts from advertising and revenue from business ventures, up to $500,000 in receipts from cooperating international organizations, and up to $1,000,000 in receipts from privatization efforts of the Voice of America and the International Broadcasting Bureau, shall remain available until expended for carrying out authorized purposes: Provided further, That any reference to the ''Broadcasting Board of Governors'' or ''BBG'', including in any account providing amounts to the Broadcasting Board of Governors, in any Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs enacted before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act shall for this fiscal year, and any fiscal year thereafter, be construed to mean the ''United States Agency for Global Media'' or ''USAGM'', respectively.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

For the purchase, rent, construction, repair, preservation, and improvement of facilities for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception; the purchase, rent, and installation of necessary equipment for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception, as authorized; and physical security worldwide, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, $9,700,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

RELATED PROGRAMS

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

For a grant to The Asia Foundation, as authorized by The Asia Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 4402), $19,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned and obligated to the Foundation not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

For necessary expenses of the United States Institute of Peace, as authorized by the United States Institute of Peace Act (22 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.), $38,634,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, which shall not be used for construction activities.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund, as authorized by section 633 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (22 U.S.C. 2078), the total amount of the interest and earnings accruing to such Fund on or before September 30, 2020, to remain available until expended.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204–5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, 2020, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by section 5376 of title 5, United States Code; or for purposes which are not in accordance with section 200 of title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, including the restrictions on compensation for personal services.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program, as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note), all interest and earnings accruing to the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund on or before September 30, 2020, to remain available until expended.

EAST-WEST CENTER

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in the State of Hawaii, $16,700,000: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned and obligated to the Center not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy, as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4412), $180,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $117,500,000 shall be allocated in the traditional and customary manner, including for the core institutes, and $62,500,000 shall be for democracy programs: Provided, That the requirements of section 7061(a) of this Act shall not apply to funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned and obligated to the Endowment not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

OTHER COMMISSIONS

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, $642,000, as authorized by chapter 3123 of title 54, United States Code: Provided, That the Commission may procure temporary, intermittent, and other services notwithstanding paragraph (3) of section 312304(b) of such chapter: Provided further, That such authority shall terminate on October 1, 2020: Provided further, That the Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations prior to exercising such authority.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF), as authorized by title II of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431 et seq.), $4,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, including not more than $4,000 for representation expenses.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as authorized by Public Law 94–304 (22 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), $2,579,000, including not more than $4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China, as authorized by title III of the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 6911 et seq.), $2,000,000, including not more than $3,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, as authorized by section 1238 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), $3,500,000, including not more than $4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That the authorities, requirements, limitations, and conditions contained in the second through sixth provisos under this heading in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111–117) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2020 and shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading as if included in this Act.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE DRUG POLICY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Western Hemisphere Drug Policy Commission, as authorized by title VI of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–323), $500,000 to remain available until September 30, 2021.

TITLE II

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $1,404,756,000, of which up to $210,713,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading and under the heading ''Capital Investment Fund'' in this title may be made available to finance the construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-term lease of offices for use by the United States Agency for International Development, unless the USAID Administrator has identified such proposed use of funds in a report submitted to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to the obligation of funds for such purposes: Provided further, That contracts or agreements entered into with funds appropriated under this heading may entail commitments for the expenditure of such funds through the following fiscal year: Provided further, That the authority of sections 610 and 109 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be exercised by the Secretary of State to transfer funds appropriated to carry out chapter 1 of part I of such Act to ''Operating Expenses'' in accordance with the provisions of those sections: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated or made available under this heading, not to exceed $250,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses, and not to exceed $100,500 shall be for official residence expenses, for USAID during the current fiscal year.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses for overseas construction and related costs, and for the procurement and enhancement of information technology and related capital investments, pursuant to section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $210,300,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this amount is in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $75,500,000, of which up to

$11,325,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021, for the Office of Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development.

TITLE III

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For necessary expenses to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, as follows:

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for global health activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, $3,366,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, and which shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act: Provided, That this amount shall be made available for training, equipment, and technical assistance to build the capacity of public health institutions and organizations in developing countries, and for such activities as: (1) child survival and maternal health programs; (2) immunization and oral rehydration programs; (3) other health, nutrition, water and sanitation programs which directly address the needs of mothers and children, and related education programs; (4) assistance for children displaced or orphaned by causes other than AIDS; (5) programs for the prevention, treatment, control of, and research on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, polio, malaria, and other infectious diseases including neglected tropical diseases, and for assistance to communities severely affected by HIV/AIDS, including children infected or affected by AIDS; (6) disaster preparedness training for health crises; (7) programs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to, unanticipated and emerging global health threats; and (8) family planning/reproductive health: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available for a United States contribution to The GAVI Alliance: Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: Provided further, That any determination made under the previous proviso must be made not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and must be accompanied by the evidence and criteria utilized to make the determination: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions: Provided further, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion: Provided further, That in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes); (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to: (A) an individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning; (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services; (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method; and (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the USAID Administrator determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency: Provided further, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: Provided further, That for purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, the term ''motivate'', as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: Provided further, That information provided about the use of condoms as part of projects or activities that are funded from amounts appropriated by this Act shall be medically accurate and shall include the public health benefits and failure rates of such use.

In addition, for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, HIV/AIDS, $5,930,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, which shall be apportioned directly to the Department of State not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act: Provided, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–25), for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund): Provided further, That the amount of such contribution shall be $1,560,000,000 and shall be for the first installment of the sixth replenishment: Provided further, That up to 5 percent of the aggregate amount of funds made available to the Global Fund in fiscal year 2020 may be made available to USAID for technical assistance related to the activities of the Global Fund, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this paragraph, up to $17,000,000 may be made available, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, for administrative expenses of the Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103, 105, 106, 214, and sections 251 through 255, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $4,164,867,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, $4,435,312,000, to remain available until expended, of which $1,733,980,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned to the United States Agency for International Development not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

For necessary expenses for international disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance administered by the Office of Transition Initiatives, United States Agency for International Development, pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $92,043,000, to remain available until expended, to support transition to democracy and long-term development of countries in crisis: Provided, That if the Secretary of State determines that it is important to the national interest of the United States to provide transition assistance in excess of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to $15,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used for purposes of this heading and under the authorities applicable to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso shall be made available subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to support programs and activities administered by the United States Agency for International Development to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen foreign challenges and complex crises overseas, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available on such terms and conditions as are appropriate and necessary for the purposes of preventing or responding to such challenges and crises, except that no funds shall be made available for lethal assistance or to respond to natural disasters: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except sections 7007, 7008, and 7018 of this Act and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used for administrative expenses, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, except that such expenses may not exceed 5 percent of the funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned to USAID not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, except that such notifications shall be transmitted at least 5 days prior to the obligation of funds.

DEMOCRACY FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the promotion of democracy globally, including to carry out the purposes of section 502(b)(3) and (5) of Public Law 98–164 (22 U.S.C. 4411), $172,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, which shall be made available for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available to the National Endowment for Democracy and its core institutes are in addition to amounts otherwise available by this Act for such purposes: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated under this paragraph.

For an additional amount for such purposes, $101,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, which shall be made available for the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, United States Agency for International Development.

ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102–511), and the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–179), $770,334,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, which shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except section 7046 of this Act, for assistance and related programs for countries identified in section 3 of Public Law 102–511 (22 U.S.C. 5801) and section 3(c) of Public Law 101–179 (22 U.S.C. 5402), in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: Provided, That funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Global Health Programs'', ''Development Assistance'', ''Economic Support Fund'', and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' that are made available for assistance for such countries shall be administered in accordance with the responsibilities of the coordinator designated pursuant to section 102 of Public Law 102–511 and section 601 of Public Law 101–179: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act for the use of economic assistance: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for contributions to multilateral initiatives to counter hybrid threats: Provided further, That any notification of funds made available under this heading in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall include information (if known on the date of transmittal of such notification) on the use of notwithstanding authority: Provided further, That if subsequent to the notification of assistance it becomes necessary to rely on notwithstanding authority, the Committees on Appropriations should be informed at the earliest opportunity and to the extent practicable.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, to enable the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of section 2(a) and (b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980; allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, $3,532,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $1,400,124,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That not less than $35,000,000 shall be made available to respond to small-scale emergency humanitarian requirements, and $5,000,000 shall be made available for refugees resettling in Israel.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)), $1,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts in excess of the limitation contained in paragraph (2) of such section shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Migration and Refugee Assistance''.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

PEACE CORPS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside of the United States, $425,000,000, of which $6,330,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That the Director of the Peace Corps may transfer to the Foreign Currency Fluctuations Account, as authorized by section 16 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2515), an amount not to exceed $5,000,000: Provided further, That funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso may not be derived from amounts made available for Peace Corps overseas operations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $104,000 may be available for representation expenses, of which not to exceed $4,000 may be made available for entertainment expenses: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions: Provided further, That notwithstanding the previous proviso, section 614 of division E of Public Law 113–76 shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) (MCA), $905,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to $109,000,000 may be available for administrative expenses of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, except that such funds shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021: Provided further, That section 605(e) of the MCA shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for a Millennium Challenge Compact entered into pursuant to section 609 of the MCA only if such Compact obligates, or contains a commitment to obligate subject to the availability of funds and the mutual agreement of the parties to the Compact to proceed, the entire amount of the United States Government funding anticipated for the duration of the Compact: Provided further, That no country should be eligible for a threshold program after such country has completed a country compact: Provided further, That any funds that are deobligated from a Millennium Challenge Compact shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations prior to re-obligation: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the Inter-American Foundation in accordance with the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, $32,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $2,000 may be available for representation expenses.

UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the African Development Foundation Act (title V of Public Law 96–533; 22 U.S.C. 290h et seq.), $30,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which not to exceed $2,000 may be available for representation expenses: Provided, That funds made available to grantees may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the Board of Directors of the United States African Development Foundation (USADF): Provided further, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 505(a)(2) of the African Development Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290h–3(a)(2)), in exceptional circumstances the Board of Directors of the USADF may waive the $250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project and a project may exceed the limitation by up to 10 percent if the increase is due solely to foreign currency fluctuation: Provided further, That the USADF shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees after each time such waiver authority is exercised: Provided further, That the USADF may make rent or lease payments in advance from appropriations available for such purpose for offices, buildings, grounds, and quarters in Africa as may be necessary to carry out its functions: Provided further, That the USADF may maintain bank accounts outside the United States Treasury and retain any interest earned on such accounts, in furtherance of the purposes of the African Development Foundation Act: Provided further, That the USADF may not withdraw any appropriation from the Treasury prior to the need of spending such funds for program purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not more than $6,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading may be made available to contract for services as described in section 129(d)(3)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to the location in which such services are performed.

TITLE IV

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $2,153,763,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That funds designated for a Diplomatic Progress Fund in the table under this heading in the report accompanying this Act shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $1,410,665,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That the Department

of State may use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing such property to a foreign country or international organization under chapter 8 of part I of such Act, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading, except that any funds made available notwithstanding such section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available to support training and technical assistance for foreign law enforcement, corrections, judges, and other judicial authorities, utilizing regional partners: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than $8,000,000 shall be made available for DNA forensic technology programs to combat human trafficking in Central America and Mexico: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading that are transferred to another department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of $5,000,000, and any agreement made pursuant to section 632(a) of such Act, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs and activities, $886,850,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, chapter 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the destruction of small arms, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, and section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission, and for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): Provided, That funds made available under this heading for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund shall be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation, disarmament, and weapons destruction, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That such funds may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the IAEA unless the Secretary of State determines that Israel is being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency: Provided further, That funds made available for conventional weapons destruction programs, including demining and related activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of such programs and activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $516,348,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, and of which $325,213,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of such Act, to provide assistance to enhance the capacity of foreign civilian security forces, including gendarmes, to participate in peacekeeping operations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $31,000,000 shall be made available for a United States contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai and not less than $71,000,000 shall be made available for the Global Peace Operations Initiative: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading and designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism, may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia under the same terms and conditions, as applicable, as funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities'': Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $42,120,000 shall be disbursed to the United Nations not later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act for the remaining amounts necessary to pay in full for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 the United States share of the costs of peacekeeping activities in Somalia in accordance with section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, (22 U.S.C. 287e note), as amended by section 7048(h) of this Act: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $110,875,000, of which up to $11,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed $50,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, $6,109,121,000, of which $350,678,000 is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and shall remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That to expedite the provision of assistance to foreign countries and international organizations, the Secretary of State, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and subject to the regular notification procedures of such Committees, may use the funds appropriated under this heading to procure defense articles and services to enhance the capacity of foreign security forces: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $3,300,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel which shall be disbursed within 30 days of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel under this heading shall, as agreed by the United States and Israel, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than $805,300,000 shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development: Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of section 1501(a) of title 31, United States Code.

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurement has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurement may be financed with such funds: Provided, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 7015 of this Act: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: Provided further, That not more than $70,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading for general costs of administering military assistance and sales, not to exceed $4,000 may be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed $130,000 may be available for representation expenses: Provided further, That not more than $1,009,700,000 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2020 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be apportioned not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act.

TITLE V

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $646,500,000: Provided, That section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to contributions to the United Nations Democracy Fund.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility by the Secretary of the Treasury, $139,575,000, to remain

available until, and to be fully disbursed no later than, September 30, 2021: Provided, That of such amount, $136,563,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2020, is only available for the second installment of the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, and shall be obligated and disbursed not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the status of funds provided under this heading not less than quarterly until fully disbursed: Provided further, That in such report the Secretary shall provide a timeline for the obligation and disbursement of any funds that have not yet been obligated or disbursed.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increases in capital stock, $206,500,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock in an amount not to exceed $1,421,275,728.70.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the Treasury, $1,097,010,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For payment to the Asian Development Bank's Asian Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, $47,395,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For payment to the African Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, $171,300,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, $30,000,000, to remain available until, and to be fully disbursed no later than, September 30, 2021, for the second installment of the eleventh replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the status of such payment not less than quarterly until fully disbursed: Provided further, That in such report the Secretary shall provide a timeline for the obligation and disbursement of any funds that have not yet been obligated or disbursed.

TITLE VI

EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $5,700,000, of which up to $855,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: Provided, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country, other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act, that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of enactment of this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed $30,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, not to exceed $110,000,000, of which up to $16,500,000 may remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That the Export-Import Bank (the Bank) may accept, and use, payment or services provided by transaction participants for legal, financial, or technical services in connection with any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made: Provided further, That the Bank shall charge fees for necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the collection of moneys owed the Bank, repossession or sale of pledged collateral or other assets acquired by the Bank in satisfaction of moneys owed the Bank, or the investigation or appraisal of any property, or the evaluation of the legal, financial, or technical aspects of any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made, or systems infrastructure directly supporting transactions: Provided further, That in addition to other funds appropriated for administrative expenses, such fees shall be credited to this account for such purposes, to remain available until expended.

RECEIPTS COLLECTED

Receipts collected pursuant to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79–173) and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, in an amount not to exceed the amount appropriated herein, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account: Provided, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at $0.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

CORPORATE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The United States International Development Finance Corporation (the Corporation) is authorized to make such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, and in accordance with the law, and to make such expenditures and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs for the current fiscal year for the Corporation: Provided, That for necessary expenses of the activities described in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254), $189,000,000: Provided further, That of the amount provided—(1) $101,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021 for administrative expenses to carry out authorized activities (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed $25,000); (2) $8,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021 for project-specific transaction costs as described in section 1434(k) of such Act; (3) $50,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021 for the activities described in section 1421(c) of such Act; and (4) $30,000,000 shall be paid to the ''United States International Development Finance Corporation—Program Account'' for programs as authorized by section 1421(b), (e), and (f) of the BUILD Act of 2018: Provided further, That in this fiscal year, the Corporation shall collect the amounts described in section 1434(h) of the BUILD Act of 2018: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2020 such collections shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: Provided further, such collections collected in fiscal year 2020 in excess of $189,000,000 shall be credited to this account and shall be available in future fiscal years only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2020, if such collections are less than $189,000,000, receipts collected pursuant to the BUILD Act of 2018 and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, in an amount equal to such shortfall, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: Provided further, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may not be used to provide any type of assistance that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law or to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law: Provided further, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the offsetting collections described under this heading so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at $0.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amounts paid from ''United States International Development Finance Corporation—Corporate Capital Account'' (CCA) shall remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That not to exceed $80,000,000 of amounts paid to this account from CCA or transferred pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254) shall be available for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans provided by the Corporation pursuant to section 1421(b) of such Act: Provided further, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such amounts obligated in a fiscal year shall remain available for disbursement for the following eight fiscal years: Provided further, That funds transferred to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 may remain available for obligation for one additional fiscal year: Provided further, That the total loan principal or guaranteed principal amount shall not exceed $8,000,000,000.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $75,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which no more than $19,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than $5,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ALLOWANCES AND DIFFERENTIALS

SEC. 7001. Funds appropriated under title I of this Act shall be available, except as otherwise provided, for allowances and differentials as authorized by subchapter 59 of title 5, United

States Code; for services as authorized by section 3109 of such title and for hire of passenger transportation pursuant to section 1343(b) of title 31, United States Code.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES REPORT

SEC. 7002. Any department or agency of the United States Government to which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly accounting of cumulative unobligated balances and obligated, but unexpended, balances by program, project, and activity, and Treasury Account Fund Symbol of all funds received by such department or agency in fiscal year 2020 or any previous fiscal year, disaggregated by fiscal year: Provided, That the report required by this section shall be submitted not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter and should specify by account the amount of funds obligated pursuant to bilateral agreements which have not been further sub-obligated.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 7003. The expenditure of any appropriation under title I of this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES

SEC. 7004. (a) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of section 604(e) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (title VI of division A of H.R. 3427, as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106–113 and contained in appendix G of that Act), as amended by section 111 of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–323), a project to construct a facility of the United States may include office space or other accommodations for members of the United States Marine Corps.

(b) NEW DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES.—For the purposes of calculating the fiscal year 2020 costs of providing new United States diplomatic facilities in accordance with section 604(e) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (22 U.S.C. 4865 note), the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall determine the annual program level and agency shares in a manner that is proportional to the contribution of the Department of State for this purpose.

(c) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, which may be made available for the acquisition of property or award of construction contracts for overseas United States diplomatic facilities during fiscal year 2020, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That notifications pursuant to this subsection shall include the information enumerated under the heading ''Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance'' in the report accompanying this Act.

(d) INTERIM AND TEMPORARY FACILITIES ABROAD.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the opening, closure, or any significant modification to an interim or temporary United States diplomatic facility shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, except that such consultation and notification may be waived if there is a security risk to personnel.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

SEC. 7005. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under title I of this Act resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available under title I to such department or agency: Provided, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act.

DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY MANAGEMENT

SEC. 7006. (a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(1) WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—Funds appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of State for payments to the Working Capital Fund may only be used for the service centers included in the Congressional Budget Justification, Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Fiscal Year 2020: Provided, That the amounts for such service centers shall be the amounts included in such budget justification, except as provided in section 7015(b) of this Act: Provided further, That Federal agency components shall be charged only for their direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: Provided further, That prior to increasing the percentage charged to Department of State bureaus and offices for procurement-related activities, the Secretary of State shall include the proposed increase in the Department of State budget justification or, at least 60 days prior to the increase, provide the Committees on Appropriations a justification for such increase, including a detailed assessment of the cost and benefit of the services provided by the procurement fee: Provided further, That Federal agency components may only pay for Working Capital Fund services that are consistent with the purpose and authorities of such components: Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service.

(2) STATE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL LEVELS.—

(A) Funds made available by this Act are made available to support the permanent Foreign Service and Civil Service staff levels of the Department of State at not less than the on-board levels in fiscal year 2016.

(B) The use of funds appropriated by this Act to implement any plan to expand or reduce the size of the permanent Civil Service or Foreign Service workforce at the Department of State from on-board levels in fiscal year 2016 shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such notification shall include the requirements enumerated in section 7062(b) of this Act.

(C) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, and every 60 days thereafter until September 30, 2021, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the on-board personnel levels, hiring, and attrition of the Civil Service, Foreign Service, eligible family member, and locally employed staff workforce of the Department of State, on an operating unit-by-operating unit basis: Provided, That such report shall also include a hiring plan, including timelines, for maintaining the agency-wide, on-board Foreign Service and Civil Service at not less than the on-board levels in fiscal year 2016.

(3) BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES, AND MIGRATION, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act, prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, or any other Act, may be used to downsize, downgrade, consolidate, close, move, or relocate the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State, or any activities of such Bureau, to another Federal agency.

(4) ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act—

(A) under the heading ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'' shall be administered by the Assistant Secretary for Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State, and this responsibility shall not be delegated; and

(B) that are made available for the Office of Global Women's Issues shall be administered by the United States Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues, Department of State, and this responsibility shall not be delegated.

(5) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated in title I of this Act under the heading ''Administration of Foreign Affairs'' may be made available for a new major information technology (IT) investment without the concurrence of the Chief Information Officer, Department of State.

(B) None of the funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used by an agency to submit a project proposal to the Technology Modernization Board for funding from the Technology Modernization Fund unless, not later than 15 days in advance of submitting the project proposal to the Board, the head of the agency—

(i) notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the proposed submission of the project proposal; and

(ii) submits to the Committees on Appropriations a copy of the project proposal.

(C) None of the funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used by an agency to carry out a project that is approved by the Board unless the head of the agency—

(i) submits to the Committees on Appropriations a copy of the approved project proposal, including the terms of reimbursement of funding received for the project; and

(ii) agrees to submit to the Committees on Appropriations a copy of each report relating to the project that the head of the agency submits to the Board.

(b) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Up to $93,000,000 of the funds made available in titles III and IV of this Act pursuant to or to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', may be used by the United States Agency for International Development to hire and employ individuals in the United States and overseas on a limited appointment basis pursuant to the authority of sections 308 and 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3948 and 3949).

(2) RESTRICTION.—The authority to hire individuals contained in paragraph (1) shall expire on September 30, 2021.

(3) PROGRAM ACCOUNT CHARGED.—The account charged for the cost of an individual hired and employed under the authority of this subsection shall be the account to which the responsibilities of such individual primarily relate: Provided, That funds made available to carry out this subsection may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act in title II under the heading ''Operating Expenses''.

(4) FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED EXTENSIONS.—Individuals hired and employed by USAID, with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, pursuant to the authority of section 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3949), may be extended for a period of up to 4 years notwithstanding the limitation set forth in such section.

(5) DISASTER SURGE CAPACITY.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign

Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', may be used, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the cost (including the support costs) of individuals detailed to or employed by USAID whose primary responsibility is to carry out programs in response to natural disasters, or man-made disasters subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(6) PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I, chapter 4 of part II, and section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83–480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), may be used by USAID to employ up to 40 personal services contractors in the United States, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing direct, interim support for new or expanded overseas programs and activities managed by the agency until permanent direct hire personnel are hired and trained: Provided, That not more than 15 of such contractors shall be assigned to any bureau or office: Provided further, That such funds appropriated to carry out title II of the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83–480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), may be made available only for personal services contractors assigned to the Office of Food for Peace.

(7) SMALL BUSINESS.—In entering into multiple award indefinite-quantity contracts with funds appropriated by this Act, USAID may provide an exception to the fair opportunity process for placing task orders under such contracts when the order is placed with any category of small or small disadvantaged business.

(8) SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE LIMITED APPOINTMENTS.—Individuals hired pursuant to the authority provided by section 7059(o) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111–117) may be assigned to or support programs in Afghanistan or Pakistan with funds made available in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

(9) USAID PERSONNEL LEVELS.—

(A) Funds made available by this Act are made available to support the permanent Foreign Service and Civil Service staff levels of USAID at not less than the levels funded in fiscal year 2016.

(B) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, and every 60 days thereafter until September 30, 2021, the USAID Administrator shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the on-board personnel levels, hiring, and attrition of the Civil Service, Foreign Service, and foreign service national workforce of USAID, on an operating unit-by-operating unit basis: Provided, That such report shall also include a hiring plan, including timelines, for maintaining the permanent Foreign Service and Civil Service at not less than the levels funded in fiscal year 2016.

(10) USAID REORGANIZATION.—

(A) Not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter until September 30, 2021, the USAID Administrator shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the status of USAID's reorganization as described in the report accompanying this Act.

(B) The use of funds appropriated by this Act to implement any plan to expand or reduce the size of the permanent Civil Service or Foreign Service workforce at USAID from funded levels in fiscal year 2016 shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such notification shall include the requirements enumerated in section 7062(b) of this Act.

(c) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REVIEW.—Programmatic, funding, and organizational changes resulting from implementation of the Foreign Assistance Review shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such notifications may be submitted in classified form, if necessary.

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 7007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations for the governments of Cuba, North Korea, Iran, or Syria: Provided, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance, and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

COUPS D'ÉTAT

SEC. 7008. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to the government of any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup d'état or decree or, after the date of enactment of this Act, a coup d'état or decree in which the military plays a decisive role: Provided, That assistance may be resumed to such government if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office: Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to assistance to promote democratic elections or public participation in democratic processes: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the previous provisos shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS AUTHORITY

SEC. 7009. (a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of State under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers, and no such transfer may be made to increase the appropriation under the heading ''Representation Expenses''.

(B) EMBASSY SECURITY.—Section 113 of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 295(j)) shall be applied to funds made available by this Act by substituting ''fiscal year 2020'' for ''fiscal year 2018'' each place it appears.

(2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA.—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the United States Agency for Global Media under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers.

(3) TREATMENT AS REPROGRAMMING.—Any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

(b) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS OF FUNDS BETWEEN AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

(2) ALLOCATION AND TRANSFERS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in addition to transfers made by, or authorized elsewhere in, this Act, funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be allocated or transferred to agencies of the United States Government pursuant to the provisions of sections 109, 610, and 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—Any agreement entered into by the United States Agency for International Development or the Department of State with any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of $1,000,000 and any agreement made pursuant to section 632(a) of such Act, with funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings ''Global Health Programs'', ''Development Assistance'', ''Economic Support Fund'', and ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That the requirement in the previous sentence shall not apply to agreements entered into between USAID and the Department of State.

(c) UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION.—

(1) LIMITATION.—Amounts transferred pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 from funds made available under titles III and IV of this Act shall not exceed $50,000,000: Provided, That any such transfers shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY ACCOUNT.—Funds transferred from Development Credit Authority program account of the United States Agency for International Development to the Corporate Capital Account of the United States International Development Finance Corporation pursuant to section 1434(i) of the BUILD Act of 2018 shall be transferred and merged with such account, and may thereafter be deemed to meet any minimum funding requirements attributed for at the time of deposit into the Development Credit Authority program account.

(d) TRANSFER OF FUNDS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be obligated under an appropriations account to which such funds were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, not less than 5 days prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) AUDIT OF INTER-AGENCY TRANSFERS OF FUNDS.—Any agreement for the transfer or allocation of funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations and related programs, entered into between the Department of State or USAID and another agency of the United States Government under the authority of section 632(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law, shall expressly provide that the Inspector General (IG) for the agency receiving the transfer or allocation of such funds, or other entity with audit responsibility if the receiving agency does not have an IG, shall perform periodic program and financial audits of the use of such funds and report to the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate, upon completion of such audits: Provided, That such audits shall be

transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations by the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate: Provided further, That funds transferred under such authority may be made available for the cost of such audits.

PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

SEC. 7010. (a) FIRST-CLASS TRAVEL.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for first-class travel by employees of United States Government departments and agencies funded by this Act in contravention of section 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) COMPUTER NETWORKS.—None of the funds made available by this Act for the operating expenses of any United States Government department or agency may be used to establish or maintain a computer network for use by such department or agency unless such network has filters designed to block access to sexually explicit websites: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency, or any other entity carrying out the following activities: criminal investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications; administrative discipline; and the monitoring of such websites undertaken as part of official business.

(c) PROHIBITION ON PROMOTION OF TOBACCO.—None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products, or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 7011. (a) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided by this Act: Provided, That funds appropriated for the purposes of chapters 1 and 8 of part I, section 661, chapters 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, and funds made available for the ''United States International Development Finance Corporation'' and under the heading ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' shall remain available for an additional 2 years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any funds made available for the purposes of chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which are allocated or obligated for cash disbursements in order to address balance of payments or economic policy reform objectives, shall remain available for an additional 2 years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially allocated or obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act that are proposed for rescission pursuant to section 1012 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 683) within 60 days of the expiration of the period of availability of such funds and Congress has not completed action on a rescission bill pursuant to subsection (b) of such section shall remain available for an additional 90 days from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

SEC. 7012. No part of any appropriation provided under titles III through VI in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to the government of any country which is in default during a period in excess of 1 calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to the government of such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act unless the President determines, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, that assistance for such country is in the national interest of the United States.

PROHIBITION ON TAXATION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7013. (a) PROHIBITION ON TAXATION.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to provide assistance for a foreign country under a new bilateral agreement governing the terms and conditions under which such assistance is to be provided unless such agreement includes a provision stating that assistance provided by the United States shall be exempt from taxation, or reimbursed, by the foreign government, and the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall expeditiously seek to negotiate amendments to existing bilateral agreements, as necessary, to conform with this requirement.

(b) NOTIFICATION AND REIMBURSEMENT OF FOREIGN TAXES.—An amount equivalent to 200 percent of the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2020 on funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs by a foreign government or entity against United States assistance programs, either directly or through grantees, contractors, and subcontractors, shall be withheld from obligation from funds appropriated for assistance for fiscal year 2021 and for prior fiscal years and allocated for the central government of such country or for the West Bank and Gaza program, as applicable, if, not later than September 30, 2021, such taxes have not been reimbursed: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations by such date on the foreign governments and entities that have not reimbursed such taxes, including any amount of funds withheld pursuant to this subsection.

(c) DE MINIMIS EXCEPTION.—Foreign taxes of a de minimis nature shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (b).

(d) REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.—Funds withheld from obligation for each foreign government or entity pursuant to subsection (b) shall be reprogrammed for assistance for countries which do not assess taxes on United States assistance or which have an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes, and that can reasonably accommodate such assistance in a programmatically responsible manner.

(e) DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of this section shall not apply to any foreign government or entity that assesses such taxes if the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(A) such foreign government or entity has an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes; or

(B) the foreign policy interests of the United States outweigh the purpose of this section to ensure that United States assistance is not subject to taxation.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to exercising the authority of this subsection with regard to any foreign government or entity.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of State shall issue and update rules, regulations, or policy guidance, as appropriate, to implement the prohibition against the taxation of assistance contained in this section.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(1) BILATERAL AGREEMENT.—The term ''bilateral agreement'' refers to a framework bilateral agreement between the Government of the United States and the government of the country receiving assistance that describes the privileges and immunities applicable to United States foreign assistance for such country generally, or an individual agreement between the Government of the United States and such government that describes, among other things, the treatment for tax purposes that will be accorded the United States assistance provided under that agreement.

(2) TAXES AND TAXATION.—The term ''taxes and taxation'' shall include value added taxes and customs duties but shall not include individual income taxes assessed to local staff.

(h) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant agencies of the United States Government, shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the requirements contained under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

RESERVATIONS OF FUNDS

SEC. 7014. (a) REPROGRAMMING.—Funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act which are specifically designated may be reprogrammed for other programs within the same account notwithstanding the designation if compliance with the designation is made impossible by operation of any provision of this or any other Act: Provided, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That assistance that is reprogrammed pursuant to this subsection shall be made available under the same terms and conditions as originally provided.

(b) EXTENSION OF AVAILABILITY.—In addition to the authority contained in subsection (a), the original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development that are specifically designated for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act may be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Secretary of State or the USAID Administrator, as appropriate, determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such designated funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: Provided, That such designated funds that continue to be available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such designation.

(c) OTHER ACTS.—Ceilings and specifically designated funding levels contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs: Provided, That specifically designated funding levels or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7015. (a) NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES IN PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES.—None of the funds made available in titles I and II of this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs to the departments and agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or of currency reflows or other offsetting collections, or made available by transfer, to the departments and agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation to—

(1) create new programs;

(2) suspend or eliminate a program, project, or activity;

(3) close, suspend, open, or reopen a mission or post;

(4) create, close, reorganize, downsize, or rename bureaus, centers, or offices; or

(5) contract out or privatize any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless previously justified to the Committees on Appropriations or such Committees are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.—None of the funds provided under titles I and II of this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, to the departments and agencies funded under titles I and II of this Act that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the department and agency funded under title I of this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for activities, programs, or projects through a reprogramming of funds in excess of $1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

(1) augments or changes existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) relocates an existing office or employees;

(3) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or

(4) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress;

unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—None of the funds made available by this Act under the headings ''Global Health Programs'', ''Development Assistance'', ''International Organizations and Programs'', ''Trade and Development Agency'', ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Democracy Fund'', ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', ''Peacekeeping Operations'', ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'', ''Millennium Challenge Corporation'', ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', ''International Military Education and Training'', ''United States International Development Finance Corporation'', and ''Peace Corps'', shall be available for obligation for activities, programs, projects, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Committees on Appropriations for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation: Provided, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: Provided further, That requirements of this subsection or any similar provision of this or any other Act shall not apply to any reprogramming for an activity, program, or project for which funds are appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to Congress for obligation for such activity, program, or project for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That any notification submitted pursuant to subsection (f) of this section shall include information (if known on the date of transmittal of such notification) on the use of notwithstanding authority.

(d) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS AND FUNDING NOTIFICATIONS.—

(1) PROGRAMS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available to support or continue any program initially funded under any authority of title 10, United States Code, or any Act making or authorizing appropriations for the Department of Defense, unless the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, submits a justification to such Committees that includes a description of, and the estimated costs associated with, the support or continuation of such program.

(2) FUNDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds transferred by the Department of Defense to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development for assistance for foreign countries and international organizations shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same conditions as other committees pursuant to subsection (f) of that section: Provided, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees if such defense articles are significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of the Arms Export Control Act) or are valued (in terms of original acquisition cost) at $7,000,000 or more, or if notification is required elsewhere in this Act for the use of appropriated funds for specific countries that would receive such excess defense articles: Provided further, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

(e) WAIVER.—The requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: Provided, That in case of any such waiver, notification to the Committees on Appropriations shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver: Provided further, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.

(f) COUNTRY NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance for Afghanistan, Bahrain, Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, the Russian Federation, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, and Yemen except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) TRUST FUNDS.—Funds appropriated or otherwise made available in title III and under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' of this Act and prior Acts making funds available for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for a trust fund held by an international financial institution shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations and such notification shall include the information specified under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(h) OTHER PROGRAM NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for the programs and activities enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(i) WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV that are withheld from obligation or otherwise not programmed as a result of application of a provision of law in this or any other Act shall, if reprogrammed, be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(j) REQUIREMENT TO INFORM, COORDINATE, AND CONSULT.—

(1) The Secretary of State shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of each instance in which funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Syria, the Counterterrorism Partnership Fund, the Relief and Recovery Fund, or programs to counter extremism and foreign fighters abroad, have been diverted or destroyed, to include the type and amount of assistance, a description of the incident and parties involved, and an explanation of the response of the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate: Provided, That the Secretary shall ensure such funds are coordinated with, and complement, the programs of other United States Government departments and agencies and international partners in such countries and on such activities.

(2) The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least seven days prior to informing a government of, or publically announcing a decision on, the suspension of assistance to a country or a territory, including as a result of an interagency review of such assistance, from funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

DOCUMENT REQUESTS

SEC. 7016. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be available to a nongovernmental organization, including any contractor, which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development.

USE OF FUNDS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THIS ACT

SEC. 7017. If the President makes a determination not to comply with any provision of this Act on constitutional grounds, the head of the relevant Federal agency shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in writing within 5 days of such determination, the basis for such determination and any resulting changes to program and policy.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 7018. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of

the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations.

ALLOCATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 7019. (a) ALLOCATION TABLES.—Subject to subsection (b), funds appropriated by this Act under titles III through V shall be made available at not less than the amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included under such titles in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That such designated amounts for foreign countries and international organizations shall serve as the amounts for such countries and international organizations transmitted to Congress in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(b) AUTHORIZED DEVIATIONS BELOW MINIMUM LEVELS.—Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as applicable, may deviate by not more than 5 percent below the minimum amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included under titles III through V in the report accompanying this Act.

(c) LIMITATION.—For specifically designated amounts that are included, pursuant to subsection (a), in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, deviations authorized by subsection (b) may only take place after submission of such report.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to funds for which the initial period of availability has expired.

(2) The authority in subsection (b) to deviate below amounts designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act shall not apply to the table included under the heading ''Global Health Programs'' in such report.

(e) REPORTS.—The Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator, as appropriate, shall submit the reports required, in the manner described, in the report accompanying this Act.

REPRESENTATION AND ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES

SEC. 7020. (a) USES OF FUNDS.—Each Federal department, agency, or entity funded in titles I or II of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and independent agencies funded in titles III or VI of this Act, shall take steps to ensure that domestic and overseas representation and entertainment expenses further official agency business and United States foreign policy interests, and—

(1) are primarily for fostering relations outside of the Executive Branch;

(2) are principally for meals and events of a protocol nature;

(3) are not for employee-only events; and

(4) do not include activities that are substantially of a recreational character.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings ''International Military Education and Training'' or ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' for Informational Program activities or under the headings ''Global Health Programs'', ''Development Assistance'', ''Economic Support Fund'', and ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' may be obligated or expended to pay for—

(1) alcoholic beverages; or

(2) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events, theatrical and musical productions, and amusement parks.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 7021. (a) LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT EXPORTS.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined supports international terrorism for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act: Provided, That the prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment: Provided further, That this section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(2) DETERMINATION.—Assistance restricted by paragraph (1) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States.

(3) REPORT.—Whenever the President makes a determination pursuant to paragraph (2), the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance, including a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided, the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interest.

(b) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) LIMITATIONS.—Funds appropriated for bilateral assistance in titles III through VI of this Act and funds appropriated under any such title in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be made available to any foreign government which the President determines—

(A) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism;

(B) otherwise supports international terrorism; or

(C) is controlled by an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of paragraph (1) to a government if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver: Provided, That the President shall publish each such waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7022. Funds appropriated by this Act, except funds appropriated under the heading ''Trade and Development Agency'', may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 7023. For the purpose of titles II through VI of this Act ''program, project, and activity'' shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts funding directives, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the following accounts: ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', ''program, project, and activity'' shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account; and for the development assistance accounts of the United States Agency for International Development, ''program, project, and activity'' shall also be considered to include central, country, regional, and program level funding, either as—

(1) justified to Congress; or

(2) allocated by the Executive Branch in accordance with a report, to be provided to the Committees on Appropriations within 30 days after enactment of this Act, as required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or as modified pursuant to section 7019 of this Act.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION AND UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 7024. Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act or the African Development Foundation Act: Provided, That prior to conducting activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited, the agency shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations and report to such Committees within 15 days of taking such action.

COMMERCE, TRADE AND SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 7025. (a) WORLD MARKETS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available to the Export-Import Bank and the United States International Development Finance Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance, or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: Provided, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(2) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(b) EXPORTS.—None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: Provided, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact on the export of agricultural commodities of the United States;

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit United States producers;

(3) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development

Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(4) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 7026. (a) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.—

(1) AGREEMENTS.—If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of USAID and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—USAID shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(b) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle with any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (House Report No. 98–1159).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by such assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (1) only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7027. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, 11, and 12 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and from funds appropriated under the heading ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'': Provided, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations pursuant to the regular notification procedures, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: Provided further, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 2020, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83–480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.): Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to the government of a country that violates internationally recognized human rights.

LOCAL COMPETITION

SEC. 7028. (a) REQUIREMENTS FOR EXCEPTIONS TO COMPETITION FOR LOCAL ENTITIES.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available to the United States Agency for International Development may only be made available for limited competitions through local entities if the requirements contained under this section in the report accompanying this Act are met.

(b) EXTENSION OF PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY.—Section 7077 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (division I of Public Law 112–74) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2020.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 7029. (a) SAFEGUARDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to vote against any loan, grant, policy, or strategy if such institution has adopted and is implementing any social or environmental safeguard relevant to such loan, grant, policy, or strategy that provides less protection than World Bank safeguards in effect on September 30, 2015.

(b) COMPENSATION.—None of the funds appropriated under title V of this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such executive director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) HUMAN RIGHTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to promote human rights due diligence and risk management, as appropriate, in connection with any loan, grant, policy, or strategy of such institution in accordance with the criteria specified under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(d) FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to promote in loan, grant, and other financing agreements improvements in borrowing countries' financial management and judicial capacity to investigate, prosecute, and punish fraud and corruption.

MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES

SEC. 7030. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to make any pledge for future year funding for any multilateral or bilateral program funded in titles III through VI of this Act unless such pledge meets the requirements enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

SEC. 7031. (a) LIMITATION ON DIRECT GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for direct government-to-government assistance only if the conditions enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act are fully met.

(2) SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development or the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall suspend any direct government-to-government assistance if the Administrator or the Secretary has credible information of material misuse of such assistance, unless the Administrator or the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is in the national interest of the United States to continue such assistance, including a justification, or that such misuse has been appropriately addressed.

(3) DEBT SERVICE PAYMENT PROHIBITION.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the government of any foreign country for debt service payments owed by any country to any international financial institution.

(b) NATIONAL BUDGET AND CONTRACT TRANSPARENCY.—

(1) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary of State shall continue to update and strengthen the ''minimum requirements of fiscal transparency'' for each government receiving assistance appropriated by this Act, as identified in the report required by section 7031(b) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of Public Law 113–76).

(2) DETERMINATION AND REPORT.—For each government identified pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of State, not later than 180

days after enactment of this Act, shall make or update any determination of ''significant progress'' or ''no significant progress'' in meeting the minimum requirements of fiscal transparency, and make such determinations publicly available in an annual ''Fiscal Transparency Report'' to be posted on the Department of State website.

(3) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under title III and under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' in title IV of this Act shall be made available for programs and activities to assist governments identified pursuant to paragraph (1) to improve budget transparency and to support civil society organizations in such countries that promote budget transparency.

(c) ANTI-KLEPTOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS.—

(1) INELIGIBILITY.—

(A) Officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary of State has credible information have been involved in significant corruption, including corruption related to the extraction of natural resources, or a gross violation of human rights shall be ineligible for entry into the United States.

(B) The Secretary shall also publicly or privately designate or identify officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary has such credible information without regard to whether the individual has applied for a visa.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Individuals shall not be ineligible if entry into the United States would further important United States law enforcement objectives or is necessary to permit the United States to fulfill its obligations under the United Nations Headquarters Agreement: Provided, That nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to derogate from United States Government obligations under applicable international agreements.

(3) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the application of paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that the waiver would serve a compelling national interest or that the circumstances which caused the individual to be ineligible have changed sufficiently.

(d) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE WEBSITE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles I and II, and funds made available for any independent agency in title III, as appropriate, shall be made available to support the provision of additional information on United States Government foreign assistance on the Department of State foreign assistance website: Provided, That all Federal agencies funded under this Act shall provide such information on foreign assistance, upon request, to the Department of State.

DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS

SEC. 7032. (a) FUNDING.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'', ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Democracy Fund'', ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', not less than $2,400,000,000 shall be made available for democracy programs.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—

(1) Funds made available by this Act for democracy programs pursuant to subsection (a) and under the heading ''National Endowment for Democracy'' may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, and with regard to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), any regulation.

(2) Funds made available by this Act for the NED are made available pursuant to the authority of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (title V of Public Law 98–164), including all decisions regarding the selection of beneficiaries.

(c) DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.—For purposes of funds appropriated by this Act, the term ''democracy programs'' means programs that support good governance, credible and competitive elections, freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religion, human rights, labor rights, independent media, and the rule of law, and that otherwise strengthen the capacity of democratic political parties, governments, nongovernmental organizations and institutions, and citizens to support the development of democratic states and institutions that are responsive and accountable to citizens.

(d) PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION.—Funds made available pursuant to this section that are made available for programs to strengthen government institutions shall be prioritized for those institutions that demonstrate a commitment to democracy and the rule of law.

(e) RESTRICTION ON PRIOR APPROVAL.—With respect to the provision of assistance for democracy programs in this Act, the organizations implementing such assistance, the specific nature of that assistance, and the participants in such programs shall not be subject to the prior approval by the government of any foreign country.

(f) CONTINUATION OF CURRENT PRACTICES.—The United States Agency for International Development shall continue to implement civil society and political competition and consensus building programs abroad with funds appropriated by this Act in a manner that recognizes the unique benefits of grants and cooperative agreements in implementing such programs.

(g) INFORMING THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.—The Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, and the Assistant Administrator for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID, shall regularly inform the National Endowment for Democracy of democracy programs that are planned and supported by funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

(h) PROTECTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ACTIVISTS AND JOURNALISTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under title III shall be made available to support and protect civil society activists and journalists who have been threatened, harassed, or attacked, consistent with the action plan submitted pursuant to, and on the same terms and conditions of, section 7032(i) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 (division K of Public Law 115–141).

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SEC. 7033. (a) INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OFFICE AND SPECIAL ENVOY TO PROMOTE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Diplomatic Programs'' shall be made available for the Office of International Religious Freedom, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, and the Special Envoy to Promote Religious Freedom of Religious Minorities in the Near East and South Central Asia, as authorized in the Near East and South Central Asia Religious Freedom Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–161), including for support staff at not less than the amounts specified for such offices in the table under such heading in the report accompanying this Act.

(b) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Democracy Fund'', ''Economic Support Fund'', and ''International Broadcasting Operations'' shall be made available for international religious freedom programs and funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''International Disaster Assistance'' and ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'' shall be made available for humanitarian assistance for vulnerable and persecuted religious minorities.

(c) AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law for assistance for ethnic and religious minorities in Iraq and Syria.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 7034. (a) VICTIMS OF WAR, DISPLACED CHILDREN, AND DISPLACED BURMESE.—Funds appropriated in titles III and VI of this Act that are made available for victims of war, displaced children, displaced Burmese, and to combat trafficking in persons and assist victims of such trafficking, may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b) ATROCITIES PREVENTION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', not less than $5,000,000 shall be made available for programs to prevent atrocities, including to implement recommendations of the Atrocities Prevention Board, or any successor entity.

(c) WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME.—Funds managed by the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, or any successor humanitarian assistance bureau, of the United States Agency for International Development, from this or any other Act, may be made available as a general contribution to the World Food Programme, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(d) DIRECTIVES AND AUTHORITIES.—

(1) RESEARCH AND TRAINING.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' shall be made available to carry out the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union as authorized by the Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983 (22 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.).

(2) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.—Of the amounts made available by title I of this Act under the heading ''Diplomatic Programs'', up to $500,000 may be made available for grants pursuant to section 504 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1979 (22 U.S.C. 2656d), including to facilitate collaboration with indigenous communities, and up to $1,000,000 may be made available for grants to carry out the activities of the Cultural Antiquities Task Force.

(3) INNOVATION.—The USAID Administrator may use funds appropriated by this Act under title III to make innovation incentive awards: Provided, That each individual award may not exceed $100,000: Provided further, That no more than 15 such awards may be made during fiscal year 2020.

(4) EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to modify the Exchange Visitor Program administered by the Department of State to implement the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended, (Public Law 87–256; 22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), except through the formal rulemaking process pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act and notwithstanding the exceptions to such rulemaking process in such Act: Provided, That funds made available for such purpose shall only be made available after consultation with, and subject to the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, regarding how any proposed modification would affect the public diplomacy goals of, and the estimated economic impact on, the United States.

(5) PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'' that are made available for private sector partnerships, up to $50,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph may only be made available following prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(6) VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION.—Section 207(c) of the Vietnam Education Foundation Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2763A–257; 22 U.S.C. 2452) is amended by adding a new paragraph as follows:

''(4) On October 1, 2019, any remaining unobligated balances of funds made available under the heading 'Vietnam Education Foundation—Vietnam Debt Repayment Fund' that are not necessary for liquidating the final liabilities of the Vietnam Education Foundation shall be available for grants authorized by section 211 of this Act.''.

(e) PARTNER VETTING.—Prior to initiating a partner vetting program, or making significant changes to the scope of an existing partner vetting program, the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations.

(f) CONTINGENCIES.—During fiscal year 2020, the President may use up to $200,000,000 under the authority of section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(g) TRANSFER OF FUNDS FOR EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTION.—The Secretary of State may transfer to, and merge with, funds under the heading ''Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials'' unobligated balances of expired funds appropriated under the heading ''Diplomatic Programs'' for fiscal year 2020, except for funds designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, at no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated: Provided, That not more than $50,000,000 may be transferred.

(h) PROTECTIONS AND REMEDIES FOR EMPLOYEES OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Section 7034(k) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2020.

(i) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.—

(1) PASSPORT FEES.—Section 1(b)(2) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(2)) shall be applied by substituting ''September 30, 2020'' for ''September 30, 2010''.

(2) INCENTIVES FOR CRITICAL POSTS.—The authority contained in section 1115(d) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2020.

(3) USAID CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITANT WAIVER.—Section 625(j)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2385(j)(1)) shall be applied by substituting ''September 30, 2020'' for ''October 1, 2010'' in subparagraph (B).

(4) OVERSEAS PAY COMPARABILITY.—The authority provided by section 1113 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2020: Provided, That the exercise of the authority of section 1113 of such Act, as carried forward by this Act, shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(5) CATEGORICAL ELIGIBILITY.—The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101–167) is amended—

(A) in section 599D (8 U.S.C. 1157 note)—

(i) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''and 2019'' and inserting ''2019, and 2020''; and

(ii) in subsection (e), by striking ''2019'' each place it appears and inserting ''2020''; and

(B) in section 599E (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''2019'' and inserting ''2020''.

(6) INSPECTOR GENERAL ANNUITANT WAIVER.—The authorities provided in section 1015(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–212) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2020.

(7) ACCOUNTABILITY REVIEW BOARDS.—The authority provided by section 301(a)(3) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4831(a)(3)) shall remain in effect for facilities in Afghanistan through September 30, 2020, except that the notification and reporting requirements contained in such section shall include the Committees on Appropriations.

(8) SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION COMPETITIVE STATUS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any employee of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) who completes at least 12 months of continuous service after the date of enactment of this Act or who is employed on the date on which SIGAR terminates, whichever occurs first, shall acquire competitive status for appointment to any position in the competitive service for which the employee possesses the required qualifications.

(9) TRANSFER OF BALANCES.—Section 7081(h) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2020.

(10) DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSPECTOR GENERAL WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Inspector General of the Department of State may waive the provisions of subsections (a) through (d) of section 824 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4064) on a case-by-case basis for an annuitant reemployed by the Inspector General on a temporary basis, subject to the same constraints and in the same manner by which the Secretary of State may exercise such waiver authority pursuant to subsection (g) of such section.

(j) HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—Funds available in the HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund established pursuant to section 525(b)(1) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447) may be made available for pharmaceuticals and other products for other global health and child survival activities to the same extent as HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, subject to the terms and conditions in such section: Provided, That the authority in section 525(b)(5) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447) shall be exercised by the Assistant Administrator for Global Health, USAID, with respect to funds deposited for such non-HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(k) LOANS, CONSULTATION, AND NOTIFICATION.—

(1) LOAN GUARANTEES.—Funds appropriated under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'' by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of loan guarantees for Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, and Ukraine, which are authorized to be provided: Provided, That amounts made available under this paragraph for the costs of such guarantees shall not be considered assistance for the purposes of provisions of law limiting assistance to a country.

(2) DESIGNATION REQUIREMENT.—Funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1) from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that were previously designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of such Act.

(3) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds made available pursuant to the authorities of this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(l) LOCAL WORKS.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $50,000,000 shall be made available for Local Works pursuant to section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235), which may remain available until September 30, 2024.

(2) For the purposes of section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235), ''eligible entities'' shall be defined as small local, international, and United States-based nongovernmental organizations, educational institutions, and other small entities that have received less than a total of $5,000,000 from USAID over the previous 5 fiscal years: Provided, That departments or centers of such educational institutions may be considered individually in determining such eligibility.

(m) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY THIS ACT AND PRIOR ACTS.—Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term ''funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs'' means funds that remain available for obligation, and have not expired.

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—In this Act ''international financial institutions'' means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Asian Development Fund, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

(4) PARIS AGREEMENT.—In this Act, the term ''Paris Agreement'' means the decision by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's 21st Conference of Parties in Paris, France, adopted December 12, 2015.

(5) SOUTHERN KORDOFAN REFERENCE.—Any reference to Southern Kordofan in this or any other Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall for fiscal year 2020, and each fiscal year thereafter, be deemed to include portions of Western Kordofan that were previously part of Southern Kordofan prior to the 2013 division of Southern Kordofan.

(6) USAID.—In this Act, the term ''USAID'' means the United States Agency for International Development.

(7) SPEND PLAN.—In this Act, the term ''spend plan'' means a plan for the uses of funds appropriated for a particular entity, country, program, purpose, or account and which shall include, at a minimum, a description of—

(A) realistic and sustainable goals, criteria for measuring progress, and a timeline for achieving such goals;

(B) amounts and sources of funds by account;

(C) how such funds will complement other ongoing or planned programs; and

(D) implementing partners, to the maximum extent practicable.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY

SEC. 7035. (a) ASSISTANCE.—

(1) COMMUNITY-BASED POLICE ASSISTANCE.—Funds made available under titles III and IV of this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 1 of part I and chapters 4 and 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of that Act, to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through training and technical assistance in human rights, the rule of law, anti-corruption, strategic planning, and through assistance to foster civilian police roles that support democratic governance, including assistance for programs to prevent conflict, respond to disasters, address gender-based violence, and foster improved police relations with the communities they serve.

(2) COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs shall be made available for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund for programs in areas liberated from, under the influence of, or adversely affected by, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria or other terrorist organizations: Provided, That such areas shall include the Kurdistan Region of Iraq: Provided further, That prior to the obligation of funds made available pursuant to this paragraph, the Secretary of State shall take all practicable steps to ensure that mechanisms are in place for monitoring, oversight, and control of such funds: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—

(1) RECONSTITUTING CIVILIAN POLICE AUTHORITY.—In providing assistance with funds appropriated by this Act under section 660(b)(6) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, support for a nation emerging from instability may be deemed to mean support for regional, district, municipal, or other sub-national entity emerging from instability, as well as a nation emerging from instability.

(2) DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND REINTEGRATION.—Section 7034(d) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2020.

(3) INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONDITIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance to eliminate inhumane conditions in foreign prisons and other detention facilities, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided, That the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of such funds prior to obligation and not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

(4) EXTENSION OF WAR RESERVES STOCKPILE AUTHORITY.—

(A) Section 12001(d) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–287; 118 Stat. 1011) is amended by striking ''of this section'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''of this section after September 30, 2021.''.

(B) Section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''and 2020'' and inserting ''2020, and 2021''.

(5) COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

(6) SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND.—Not to exceed $900,000,000 may be obligated pursuant to section 51(c)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act for the purposes of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (the Fund), to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022: Provided, That the provision of defense articles and defense services to foreign countries or international organizations from the Fund shall be subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) CHILD SOLDIERS.—Funds appropriated by this Act should not be used to support any military training or operations that include child soldiers.

(2) LANDMINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS.—

(A) LANDMINES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

(B) CLUSTER MUNITIONS.—No military assistance shall be furnished for cluster munitions, no defense export license for cluster munitions may be issued, and no cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology shall be sold or transferred, unless—

(i) the submunitions of the cluster munitions, after arming, do not result in more than 1 percent unexploded ordnance across the range of intended operational environments, and the agreement applicable to the assistance, transfer, or sale of such cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology specifies that the cluster munitions will only be used against clearly defined military targets and will not be used where civilians are known to be present or in areas normally inhabited by civilians; or

(ii) such assistance, license, sale, or transfer is for the purpose of demilitarizing or permanently disposing of such cluster munitions.

(3) CROWD CONTROL ITEMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act should not be used for tear gas, small arms, light weapons, ammunition, or other items for crowd control purposes for foreign security forces that use excessive force to repress peaceful expression, association, or assembly in countries that the Secretary of State determines are undemocratic or are undergoing democratic transitions.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) SECURITY ASSISTANCE REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on funds obligated and expended during fiscal year 2019, by country and purpose of assistance, under the headings ''Peacekeeping Operations'', ''International Military Education and Training'', and ''Foreign Military Financing Program''.

(2) QUARTERLY STATUS REPORT.—Following the submission of the quarterly report required by section 36 of Public Law 90–629 (22 U.S.C. 2776), the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a status report that contains the information described under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' in the report accompanying this Act.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

SEC. 7036. (a) NOTIFICATION.—None of the funds made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available for Enterprise Funds unless the appropriate congressional committees are notified at least 15 days in advance.

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS PLAN.—Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

(c) TRANSITION OR OPERATING PLAN.—Prior to a transition to and operation of any private equity fund or other parallel investment fund under an existing Enterprise Fund, the President shall submit such transition or operating plan to the appropriate congressional committees.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS

SEC. 7037. If the President determines that doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international humanitarian law, the President may direct a drawdown pursuant to section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of up to $30,000,000 of commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations Security Council or such other tribunals or commissions as the Council may establish or authorize to deal with such violations, without regard to the ceiling limitation contained in paragraph (2) thereof: Provided, That the determination required under this section shall be in lieu of any determinations otherwise required under section 552(c): Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to this section shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PALESTINIAN STATEHOOD

SEC. 7038. (a) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be provided to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the governing entity of a new Palestinian state—

(A) has demonstrated a firm commitment to peaceful co-existence with the State of Israel; and

(B) is taking appropriate measures to counter terrorism and terrorist financing in the West Bank and Gaza, including the dismantling of terrorist infrastructures, and is cooperating with appropriate Israeli and other appropriate security organizations; and

(2) the Palestinian Authority (or the governing entity of a new Palestinian state) is working with other countries in the region to vigorously pursue efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East that will enable Israel and an independent Palestinian state to exist within the context of full and normal relationships, which should include—

(A) termination of all claims or states of belligerency;

(B) respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

(C) their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

(D) freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; and

(E) a framework for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem.

(3) the governing entity has enacted a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and respect for human rights for its citizens, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance.

(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection (a) if the President determines that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so.

(c) EXEMPTION.—The restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply to assistance intended to help reform the Palestinian Authority and affiliated institutions, or the governing entity, in order to help meet the requirements of subsection (a), consistent with the provisions of section 7039 of this Act (''Limitation on Assistance for the Palestinian Authority'').

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 7039. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interest of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORT.—Whenever the waiver authority pursuant to subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the justification for the waiver, the purposes for which the funds will be spent, and the accounting procedures in place to ensure that the funds are properly disbursed: Provided, That the report shall also detail the steps the Palestinian Authority has taken to arrest terrorists, confiscate weapons and dismantle the terrorist infrastructure, and facilitate the settlement of terrorism-related claims of nationals of the United States.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—If the President exercises the waiver authority under subsection (b), the Secretary of State must certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds that the Palestinian Authority has established a single treasury account for all Palestinian Authority financing and all financing mechanisms flow through this account, no parallel financing mechanisms exist outside of the Palestinian Authority treasury account, and there is a single comprehensive civil service roster and payroll, and the Palestinian Authority is acting to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and is supporting activities aimed at promoting peace, coexistence, and security cooperation with Israel.

(f) PROHIBITION TO HAMAS AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' in this Act may be obligated for salaries of personnel of the Palestinian Authority located in Gaza or may be obligated or expended for assistance to Hamas or any entity effectively controlled by Hamas, any power-sharing government of which Hamas is a member, or that results from an agreement with Hamas and over which Hamas exercises undue influence.

(2) Notwithstanding the limitation of paragraph (1), assistance may be provided to a power-sharing government only if the President certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent, has publicly accepted and is complying with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1) (A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

(3) The President may exercise the authority in section 620K(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to this subsection.

(4) Whenever the certification pursuant to paragraph (2) is exercised, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of the certification and every quarter thereafter on whether such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent are continuing to comply with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1) (A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended: Provided, That the report shall also detail the amount, purposes and delivery mechanisms for any assistance provided pursuant to the abovementioned certification and a full accounting of any direct support of such government.

(5) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

(g) SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—

(1) Funds appropriated under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' in this Act and made available for assistance for the Palestinian Authority pursuant to subsection (b) shall be suspended if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) the Palestinians obtain the same standing as member states or full membership as a state in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians; or

(B) the Palestinians initiate an International Criminal Court (ICC) judicially authorized investigation, or actively support such an investigation, that subjects Israeli nationals to an investigation for alleged crimes against Palestinians.

(2) The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in paragraph (1) of this subsection resulting from the application of subparagraph (A) of such paragraph if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States, and submits a report to such Committees detailing how the waiver and the continuation of assistance would assist in furthering Middle East peace.

(h) REDUCTION.—The Secretary of State shall reduce the amount of assistance made available by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' for the Palestinian Authority by an amount the Secretary determines is equivalent to the amount expended by the Palestinian Authority, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and any successor or affiliated organizations with such entities as payments for acts of terrorism by individuals who are imprisoned after being fairly tried and convicted for acts of terrorism and by individuals who died committing acts of terrorism during the previous calendar year: Provided, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the amount reduced for fiscal year 2020 prior to the obligation of funds for the Palestinian Authority.

(i) INCITEMENT REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing steps taken by the Palestinian Authority to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and to promote peace and coexistence with Israel.

(j) SECTION 1003.—(1) The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100–204) if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees that the Palestinians have not, after the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) obtained in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof the same standing as member states or full membership as a state outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians; and

(B) initiated or actively supported an ICC investigation against Israeli nationals for alleged crimes against Palestinians.

(2) Not less than 90 days after the President is unable to make the certification pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, the President may waive section 1003 of Public Law 100–204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that the Palestinians have entered into direct and meaningful negotiations with Israel: Provided, That any waiver of the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100–204 under paragraph (1) of this subsection or under previous provisions of law must expire before the waiver under the preceding sentence may be exercised.

(3) Any waiver pursuant to this subsection shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(k) PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 7040. (a) OVERSIGHT.—For fiscal year 2020, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General of the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to review the uses of United States assistance for the Program funded under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' for the West Bank and Gaza.

(b) VETTING.—Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that such assistance is not provided to or through any individual, private or government entity, or educational institution that the Secretary knows or has reason to believe advocates, plans, sponsors, engages in, or has engaged in, terrorist activity nor, with respect to private entities or educational institutions, those that have as a principal officer of the entity's governing board or governing board of trustees any individual that has been determined to be involved in, or advocating terrorist activity or determined to be a member of a designated foreign terrorist organization: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall, as appropriate, establish procedures specifying the steps to be taken in carrying out this subsection and shall terminate assistance to any individual, entity, or educational institution which the Secretary has determined to be involved in or advocating terrorist activity.

(c) PROHIBITION.—

(1) RECOGNITION OF ACTS OF TERRORISM.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act for assistance under the West Bank and Gaza Program may be made available for—

(A) the purpose of recognizing or otherwise honoring individuals who commit, or have committed acts of terrorism; and

(B) any educational institution located in the West Bank or Gaza that is named after an individual who the Secretary of State determines has committed an act of terrorism.

(2) SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this or prior appropriations Acts, including funds made available by transfer, may be made available for obligation for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations on the benchmarks that have been established for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza and reports on the extent of Palestinian compliance with such benchmarks.

(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this Act

under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations that the purpose of such assistance is to—

(A) advance Middle East peace;

(B) improve security in the region;

(C) continue support for transparent and accountable government institutions;

(D) promote a private sector economy; or

(E) address urgent humanitarian needs.

(2) SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—The reporting requirements in section 1404 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252) shall apply to funds made available by this Act, including a description of modifications, if any, to the security strategy of the Palestinian Authority.

(e) PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for private sector partnership programs for the West Bank and Gaza if such funds are authorized: Provided, That funds made available pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(f) OVERSIGHT BY THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that Federal or non-Federal audits of all contractors and grantees, and significant subcontractors and sub-grantees, under the West Bank and Gaza Program, are conducted at least on an annual basis to ensure, among other things, compliance with this section.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, up to $1,000,000 may be used by the Office of Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development for audits, investigations, and other activities in furtherance of the requirements of this subsection: Provided, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(g) COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AUDIT.—Subsequent to the certification specified in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit and an investigation of the treatment, handling, and uses of all funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, including all funds provided as cash transfer assistance, in fiscal year 2020 under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', and such audit shall address—

(1) the extent to which such Program complies with the requirements of subsections (b) and (c); and

(2) an examination of all programs, projects, and activities carried out under such Program, including both obligations and expenditures.

(h) NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.—Funds made available in this Act for West Bank and Gaza shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

SEC. 7041. (a) ARAB LEAGUE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Arab League boycott of Israel, and the secondary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel, is an impediment to peace in the region and to United States investment and trade in the Middle East and North Africa;

(2) the Arab League boycott, which was regrettably reinstated in 1997, should be immediately and publicly terminated, and the Central Office for the Boycott of Israel immediately disbanded;

(3) all Arab League states should normalize relations with their neighbor Israel;

(4) the President and the Secretary of State should continue to vigorously oppose the Arab League boycott of Israel and find concrete steps to demonstrate that opposition by, for example, taking into consideration the participation of any recipient country in the boycott when determining to sell weapons to said country; and

(5) the President should report to Congress annually on specific steps being taken by the United States to encourage Arab League states to normalize their relations with Israel to bring about the termination of the Arab League boycott of Israel, including those to encourage allies and trading partners of the United States to enact laws prohibiting businesses from complying with the boycott and penalizing businesses that do comply.

(b) EGYPT.—

(1) CERTIFICATION AND REPORT.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are available for assistance for Egypt may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt, except for this subsection and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and may only be made available for assistance for the Government of Egypt if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(A) sustaining the strategic relationship with the United States; and

(B) meeting its obligations under the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty.

(2) ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND.—

(A) FUNDING.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'', up to $102,500,000 may be made available for assistance for Egypt, of which not less than $35,000,000 should be made available for higher education programs including not less than $15,000,000 for scholarships for Egyptian students with high financial need to attend not-for-profit institutions of higher education: Provided, That such funds shall be made available for democracy programs, and for development programs in the Sinai: Provided further, That such funds may not be made available for cash transfer assistance or budget support.

(B) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' may be made available for a contribution, voluntary or otherwise, to the ''Civil Associations and Foundations Support Fund'', or any similar fund, established pursuant to Law 70 on Associations and Other Foundations Working in the Field of Civil Work published in the Official Gazette of Egypt on May 29, 2017.

(3) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.—

(A) CERTIFICATION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', up to $1,300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, may be made available for assistance for Egypt: Provided, That such funds may be transferred to an interest bearing account in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That 20 percent of such funds shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Egypt is taking, on a sustained and effective basis, the steps enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act: Provided further, That the certification requirement of this paragraph shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act under such heading for counterterrorism, border security, and nonproliferation programs for Egypt.

(B) WAIVER.—(i) The Secretary of State may waive the certification requirement in subparagraph (A) with respect to 95 percent of the amount withheld from obligation pursuant to such subparagraph if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national security interest of the United States, and includes in such report a detailed justification for the use of such waiver and the reasons why any of the certification requirements of subparagraph (A) cannot be met: Provided, That the report required by this paragraph shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

(ii) The remaining 5 percent may only be made available for obligation if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Egypt has completed action to provide fair and commensurate compensation to American citizen April Corley for injuries suffered by Egyptian armed forces on September 13, 2015: Provided, That none of the funds withheld pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be transferred to the interest bearing account referenced in subparagraph (A) until the determination in the preceding sentence has been provided to the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) IRAN.—

(1) FUNDING.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Diplomatic Programs'', ''Economic Support Fund'', and ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'' shall be used by the Secretary of State to support the activities described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) REPORTS.—

(A) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations the semi-annual report required by section 135 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2160e(d)(4)), as added by section 2 of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–17).

(B) SANCTIONS REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(i) the status of United States bilateral sanctions on Iran;

(ii) the reimposition and renewed enforcement of secondary sanctions; and

(iii) the impact such sanctions have had on Iran's destabilizing activities throughout the Middle East.

(d) IRAQ.—

(1) PURPOSES.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Iraq for economic, stabilization, and humanitarian programs described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) BASING RIGHTS AGREEMENT.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Government of the United States to enter into a permanent basing rights agreement between the United States and Iraq.

(e) JORDAN.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than $1,525,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Jordan, of which not less than $745,100,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' shall be for budget support for the Government of Jordan and of which not less than $425,000,000 shall be made available under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program''.

(f) LEBANON.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Lebanon—

(1) under the headings ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' may be made available for the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) and the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to address security and stability requirements in areas affected by the conflict in Syria, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees;

(2) under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' may be used only to professionalize the LAF and to strengthen border security and combat terrorism, including training

and equipping the LAF to secure Lebanon's borders, interdicting arms shipments, preventing the use of Lebanon as a safe haven for terrorist groups, and to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701: Provided, That funds may not be obligated for assistance for the LAF until the Secretary of State submits to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan, including actions to be taken to ensure equipment provided to the LAF is only used for the intended purposes, except such plan may not be considered as meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and shall include any funds specifically intended for lethal military equipment: Provided further, That such spend plan shall be submitted not later than September 1, 2020;

(3) shall not be made available for the ISF or the LAF if these entities fall under control by a foreign terrorist organization, as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189); and

(4) under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' may be made available notwithstanding section 1224 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228; 22 U.S.C. 2346 note).

(g) LIBYA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for stabilization assistance for Libya, including border security: Provided, That the limitation on the uses of funds for certain infrastructure projects in section 7041(f)(2) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of Public Law 113–76) shall apply to such funds.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this Act for assistance for Libya, the Secretary of State shall certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations that all practicable steps have been taken to ensure that mechanisms are in place for monitoring, oversight, and control of such funds.

(3) COOPERATION ON THE SEPTEMBER 2012 ATTACK ON UNITED STATES PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Libya unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is cooperating with United States Government efforts to investigate and bring to justice those responsible for the attack on United States personnel and facilities in Benghazi, Libya in September 2012: Provided, That the limitation in this paragraph shall not apply to funds made available for the purpose of protecting United States Government personnel or facilities.

(h) MOROCCO.—

(1) AVAILABILITY AND CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—Funds appropriated under the headings ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'' in this Act shall be made available for assistance for the Western Sahara: Provided, That not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act and prior to the obligation of such funds, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the USAID Administrator, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of such funds.

(2) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' that are available for assistance for Morocco may only be used for the purposes requested in the Congressional Budget Justification, Foreign Operations, Fiscal Year 2017.

(i) SAUDI ARABIA.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act should be used to support the sale of nuclear technology to Saudi Arabia.

(j) SYRIA.—

(1) NON-LETHAL ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'', ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', and ''Peacekeeping Operations'' may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for non-lethal stabilization assistance for Syria, including for emergency medical and rescue response and chemical weapons use investigations.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection—

(A) may not be made available for a project or activity that supports or otherwise legitimizes the Government of Iran, the Government of the Russian Federation, foreign terrorist organizations (as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189)), or a proxy of Iran in Syria; and

(B) should not be used in areas of Syria controlled by a government led by Bashar al-Assad or associated forces.

(3) MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT.—Prior to the obligation of any funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Syria, the Secretary of State shall take all practicable steps to ensure that mechanisms are in place for monitoring, oversight, and control of such assistance inside Syria.

(4) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds made available pursuant to this subsection may only be made available following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(k) TUNISIA.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than $191,400,000 shall be made available for assistance for Tunisia.

(l) YEMEN.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' shall be made available for stabilization assistance for Yemen.

AFRICA

SEC. 7042. (a) AFRICAN GREAT LAKES REGION ASSISTANCE RESTRICTION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''International Military Education and Training'' for the central government of a country in the African Great Lakes region may be made available only for Expanded International Military Education and Training and professional military education until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is not facilitating or otherwise participating in destabilizing activities in a neighboring country, including aiding and abetting armed groups.

(b) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $3,000,000 shall be made available for a contribution to the Special Criminal Court in Central African Republic.

(c) MALAWI.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Development Assistance'', not less than $56,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Malawi, of which up to $10,000,000 shall be made available for higher education programs.

(d) SOUTH SUDAN.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for the central Government of South Sudan may only be made available, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, for the purposes described under this section in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That prior to the initial obligation of funds to support South Sudan peace negotiations or to implement a peace agreement, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the intended uses of such funds and steps taken by such government to advance or implement a peace agreement.

(e) SUDAN.—

(1) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) ASSISTANCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of Sudan.

(B) LOANS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees held by the Government of Sudan, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States, and modifying concessional loans, guarantees, and credit agreements.

(2) EXCLUSIONS.—The limitations of paragraph (1) shall not apply to funds made available for assistance described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(f) ZIMBABWE.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance for the central Government of Zimbabwe, except for health and education, unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports that the rule of law and freedom of expression, association, and assembly are restored, except that funds may be made available for macroeconomic growth assistance if the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is implementing transparent fiscal policies, including public disclosure of revenues from the extraction of natural resources.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SEC. 7043. (a) BURMA.—

(1) BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—

(A) AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'' for assistance for Burma may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for this subsection, and following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees: Provided, That such funds may be made available for ethnic groups and civil society in Burma to help sustain ceasefire agreements and further prospects for reconciliation and peace, which may include support to representatives of ethnic armed groups for this purpose.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and made available for assistance for Burma shall be subject to the limitations enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''International Military Education and Training'' and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' may be made available for assistance for Burma: Provided, That the Department of State may continue consultations with the armed forces of Burma only on human rights and disaster response in a manner consistent with the prior fiscal year, and following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(b) CAMBODIA.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for the Government of Cambodia may be obligated or expended unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such Government is meeting the conditions described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) USES.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Development Assistance'' and made available for assistance for Cambodia shall be made available for the purposes described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(c) INDO-PACIFIC STRATEGY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, $160,000,000 shall be made available to support the implementation of the Indo-Pacific Strategy.

(d) NORTH KOREA.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of North Korea: Provided, That the Secretary of State may waive the limitation in this paragraph, and the limitation on assistance for North Korea contained in

section 7007 of this Act, if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national security interest of the United States, and submits in such report a detailed justification.

(2) HUMAN RIGHTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Democracy Fund'' and ''Economic Support Fund'' shall be made available for the promotion of human rights in North Korea: Provided, That the authority of section 7032(b) of this Act shall apply to such funds.

(e) PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—

(1) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Diplomatic Programs'' in this Act may be obligated or expended for processing licenses for the export of satellites of United States origin (including commercial satellites and satellite components) to the People's Republic of China (PRC) unless, at least 15 days in advance, the Committees on Appropriations are notified of such proposed action.

(2) PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY.—The terms and requirements of section 620(h) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall apply to foreign assistance projects or activities of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of the PRC, to include such projects or activities by any entity that is owned or controlled by, or an affiliate of, the PLA: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act may be used to finance any grant, contract, or cooperative agreement with the PLA, or any entity that the Secretary of State has reason to believe is owned or controlled by, or an affiliate of, the PLA.

(f) PHILIPPINES.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' may be made available for counternarcotics assistance for the Philippines, except for drug demand reduction, maritime law enforcement, or transnational interdiction.

(g) TIBET.—

(1) FINANCING OF PROJECTS IN TIBET.—The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to support financing of projects in Tibet if such projects do not provide incentives for the migration and settlement of non-Tibetans into Tibet or facilitate the transfer of ownership of Tibetan land and natural resources to non-Tibetans, are based on a thorough needs-assessment, foster self-sufficiency of the Tibetan people and respect Tibetan culture and traditions, and are subject to effective monitoring.

(2) PROGRAMS FOR TIBETAN COMMUNITIES.—Of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than—

(A) TIBET AUTONOMOUS REGION.—$8,000,000 shall be made available to nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development, education, and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibet Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China, notwithstanding any other provision of law;

(B) INDIA AND NEPAL.—$6,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote and preserve Tibetan culture, development, and the resilience of Tibetan communities in India and Nepal, and to assist in the education and development of the next generation of Tibetan leaders from such communities: Provided, That such funds are in addition to amounts made available in subparagraph (A) for programs inside Tibet; and

(C) TIBETAN GOVERNANCE.—$3,000,000 shall be made available for programs to strengthen the capacity of Tibetan institutions and governance.

(h) VIETNAM.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' shall be made available for remediation of dioxin contaminated sites in Vietnam and may be made available for assistance for the Government of Vietnam, including the military, for such purposes.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

SEC. 7044. (a) AFGHANISTAN.—

(1) AUTHORITIES.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III through VI that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available—

(i) notwithstanding section 7012 of this Act or any similar provision of law and section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(ii) for reconciliation programs and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration activities for former combatants who have renounced violence against the Government of Afghanistan, including in accordance with section 7046(a)(2)(B)(ii) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (division I of Public Law 112–74); and

(iii) for an endowment to empower women and girls.

(B) Section 7046(a)(2)(A) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (division I of Public Law 112–74) shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Afghanistan.

(2) BASING RIGHTS AGREEMENT.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the United States Government to enter into a permanent basing rights agreement between the United States and Afghanistan.

(b) PAKISTAN.—

(1) AUTHORITY AND USES OF FUNDS.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Pakistan may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(B) Funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Pakistan that are made available for infrastructure projects shall be implemented in a manner consistent with section 507(6) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2467(6)).

(C) The authorities and directives of section 7044(d)(4) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235) regarding scholarships for women shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for Pakistan, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(D) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'' that are made available for assistance for Pakistan shall be made available to interdict precursor materials from Pakistan to Afghanistan that are used to manufacture improvised explosive devices and for agriculture extension programs that encourage alternative fertilizer use among Pakistani farmers to decrease the dual use of fertilizer in the manufacturing of improvised explosive devices.

(2) WITHHOLDING.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for Pakistan, $33,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that Dr. Shakil Afridi has been released from prison and cleared of all charges relating to the assistance provided to the United States in locating Osama bin Laden.

(c) SRI LANKA.—

(1) CERTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act for assistance for the central Government of Sri Lanka, except for funds made available for humanitarian assistance and victims of trauma, may be made available only if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Sri Lanka is taking actions as described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under title IV of this Act that are available for assistance for Sri Lanka shall be subject to the following conditions—

(A) not to exceed $500,000 under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' may only be made available for programs to support counterterrorism, humanitarian and disaster response preparedness, and maritime security, including professionalization and training for the navy and coast guard; and

(B) funds under the heading ''Peacekeeping Operations'' may only be made available for training and equipment related to international peacekeeping operations and improvements to peacekeeping-related facilities, and only if the Government of Sri Lanka is taking effective steps to bring to justice Sri Lankan peacekeeping troops who have engaged in sexual exploitation and abuse.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

SEC. 7045. (a) CENTRAL AMERICA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—

(A) FISCAL YEAR 2020.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than $540,850,000 shall be made available for assistance for the countries of Central America, including to implement the United States Strategy for Engagement in Central America: Provided, That such assistance shall be prioritized for programs and activities that addresses the key factors that contribute to the migration of unaccompanied, undocumented minors to the United States: Provided further, That not less than $45,000,000 shall be for support of Attorneys General and other activities to combat corruption and impunity in such countries.

(B) PRIOR FISCAL YEARS.—

(i) Section 7045(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31) is amended by striking in paragraph (2), ''$655,000,000 should'' and inserting in lieu thereof, ''not less than $655,000,000 shall''.

(ii) Section 7045(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 (division K of Public Law 115–141) is amended by striking in paragraph (1), ''up to $615,000,000 may'' and inserting in lieu thereof, ''not less than $615,000,000 shall''.

(iii) Section 7045(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6) is amended—

(I) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) as paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5), respectively;

(II) by inserting before paragraph (2), as redesignated, the following new paragraph:

''(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than $527,600,000 shall be made available for assistance for the countries of Central America to implement the United States Strategy for Engagement in Central America.'';

(III) in paragraph (3), as redesignated, by striking ''paragraph (1)'' each place it appears and inserting ''paragraph (2)''; and

(IV) in paragraph (4) as redesignated—

(aa) by striking ''subsection (a)(1)'' and inserting ''paragraph (2)''; and

(bb) by striking ''subsection (a)(2)'' and inserting ''paragraph (3)''.

(2) NORTHERN TRIANGLE.—

(A) ASSISTANCE TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS.—Of funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) under title IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for each of the central governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, 50 percent may only be obligated after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such government is meeting the requirements enumerated under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(B) REPROGRAMMING.—If the Secretary is unable to make the certification required by subparagraph (A) for one or more of the governments, such assistance for such central government shall be reprogrammed for assistance for other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, notwithstanding the minimum funding requirements of this subsection and of section 7019 of this Act: Provided, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(C) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitation of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for—

(i) the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala, the Mission to Support the Fight Against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras, assistance for support of Attorneys General, and other activities to combat corruption and impunity;

(ii) programs to combat gender-based violence;

(iii) humanitarian assistance; and

(iv) global food security programs.

(b) COLOMBIA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than $457,253,000 shall be made available for assistance for Colombia: Provided, That such funds shall be made available for the programs and activities described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' and made available for assistance for Colombia, 20 percent may be obligated only after the Secretary of State submits to the Committees on Appropriation the certification and report regarding such funds described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(B) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' and made available for assistance for Colombia, 20 percent may be obligated only after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Colombia has reduced overall illicit drug cultivation and trafficking.

(3) AUTHORITY.—Aircraft supported by funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs and made available for assistance for Colombia may be used to transport personnel and supplies involved in drug eradication and interdiction, including security for such activities, and to provide transport in support of alternative development programs and investigations by civilian judicial authorities.

(c) HAITI.—

(1) CERTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' that are made available for assistance for Haiti may not be made available for assistance for the central Government of Haiti unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is taking the steps described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) HAITIAN COAST GUARD.—The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) for the Coast Guard.

(d) THE CARIBBEAN.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under title IV, not less than $58,000,000 shall be made available for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative.

(e) VENEZUELA.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $17,500,000 shall be made available for programs to promote democracy and the rule of law in Venezuela.

EUROPE AND EURASIA

SEC. 7046. (a) VIOLATIONS OF SOVEREIGNTY.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if such government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: Provided, That except as otherwise provided in subsection (c)(1) of this section, funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States: Provided further, That prior to executing the authority contained in the previous proviso, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on how such assistance supports the national security interest of the United States.

(b) SECTION 907 OF THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT.—Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5812 note) shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5851 et seq.) and section 1424 of the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 2333) or non-proliferation assistance;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421);

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the United States International Development Finance Corporation as authorized by the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79–173); or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

(c) COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AND AGGRESSION.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of the Russian Federation.

(2) ANNEXATION OF CRIMEA.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has taken affirmative steps intended to support or be supportive of the Russian Federation annexation of Crimea or other territory in Ukraine: Provided, That except as otherwise provided in subsection (a), the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this subparagraph if the Secretary determines and reports to such Committees that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(B) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for—

(i) the implementation of any action or policy that recognizes the sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea or other territory in Ukraine;

(ii) the facilitation, financing, or guarantee of United States Government investments in Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of Russian-backed separatists, if such activity includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities; or

(iii) assistance for Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of Russian-backed separatists, if such assistance includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities.

(C) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of each international financial institution to vote against any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Ukraine.

(D) The requirements and limitations of this subsection shall cease to be in effect if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Ukraine has reestablished sovereignty over Crimea and other territory in Ukraine under the control of Russian-backed separatists.

(3) OCCUPATION OF THE GEORGIAN TERRITORIES OF ABKHAZIA AND TSKHINVALI REGION/SOUTH OSSETIA.—

(A) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has recognized the independence of, or has established diplomatic relations with, the Russian occupied Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia: Provided, That the Secretary shall publish on the Department of State website a list of any such central governments in a timely manner: Provided further, That the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this subparagraph if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(B) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support the Russian occupation of the Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia.

(C) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of each international financial institution to vote against any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.

(4) COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE FUND.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than $280,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the purposes of the Countering Russian Influence Fund, as authorized by section 254 of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–44; 22 U.S.C. 9543) and notwithstanding the country limitation in subsection (b) of such section, and programs to enhance the capacity of law enforcement and security forces in countries in Europe and Eurasia and strengthen security cooperation between such countries and the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as appropriate.

(B) Funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for the Eastern Partnership countries shall be made available to advance the implementation of Association Agreements and trade agreements with the European Union, and to reduce their vulnerability to external economic and political pressure from the Russian Federation.

(5) DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to support democracy programs, as defined in section 7032(c) of this Act, in the Russian Federation, countries along the Russian periphery, and other countries in Europe and Eurasia targeted by, or potentially vulnerable to, the malign influence campaigns of the Russian Federation: Provided, That not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a multi-year strategy for such programs in the manner described under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(d) TURKEY.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, may be made available to transfer or deliver, or to facilitate the transfer or delivery of, F-35 aircraft to Turkey, including any defense articles or services related to such aircraft, until the Secretary of State certifies to the

appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Turkey is not purchasing the S-400 missile defense system from Russia and will not accept the delivery of such system.

STABILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN REGIONS IMPACTED BY EXTREMISM AND CONFLICT

SEC. 7047. (a) COUNTERING FOREIGN FIGHTERS AND EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for programs and activities to counter and defeat violent extremism and foreign fighters abroad.

(b) RELIEF AND RECOVERY FUND.—

(1) FUNDS AND TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'', ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'', ''Peacekeeping Operations'', and ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', not less than $195,000,000 shall be made available for the Relief and Recovery Fund for assistance for areas liberated or at risk from, or under the control of, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, other terrorist organizations, or violent extremist organizations, including for stabilization assistance for vulnerable ethnic and religious minority communities affected by conflict: Provided, That such funds are in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes and to amounts specifically designated in this Act or in the report accompanying this Act for assistance for countries: Provided further, That such funds appropriated under such headings may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' that are made available for the Relief and Recovery Fund, not less than $5,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote accountability in Iraq and Syria for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes, which shall be in addition to any other funds made available by this Act for such purposes: Provided, That such programs shall include components to develop local investigative and judicial skills, and to collect and preserve evidence and maintain the chain of custody of evidence, including for use in prosecutions: Provided further, That such funds shall be administered by the Special Coordinator for the Office of Global Criminal Justice, Department of State: Provided further, That funds made available by this paragraph shall only be made available on an open and competitive basis.

(d) FRAGILE STATES AND EXTREMISM.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for the purposes of section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31), subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

UNITED NATIONS

SEC. 7048. (a) TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(1) RESTRICTIONS.—Of the funds appropriated under title I and under the heading ''International Organizations and Programs'' in title V of this Act that are available for contributions to the United Nations (including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations), any United Nations agency, or the Organization of American States, 15 percent may not be obligated for such organization, department, or agency until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the organization, department, or agency is meeting the transparency and accountability requirements detailed in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) WAIVER.—The restrictions imposed by or pursuant to paragraph (1) may be waived on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is necessary to avert or respond to a humanitarian crisis.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED NATIONS DELEGATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay expenses for any United States delegation to any specialized agency, body, or commission of the United Nations or may be made available as a contribution to any organization, agency, commission, or program within the United Nations system if such agency, body, commission, program, or organization is chaired or presided over by a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined for purposes of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. App. 24 2405(j)(1)), or any other provision of law is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in this subsection if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States, including a description of the national interest served.

(c) UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available in support of the United Nations Human Rights Council unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that participation in the Council does not serve the national interest of the United States and that the Council is not taking significant steps to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item nor taking actions to ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council: Provided, That such report shall include a description of how the national interest is better served by our withdrawal from the Council: Provided further, That the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than September 30, 2020, on the resolutions considered in the United Nations Human Rights Council during the previous 12 months, and on steps taken to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council.

(d) UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY.—Funds appropriated by this Act under title III shall be made available to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that UNRWA—

(1) inappropriately utilizes Operations Support Officers in the West Bank, Gaza, and other fields of operation to inspect UNRWA installations;

(2) is not promptly acting to address any staff or beneficiary violation of its own policies (including the policies on neutrality and impartiality of employees) and the legal requirements under section 301(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(3) is not implementing procedures to maintain the neutrality of its facilities, including implementing a no-weapons policy, and conducting regular inspections of its installations, to ensure they are only used for humanitarian or other appropriate purposes;

(4) is not taking necessary and appropriate measures to ensure it is operating in compliance with the conditions of section 301(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and continuing regular reporting to the Department of State on actions it has taken to ensure conformance with such conditions;

(5) is not taking steps to ensure the content of all educational materials currently taught in UNRWA-administered schools and summer camps is consistent with the values of human rights, dignity, and tolerance and does not induce incitement;

(6) is engaging in operations with financial institutions or related entities in violation of relevant United States law, and is not taking steps to improve the financial transparency of the organization; and

(7) is not in compliance with the United Nations Board of Auditors' biennial audit requirements and is not implementing in a timely fashion the Board's recommendations.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the amount of funds available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020 for contributions to any organization, department, agency, or program within the United Nations system or any international program that are withheld from obligation or expenditure due to any provision of law: Provided, That the Secretary shall update such report each time additional funds are withheld by operation of any provision of law: Provided further, That the reprogramming of any withheld funds identified in such report, including updates thereof, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(f) SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—The Secretary of State should withhold assistance to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary has credible information that such unit has engaged in sexual exploitation or abuse, including while serving in a United Nations peacekeeping operation, until the Secretary determines that the government of such country is taking effective steps to hold the responsible members of such unit accountable and to prevent future incidents: Provided, That the Secretary shall promptly notify the government of each country subject to any withholding of assistance pursuant to this subsection, and shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of such withholding not later than 10 days after a determination to withhold such assistance is made: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist such government in bringing the responsible members of such unit to justice.

(g) ADDITIONAL AVAILABILITY.—Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated by this Act which are returned or not made available due to the implementation of subsection (a), the second proviso under the heading ''Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities'' in title I of this Act, or section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)), shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021: Provided, That the requirement to withhold funds for programs in Burma under section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

(h) PRIOR YEAR PEACEKEEPING ASSESSMENTS.—Section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, (22 U.S.C. 287e note) is amended at the end by adding the following:

''(vii) For assessments made during calendar year 2016, 28.5738 percent.

''(viii) For assessments made during calendar year 2017, 28.4691 percent.

''(ix) For assessments made during calendar year 2018, 28.4344 percent.''.

INSPECTORS GENERAL

SEC. 7049. (a) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to deny an Inspector General funded under this Act timely access to any records, documents, or other materials available to the department or agency of the United States Government over which such Inspector

General has responsibilities under the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), or to prevent or impede the access of such Inspector General to such records, documents, or other materials, under any provision of law, except a provision of law that expressly refers to such Inspector General and expressly limits the right of access of such Inspector General.

(b) REPORT.—Each Inspector General covered by this section shall report to the Committees on Appropriations within 5 calendar days of any failure by any department or agency of the United States Government to provide its Inspector General access to all requested records, documents, and other materials.

GLOBAL INTERNET FREEDOM

SEC. 7050. (a) FUNDING.—Of the funds available for obligation during fiscal year 2020 under the headings ''International Broadcasting Operations'', ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Democracy Fund'', and ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', not less than $60,500,000 shall be made available for programs to promote Internet freedom globally.

(b) COORDINATION AND SPEND PLANS.—After consultation among the relevant agency heads to coordinate and de-conflict planned activities, but not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations spend plans for funds made available by this Act for programs to promote Internet freedom globally, which shall include a description of safeguards established by relevant agencies to ensure that such programs are not used for illicit purposes.

(c) SECURITY AUDITS.—Funds made available pursuant to this section to promote Internet freedom globally may only be made available to support technologies that undergo comprehensive security audits conducted by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State to ensure that such technology is secure and has not been compromised in a manner detrimental to the interest of the United States or to individuals and organizations benefiting from programs supported by such funds.

TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

SEC. 7051. (a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support or justify the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

(b) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, for assistance to eliminate torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by foreign police, military or other security forces in countries receiving assistance from funds appropriated by this Act.

AIRCRAFT TRANSFER, COORDINATION, AND USE

SEC. 7052. (a) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, aircraft procured with funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings ''Diplomatic Programs'', ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', ''Andean Counterdrug Initiative'', and ''Andean Counterdrug Programs'' may be used for any other program and in any region.

(b) PROPERTY DISPOSAL.—The authority provided in subsection (a) shall apply only after the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the equipment is no longer required to meet programmatic purposes in the designated country or region: Provided, That any such transfer shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) AIRCRAFT COORDINATION.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The uses of aircraft purchased or leased by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development with funds made available in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be coordinated under the authority of the appropriate Chief of Mission: Provided, That notwithstanding section 7006(b) of this Act, such aircraft may be used to transport, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, Federal and non-Federal personnel supporting Department of State and USAID programs and activities: Provided further, That official travel for other agencies for other purposes may be supported on a reimbursable basis, or without reimbursement when traveling on a space available basis: Provided further, That funds received by the Department of State in connection with the use of aircraft owned, leased, or chartered by the Department of State may be credited to the Working Capital Fund of the Department and shall be available for expenses related to the purchase, lease, maintenance, chartering, or operation of such aircraft.

(2) SCOPE.—The requirement and authorities of this subsection shall only apply to aircraft, the primary purpose of which is the transportation of personnel.

(d) AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—To the maximum extent practicable, the costs of operations and maintenance, including fuel, of aircraft funded by this Act shall be borne by the recipient country.

PARKING FINES AND REAL PROPERTY TAXES OWED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

SEC. 7053. The terms and conditions of section 7055 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111–117) shall apply to this Act: Provided, That the date ''September 30, 2009'' in subsection (f)(2)(B) of such section shall be deemed to be ''September 30, 2019''.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SEC. 7054. The terms and conditions of sections 7086(b) (1) and (2) and 7090(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111–117) shall apply to this Act.

EXTRADITION

SEC. 7055. (a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to provide assistance (other than funds provided under the headings ''International Disaster Assistance'', ''Complex Crises Fund'', ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'', ''United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund'', and ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Assistance'') for the central government of a country which has notified the Department of State of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted for a criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole or for killing a law enforcement officer, as specified in a United States extradition request.

(b) CLARIFICATION.—Subsection (a) shall only apply to the central government of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and with which the United States has an extradition treaty and the government of that country is in violation of the terms and conditions of the treaty.

(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is important to the national interest of the United States.

IMPACT ON JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 7056. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended to provide—

(1) any financial incentive to a business enterprise currently located in the United States for the purpose of inducing such an enterprise to relocate outside the United States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of employees of such business enterprise in the United States because United States production is being replaced by such enterprise outside the United States;

(2) assistance for any program, project, or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers' rights, as defined in section 507(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, including any designated zone or area in that country: Provided, That the application of section 507(4)(D) and (E) of such Act should be commensurate with the level of development of the recipient country and sector, and shall not preclude assistance for the informal sector in such country, micro and small-scale enterprise, and smallholder agriculture; or

(3) any assistance to an entity outside the United States if such assistance is for the purpose of directly relocating or transferring jobs from the United States to other countries and adversely impacts the labor force in the United States.

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

SEC. 7057. (a) CONTRIBUTION.—Of the funds made available under the heading ''International Organizations and Programs'' in this Act for fiscal year 2020, $55,500,000 shall be made available for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act for UNFPA, that are not made available for UNFPA because of the operation of any provision of law, shall be transferred to the ''Global Health Programs'' account and shall be made available for family planning, maternal, and reproductive health activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS IN CHINA.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by UNFPA for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(d) CONDITIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds made available by this Act for UNFPA may not be made available unless—

(1) UNFPA maintains funds made available by this Act in an account separate from other accounts of UNFPA and does not commingle such funds with other sums; and

(2) UNFPA does not fund abortions.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS AND DOLLAR-FOR-DOLLAR WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—

(1) Not later than 4 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations indicating the amount of funds that UNFPA is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(2) If a report under paragraph (1) indicates that UNFPA plans to spend funds for a country program in the People's Republic of China in the year covered by the report, then the amount of such funds UNFPA plans to spend in the People's Republic of China shall be deducted from the funds made available to UNFPA after March 1 for obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

GLOBAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

SEC. 7058. (a) IN GENERAL.—Funds appropriated by titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for global health programs, including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, HIV/AIDS, may be made available notwithstanding

any other provision of law except for provisions under the heading ''Global Health Programs'' and the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.), as amended: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Global Health Programs'' in this Act, not less than $750,000,000 shall be made available for family planning/reproductive health, including in areas where population growth threatens biodiversity or endangered species: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be made available to implement the Presidential Memorandum on Mexico City Policy dated January 23, 2017: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of the conditions of section 7018 of this Act and section 104(f)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(b) CONTAGIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—

(1) EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.—If the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that an international infectious disease outbreak is sustained, severe, and is spreading internationally, or that it is in the national interest to respond to a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Global Health Programs'', ''Development Assistance'', ''International Disaster Assistance'', ''Complex Crises Fund'', ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Democracy Fund'', ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'', and ''Millennium Challenge Corporation'' may be made available to combat such infectious disease or public health emergency, and may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings for the purposes of this paragraph.

(2) EMERGENCY RESERVE FUND.—Up to $10,000,000 of the funds made available under the heading ''Global Health Programs'' may be made available for the Emergency Reserve Fund established pursuant to section 7058(c)(1) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115–31): Provided, That such funds shall be made available under the same terms and conditions of such section.

(3) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds made available by this subsection shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

GENDER EQUALITY

SEC. 7059. (a) GENDER EQUALITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to promote gender equality in United States Government diplomatic and development efforts by raising the status, increasing the participation, and protecting the rights of women and girls worldwide.

(b) WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than $50,000,000 shall be made available for programs specifically designed to increase leadership opportunities for women in countries where women and girls suffer discrimination due to law, policy, or practice, by strengthening protections for women's political status, expanding women's participation in political parties and elections, and increasing women's opportunities for leadership positions in the public and private sectors at the local, provincial, and national levels.

(c) GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than $165,000,000 shall be made available to implement a multi-year strategy to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in countries where it is common in conflict and non-conflict settings.

(d) WOMEN AND GIRLS AT RISK FROM EXTREMISM.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Development Assistance'', not less than $15,000,000 shall be made available to support women and girls who are at risk from extremism and conflict, and for the activities described in section 7059(e)(1) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 (division K of Public Law 115–141): Provided, That such funds are in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for such purposes, and shall be made available following consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

SECTOR ALLOCATIONS

SEC. 7060. (a) BASIC EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION.—

(1) BASIC EDUCATION.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than $925,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for basic education, and such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries: Provided, That funds made available under the headings ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'' for the support of non-state schools in this Act and prior Acts shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(B) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for basic education programs, not less than $125,000,000 shall be made available for contributions to multilateral partnerships that support education.

(2) HIGHER EDUCATION.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than $235,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for higher education: Provided, That such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMS.—

(1) AUTHORITY, NOTIFICATION, AND LIMITATION.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 4 of part II, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the provisions of this subsection, to support environment programs.

(B) Funds made available pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(C) Funds in this Act and prior Acts may be made available for a contribution, grant, or any other payment for the Paris Agreement: Provided, That any such use of funds shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(D) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, may be used to provide formal notification under Article 28 of the Paris Agreement of the withdrawal of the United States from such Agreement.

(2) CONSERVATION PROGRAMS.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than $295,000,000 shall be made available for biodiversity conservation programs.

(B) Not less than $100,664,000 of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available to combat the transnational threat of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(3) SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than $135,000,000 shall be made available for sustainable landscapes programs.

(4) ADAPTATION.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than $177,000,000 shall be made available for adaptation programs.

(5) RENEWABLE ENERGY.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than $179,000,000 shall be made available for renewable energy programs.

(c) FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than $1,005,600,000 shall be made available for food security and agricultural development programs to carry out the purposes of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–195): Provided, That funds may be made available for a contribution as authorized by section 3202 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246), as amended by section 3310 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334).

(d) MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than $265,000,000 shall be made available to support the development of, and access to financing for, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises that benefit the poor, especially women.

(e) PROGRAMS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Development Assistance'', ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia'', and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', not less than $67,000,000 shall be made available for activities to combat trafficking in persons internationally.

(f) RECONCILIATION PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Development Assistance'' shall be made available to support people-to-people reconciliation programs which bring together individuals of different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds from areas of civil strife and war: Provided, That the USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, prior to the initial obligation of funds, on the uses of such funds, and such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) WATER AND SANITATION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than $435,000,000 shall be made available for water supply and sanitation projects pursuant to section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of which not less than $195,000,000 shall be for programs in sub-Saharan Africa, and of which not less than $15,000,000 shall be made available to support initiatives by local communities in developing countries to build and maintain safe latrines.

BUDGET DOCUMENTS

SEC. 7061. (a) OPERATING PLANS.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each department, agency, or organization funded in titles I, II, and VI of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and Independent Agencies funded in title III of this Act, including the Inter-American Foundation and the United States African Development Foundation, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations an operating plan for funds appropriated to such department, agency, or organization in such titles of this Act, or funds otherwise available for obligation in fiscal year 2020, that provides details of the uses of such funds at the program, project, and activity level: Provided, That operating plans that include changes in levels of funding for programs, projects, and activities specified in the congressional budget justification, in this Act, or amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act, as applicable, shall be subject to the notification and reprogramming requirements of section 7015 of this Act.

(b) SPEND PLANS.—

(1) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State or Administrator

of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan for funds made available by this Act, for—

(A) assistance for Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Colombia, and countries in Central America;

(B) assistance made available pursuant to section 7046(c) of this Act to counter Russian influence and aggression, except that such plan shall be on a country-by-country basis;

(C) assistance made available pursuant to section 7059 of this Act;

(D) the Indo-Pacific Strategy;

(E) democracy programs, Power Africa, programs to support section 7047(a) of this Act, and sectors enumerated in subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (g) of section 7060 of this Act; and

(F) funds provided under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' for International Organized Crime and for Cybercrime and Intellectual Property Rights: Provided, That the spend plans shall include bilateral and global programs funded under such heading along with a brief description of the activities planned for each country.

(2) Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spend plan for funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Department of the Treasury, International Affairs Technical Assistance'' in title III.

(c) CLARIFICATION.—The spend plans referenced in subsection (b) shall not be considered as meeting the notification requirements in this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION.—

(1) The congressional budget justification for Department of State operations and foreign operations shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations concurrent with the date of submission of the President's budget for fiscal year 2021: Provided, That the appendices for such justification shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 10 calendar days thereafter: Provided further, That if the appendices referenced in the preceding proviso are not provided to such Committee by the date specified, none of the funds made available under the heading ''Diplomatic Programs'' and designated in paragraph (3) for Diplomatic Policy and Support shall be available for travel and related expenses of the Secretary of State until such budget appendices are provided to the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) The Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall include in the congressional budget justification a detailed justification for multi-year availability for any funds requested under the headings ''Diplomatic Programs'' and ''Operating Expenses''.

(e) CHANGE IN ALLOCATION OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—The Department of State shall fully comply with the notification requirement pursuant to section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (Public Law 87–195) not later than the period of time specified in such section: Provided, That if the report accompanying the notification referenced in the preceding sentence is not provided to the Committees on Appropriations within the specified time, none of the funds made available under the heading ''Diplomatic Programs'' and designated in paragraph (3) for Diplomatic Policy and Support shall be available for travel and related expenses of the Secretary of State until such report is provided to the Committees on Appropriations.

REORGANIZATION

SEC. 7062. (a) PRIOR CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act, prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, or any other Act may not be used to implement a reorganization, redesign, or other plan described in paragraph (2) by the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, or any other Federal department, agency, or organization funded by this Act without prior consultation by the head of such department, agency, or organization with the appropriate congressional committees: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That any such notification submitted to such Committees shall include a detailed justification for any proposed action, including the information specified under this section in the report accompanying this Act.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES.—Pursuant to paragraph (1), a reorganization, redesign, or other plan shall include any action to—

(1) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize covered departments, agencies, or organizations, including bureaus and offices within or between such departments, agencies, or organizations, including the transfer to other agencies of the authorities and responsibilities of such bureaus and offices; or

(2) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize the United States official presence overseas including at bilateral, regional, and multilateral diplomatic facilities and other platforms.

DESIGNATION

SEC. 7063. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

ASSISTANCE FOR FOREIGN NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 7064. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 104C the following:

"SEC. 104D ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE.

''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, regulation, or policy, in determining eligibility for assistance under sections 104, 104A, 104B, and 104C, a foreign nongovernmental organization—

''(1) shall not be ineligible for such assistance solely on the basis of health or medical services, including counseling and referral services, provided by such organization with non-United States Government funds if such services—

''(A) are permitted in the country in which they are being provided; and

''(B) would not violate United States law if provided in the United States; and

''(2) shall not be subject to requirements relating to the use of non-United States Government funds for advocacy and lobbying activities other than those that apply to United States nongovernmental organizations receiving assistance under this part.''.

REFERENCES TO ACT

SEC. 7065. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to ''this Act'' contained in this division shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this division.

REFERENCE TO REPORT

SEC. 7066. Any reference to a ''report accompanying this Act'' contained in this division shall be treated as a reference to House Report 116–78. The effect of such Report shall be limited to this division and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, this division.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

SEC. 7067. Of the unobligated balances available under the heading ''Export and Investment Assistance, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Subsidy Appropriation'' for tied-aid grants from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, $11,762,000 are hereby rescinded.

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020''.

DIVISION E—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

The following appropriations shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Army and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for authorized civil functions of the Department of the Army pertaining to river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related efforts.

INVESTIGATIONS

For expenses necessary where authorized by law for the collection and study of basic information pertaining to river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related needs; for surveys and detailed studies, and plans and specifications of proposed river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, and aquatic ecosystem restoration projects, and related efforts prior to construction; for restudy of authorized projects; and for miscellaneous investigations, and, when authorized by law, surveys and detailed studies, and plans and specifications of projects prior to construction, $135,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary shall initiate six new study starts during fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That the Secretary shall not deviate from the new starts proposed in the work plan, once the plan has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

CONSTRUCTION

For expenses necessary for the construction of river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; for conducting detailed studies, and plans and specifications, of such projects (including those involving participation by States, local governments, or private groups) authorized or made eligible for selection by law (but such detailed studies, and plans and specifications, shall not constitute a commitment of the Government to construction); $2,337,000,000, to remain available until expended; of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of construction costs for facilities under the Dredged Material Disposal Facilities program shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund as authorized by Public Law 104–303; and of which such sums as are necessary to cover one-half of the costs of construction, replacement, rehabilitation, and expansion of inland waterways projects shall be derived from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, except as otherwise specifically provided for in law: Provided, That the Secretary shall initiate six new construction starts during fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That for new construction projects, project cost sharing agreements shall be executed as soon as practicable but no later than September 30, 2020: Provided further, That no allocation for a new start shall be considered final and no work allowance shall be made until the Secretary provides to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress an out-year funding scenario demonstrating the affordability of the selected new starts and the impacts on other

projects: Provided further, That the Secretary may not deviate from the new starts proposed in the work plan, once the plan has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For expenses necessary for flood damage reduction projects and related efforts in the Mississippi River alluvial valley below Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as authorized by law, $350,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; providing security for infrastructure owned or operated by the Corps, including administrative buildings and laboratories; maintaining harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency that serve essential navigation needs of general commerce, where authorized by law; surveying and charting northern and northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and straightening channels; and removing obstructions to navigation, $3,923,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; of which such sums as become available from the special account for the Corps of Engineers established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 shall be derived from that account for resource protection, research, interpretation, and maintenance activities related to resource protection in the areas at which outdoor recreation is available; and of which such sums as become available from fees collected under section 217 of Public Law 104–303 shall be used to cover the cost of operation and maintenance of the dredged material disposal facilities for which such fees have been collected: Provided, That 1 percent of the total amount of funds provided for each of the programs, projects, or activities funded under this heading shall not be allocated to a field operating activity prior to the beginning of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and shall be available for use by the Chief of Engineers to fund such emergency activities as the Chief of Engineers determines to be necessary and appropriate, and that the Chief of Engineers shall allocate during the fourth quarter any remaining funds which have not been used for emergency activities proportionally in accordance with the amounts provided for the programs, projects, or activities.

REGULATORY PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for administration of laws pertaining to regulation of navigable waters and wetlands, $210,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to clean up contamination from sites in the United States resulting from work performed as part of the Nation's early atomic energy program, $155,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For expenses necessary to prepare for flood, hurricane, and other natural disasters and support emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to such disasters as authorized by law, $37,500,000, to remain available until expended.

EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the supervision and general administration of the civil works program in the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers and the offices of the Division Engineers; and for costs of management and operation of the Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity, the Institute for Water Resources, the United States Army Engineer Research and Development Center, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers Finance Center allocable to the civil works program, $203,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be used for official reception and representation purposes and only during the current fiscal year: Provided, That no part of any other appropriation provided in this title shall be available to fund the civil works activities of the Office of the Chief of Engineers or the civil works executive direction and management activities of the division offices: Provided further, That any Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies appropriation may be used to fund the supervision and general administration of emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to any flood, hurricane, or other natural disaster.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR CIVIL WORKS

For the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 3016(b)(3), $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That not more than 25 percent of such amount may be obligated or expended until the Assistant Secretary submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a work plan that allocates at least 95 percent of the additional funding provided under each heading in this title, as designated under such heading in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act, to specific programs, projects, or activities.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. (a) None of the funds provided in this title shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act;

(4) reduces funds that are directed to be used for a specific program, project, or activity by this Act;

(5) increases funds for any program, project, or activity by more than $2,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or

(6) reduces funds for any program, project, or activity by more than $2,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less.

(b) Subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to any project or activity authorized under section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960, section 103 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962, section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968, section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, or section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992.

(c) The Corps of Engineers shall submit reports on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress detailing all the funds reprogrammed between programs, projects, activities, or categories of funding. The first quarterly report shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 102. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to award or modify any contract that commits funds beyond the amounts appropriated for that program, project, or activity that remain unobligated, except that such amounts may include any funds that have been made available through reprogramming pursuant to section 101.

SEC. 103. The Secretary of the Army may transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service may accept and expend, up to $5,400,000 of funds provided in this title under the heading ''Operation and Maintenance'' to mitigate for fisheries lost due to Corps of Engineers projects.

SEC. 104. None of the funds in this Act shall be used for an open lake placement alternative for dredged material, after evaluating the least costly, environmentally acceptable manner for the disposal or management of dredged material originating from Lake Erie or tributaries thereto, unless it is approved under a State water quality certification pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1341): Provided, That until an open lake placement alternative for dredged material is approved under a State water quality certification, the Corps of Engineers shall continue upland placement of such dredged material consistent with the requirements of section 101 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211).

SEC. 105. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out any water supply reallocation study under the Wolf Creek Dam, Lake Cumberland, Kentucky, project authorized under the Act of July 24, 1946 (60 Stat. 636, ch. 595).

SEC. 106. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to reorganize or to transfer the Civil Works functions or authority of the Corps of Engineers or the Secretary of the Army to another department or agency.

SEC. 107. Additional funding provided in this Act shall be allocated only to projects determined to be eligible by the Chief of Engineers.

SEC. 108. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any prior appropriations Acts for the Civil Works Program of the United States Army Corps of Engineers may be committed, obligated, expended, or otherwise used to design or construct a wall, fence, border barriers, or border security infrastructure along the southern border of the United States.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

For carrying out activities authorized by the Central Utah Project Completion Act, $15,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $1,800,000 shall be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading, $1,500,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for expenses necessary in carrying out related responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, of the amount made available to the Commission under this Act or any other Act, the Commission may use an amount not to exceed $1,500,000 for administrative expenses.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The following appropriations shall be expended to execute authorized functions of the Bureau of Reclamation:

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For management, development, and restoration of water and related natural resources and for related activities, including the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of reclamation and other facilities, participation in fulfilling

related Federal responsibilities to Native Americans, and related grants to, and cooperative and other agreements with, State and local governments, federally recognized Indian tribes, and others, $1,485,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $70,332,000 shall be available for transfer to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and $5,023,000 shall be available for transfer to the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund; of which such amounts as may be necessary may be advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund: Provided, That such transfers may be increased or decreased within the overall appropriation under this heading: Provided further, That of the total appropriated, the amount for program activities that can be financed by the Reclamation Fund or the Bureau of Reclamation special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 6806 shall be derived from that Fund or account: Provided further, That funds contributed under 43 U.S.C. 395 are available until expended for the purposes for which the funds were contributed: Provided further, That funds advanced under 43 U.S.C. 397a shall be credited to this account and are available until expended for the same purposes as the sums appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That of the amounts provided herein, funds may be used for high-priority projects which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps, as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1706: Provided further, That in accordance with section 4009(c) of Public Law 114–322 and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated February 13, 2019, funding provided for such purpose in fiscal year 2018 shall be made available to the Expanding Recycled Water Delivery Project (VenturaWaterPure), the Pure Water Monterey-Groundwater Replenishment Project, the Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (GRIP) Recycled Water Project, the North Valley Regional Recycled Water Program, the South Sacramento County Agriculture and Habitat Lands Recycled Water Program, and the Central Coast Blue Project: Provided further, That in accordance with section 4007 of Public Law 114–322 and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated February 13, 2019, funding provided for such purpose in fiscal years 2017 and 2018 shall be made available to the Cle Elum Pool Raise, the Boise River Basin Feasibility Study, the Del Puerto Water District, the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Phase 2 Expansion Project, the North-of-the-Delta Off stream storage (Sites Reservoir Project), and the Friant-Kern Canal Capacity Correction Resulting Subsidence: Provided further, That in accordance with section 4009(a) of Public Law 114–322 and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated February 13, 2019, funding provided for such purpose in fiscal years 2017 and 2018 shall be made available to the Doheny Ocean Desalination Project, the Kay Bailey Hutchison Desalination Plant, the North Pleasant Valley Desalter Facility and the Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility Well Expansion and Brine Minimization.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT RESTORATION FUND

For carrying out the programs, projects, plans, habitat restoration, improvement, and acquisition provisions of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, $54,849,000, to be derived from such sums as may be collected in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund pursuant to sections 3407(d), 3404(c)(3), and 3405(f) of Public Law 102–575, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Bureau of Reclamation is directed to assess and collect the full amount of the additional mitigation and restoration payments authorized by section 3407(d) of Public Law 102–575: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for the acquisition or leasing of water for in-stream purposes if the water is already committed to in-stream purposes by a court adopted decree or order.

CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA RESTORATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For carrying out activities authorized by the Water Supply, Reliability, and Environmental Improvement Act, consistent with plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, $33,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such amounts as may be necessary to carry out such activities may be transferred to appropriate accounts of other participating Federal agencies to carry out authorized purposes: Provided, That funds appropriated herein may be used for the Federal share of the costs of CALFED Program management: Provided further, That CALFED implementation shall be carried out in a balanced manner with clear performance measures demonstrating concurrent progress in achieving the goals and objectives of the Program.

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for policy, administration, and related functions in the Office of the Commissioner, the Denver office, and offices in the five regions of the Bureau of Reclamation, to remain available until September 30, 2021, $60,000,000, to be derived from the Reclamation Fund and be nonreimbursable as provided in 43 U.S.C. 377: Provided, That no part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted as policy and administration expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles, which are for replacement only.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 201. (a) None of the funds provided in this title shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by this Act;

(4) restarts or resumes any program, project, or activity for which funds are not provided in this Act, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress;

(5) transfers funds in excess of the following limits—

(A) 15 percent for any program, project, or activity for which $2,000,000 or more is available at the beginning of the fiscal year; or

(B) $400,000 for any program, project, or activity for which less than $2,000,000 is available at the beginning of the fiscal year;

(6) transfers more than $500,000 from either the Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation category or the Resources Management and Development category to any program, project, or activity in the other category; or

(7) transfers, where necessary to discharge legal obligations of the Bureau of Reclamation, more than $5,000,000 to provide adequate funds for settled contractor claims, increased contractor earnings due to accelerated rates of operations, and real estate deficiency judgments.

(b) Subsection (a)(5) shall not apply to any transfer of funds within the Facilities Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation category.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term ''transfer'' means any movement of funds into or out of a program, project, or activity.

(d) The Bureau of Reclamation shall submit reports on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress detailing all the funds reprogrammed between programs, projects, activities, or categories of funding. The first quarterly report shall be submitted not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 202. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to determine the final point of discharge for the interceptor drain for the San Luis Unit until development by the Secretary of the Interior and the State of California of a plan, which shall conform to the water quality standards of the State of California as approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to minimize any detrimental effect of the San Luis drainage waters.

(b) The costs of the Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and the costs of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program shall be classified by the Secretary of the Interior as reimbursable or nonreimbursable and collected until fully repaid pursuant to the ''Cleanup Program—Alternative Repayment Plan'' and the ''SJVDP—Alternative Repayment Plan'' described in the report entitled ''Repayment Report, Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program, February 1995'', prepared by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. Any future obligations of funds by the United States relating to, or providing for, drainage service or drainage studies for the San Luis Unit shall be fully reimbursable by San Luis Unit beneficiaries of such service or studies pursuant to Federal reclamation law.

SEC. 203. Section 9504(e) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 10364(e)) is amended by striking ''$480,000,000'' and inserting ''$510,000,000''.

SEC. 204. Title I of Public Law 108–361 (the CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Act) (118 Stat. 1681) is amended by striking ''2019'' each place it appears and inserting ''2020''.

SEC. 205. Section 9106(g)(2) of Public Law 111–11 (Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009) is amended by striking ''2019'' and inserting ''2020''.

SEC. 206. The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–291) is amended—

(1) in section 309(d), by striking ''2021'' each place it appears and inserting ''2023''; and

(2) in section 311(h), by striking ''2021'' and inserting ''2023''.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY PROGRAMS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy efficiency and renewable energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $2,651,713,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $163,521,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

CYBERSECURITY, ENERGY SECURITY, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy sector cybersecurity, energy security, and emergency response activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $13,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

ELECTRICITY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of

plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for electricity delivery activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $19,600,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for nuclear energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $1,317,808,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $80,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out fossil energy research and development activities, under the authority of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 3, 1602, and 1603), $740,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount $61,045,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

For Department of Energy expenses necessary to carry out naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities, $14,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, unobligated funds remaining from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for Strategic Petroleum Reserve facility development and operations and program management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), $214,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, as authorized by section 404 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–74; 42 U.S.C. 6239 note), the Secretary of Energy shall draw down and sell not to exceed $450,000,000 of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That the proceeds from such drawdown and sale shall be deposited into the ''Energy Security and Infrastructure Modernization Fund'' during fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That such amounts shall be made available and shall remain available until expended for necessary expenses to carry out the Life Extension II project for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

For the acquisition, transportation, and injection of petroleum products, and for other necessary expenses pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), sections 403 and 404 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 6241, 6239 note), and section 5010 of the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114–255), $10,200,000, to remain available until expended.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve storage, operation, and management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, $128,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for non-defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $308,000,000, to remain available until expended.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out uranium enrichment facility decontamination and decommissioning, remedial actions, and other activities of title II of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, $873,479,000, to be derived from the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund, to remain available until expended, of which $30,514,000 shall be available in accordance with title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

SCIENCE

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for science activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and purchase of not more than 33 passenger motor vehicles including one bus, $6,870,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $186,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY—ENERGY

For Department of Energy expenses necessary in carrying out the activities authorized by section 5012 of the America COMPETES Act (Public Law 110–69), $425,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $34,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Such sums as are derived from amounts received from borrowers pursuant to section 1702(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 under this heading in prior Acts, shall be collected in accordance with section 502(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided, That for necessary administrative expenses of the Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program, as authorized, $33,000,000 is appropriated, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided further, That up to $33,000,000 of fees collected in fiscal year 2020 pursuant to section 1702(h) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 shall be credited as offsetting collections under this heading and used for necessary administrative expenses in this appropriation and shall remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided further, That to the extent that fees collected in fiscal year 2020 exceed $33,000,000, those excess amounts shall be credited as offsetting collections under this heading and available in future fiscal years only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced (1) as such fees are received during fiscal year 2020 (estimated at $3,000,000) and (2) to the extent that any remaining general fund appropriations can be derived from fees collected in previous fiscal years that are not otherwise appropriated, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at $0: Provided further, That the Department of Energy shall not subordinate any loan obligation to other financing in violation of section 1702 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 or subordinate any Guaranteed Obligation to any loan or other debt obligations in violation of section 609.10 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM

For Department of Energy administrative expenses necessary in carrying out the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program, $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

TRIBAL ENERGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

For Department of Energy administrative expenses necessary in carrying out the Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program, $1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

OFFICE OF INDIAN ENERGY POLICY AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for Indian Energy activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), $25,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, of the amount appropriated under this heading, $4,800,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Department of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), $264,378,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $30,000, plus such additional amounts as necessary to cover increases in the estimated amount of cost of work for others notwithstanding the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1511 et seq.): Provided, That such increases in cost of work are offset by revenue increases of the same or greater amount: Provided further, That moneys received by the Department for miscellaneous revenues estimated to total $93,378,000 in fiscal year 2020 may be retained and used for operating expenses within this account, as authorized by section 201 of Public Law 95–238, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $171,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $54,215,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition,

construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed one ambulance for replacement only, $11,760,800,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $107,660,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for defense nuclear nonproliferation activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed two aircraft, $2,079,930,000, to remain available until expended.

NAVAL REACTORS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for naval reactors activities to carry out the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition (by purchase, condemnation, construction, or otherwise) of real property, plant, and capital equipment, facilities, and facility expansion, $1,628,551,000, to remain available until expended, of which, $88,500,000 shall be transferred to ''Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Nuclear Energy'', for the Advanced Test Reactor: Provided, That of such amount, $50,500,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

FEDERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for Federal Salaries and Expenses in the National Nuclear Security Administration, $425,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, including official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $17,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $5,993,650,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $298,500,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses, necessary for atomic energy defense, other defense activities, and classified activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, $901,261,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, $324,798,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for program direction.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

Expenditures from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93–454, are approved for the Steigerwald Floodplain Restoration Project and, in addition, for official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed $5,000: Provided, That during fiscal year 2020, no new direct loan obligations may be made: Provided further, Expenditures from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93–454 are authorized and approved, without fiscal year limitation, for the cost of current and future year purchases or payments of emissions expenses associated with Bonneville Power Administration power and transmission operations in states with clean energy programs: Provided further, This expenditure authorization is limited solely to Bonneville Power Administration's voluntary purchase or payments made in conjunction with state clean energy programs and is not a broader waiver of Bonneville Power Administration's sovereign immunity.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and for marketing electric power and energy, including transmission wheeling and ancillary services, pursuant to section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, $6,597,000, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed $1,500, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 and section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, up to $6,597,000 collected by the Southeastern Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Southeastern Power Administration: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than $0: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $56,000,000 collected by the Southeastern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and for marketing electric power and energy, for construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed $1,500 in carrying out section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the Southwestern Power Administration, $47,775,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 and section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), up to $37,375,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended, for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Southwestern Power Administration: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than $10,400,000: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $15,000,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses).

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For carrying out the functions authorized by title III, section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Act of August 4, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7152), and other related activities including conservation and renewable resources programs as authorized, $262,959,000, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed $1,500, to remain available until expended, of which $262,959,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), and section 1 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 392a), up to $173,587,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended, for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Western Area Power Administration: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than $89,372,000, of which $89,372,000 is derived from the Reclamation Fund: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $168,000,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 and the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same year that they are incurred (excluding purchase power and wheeling expenses): Provided further, That of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading, $176,000 is hereby permanently cancelled.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, $3,160,000, to remain available until expended, and to be derived from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund of the Western Area Power Administration, as provided in section 2 of the Act of June 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 255): Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of that Act and of 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to $2,932,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration from the sale of power and related services from the Falcon and Amistad Dams shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the hydroelectric facilities of these Dams and associated Western Area Power Administration activities: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated for annual expenses shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than $228,000: Provided further, That for purposes of this appropriation, annual expenses means expenditures that are generally recovered in the same

year that they are incurred: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, the Administrator of the Western Area Power Administration may accept up to $1,187,000 in funds contributed by United States power customers of the Falcon and Amistad Dams for deposit into the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, and such funds shall be available for the purpose for which contributed in like manner as if said sums had been specifically appropriated for such purpose: Provided further, That any such funds shall be available without further appropriation and without fiscal year limitation for use by the Commissioner of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission for the sole purpose of operating, maintaining, repairing, rehabilitating, replacing, or upgrading the hydroelectric facilities at these Dams in accordance with agreements reached between the Administrator, Commissioner, and the power customers.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out the provisions of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $3,000, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles, $382,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $382,000,000 of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year 2020 shall be retained and used for expenses necessary in this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as revenues are received during fiscal year 2020 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $0.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. (a) No appropriation, funds, or authority made available by this title for the Department of Energy shall be used to initiate or resume any program, project, or activity or to prepare or initiate Requests For Proposals or similar arrangements (including Requests for Quotations, Requests for Information, and Funding Opportunity Announcements) for a program, project, or activity if the program, project, or activity has not been funded by Congress.

(b)(1) Unless the Secretary of Energy notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 3 full business days in advance, none of the funds made available in this title may be used to—

(A) make a grant allocation or discretionary grant award totaling $1,000,000 or more;

(B) make a discretionary contract award or Other Transaction Agreement totaling $1,000,000 or more, including a contract covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation;

(C) issue a letter of intent to make an allocation, award, or Agreement in excess of the limits in subparagraph (A) or (B); or

(D) announce publicly the intention to make an allocation, award, or Agreement in excess of the limits in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(2) The Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress within 15 days of the conclusion of each quarter a report detailing each grant allocation or discretionary grant award totaling less than $1,000,000 provided during the previous quarter.

(3) The notification required by paragraph (1) and the report required by paragraph (2) shall include the recipient of the award, the amount of the award, the fiscal year for which the funds for the award were appropriated, the account and program, project, or activity from which the funds are being drawn, the title of the award, and a brief description of the activity for which the award is made.

(c) The Department of Energy may not, with respect to any program, project, or activity that uses budget authority made available in this title under the heading ''Department of Energy—Energy Programs'', enter into a multiyear contract, award a multiyear grant, or enter into a multiyear cooperative agreement unless—

(1) the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement is funded for the full period of performance as anticipated at the time of award; or

(2) the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement includes a clause conditioning the Federal Government's obligation on the availability of future year budget authority and the Secretary notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 3 days in advance.

(d) Except as provided in subsections (e), (f), and (g), the amounts made available by this title shall be expended as authorized by law for the programs, projects, and activities specified in the ''Bill'' column in the ''Department of Energy'' table included under the heading ''Title III—Department of Energy'' in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act.

(e) The amounts made available by this title may be reprogrammed for any program, project, or activity, and the Department shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days prior to the use of any proposed reprogramming that would cause any program, project, or activity funding level to increase or decrease by more than $5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, during the time period covered by this Act.

(f) None of the funds provided in this title shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates, initiates, or eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(2) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds are denied or restricted by this Act; or

(3) reduces funds that are directed to be used for a specific program, project, or activity by this Act.

(g)(1) The Secretary of Energy may waive any requirement or restriction in this section that applies to the use of funds made available for the Department of Energy if compliance with such requirement or restriction would pose a substantial risk to human health, the environment, welfare, or national security.

(2) The Secretary of Energy shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of any waiver under paragraph (1) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after the date of the activity to which a requirement or restriction would otherwise have applied. Such notice shall include an explanation of the substantial risk under paragraph (1) that permitted such waiver.

(h) The unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be available to the same appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this title. Available balances may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

SEC. 302. Funds appropriated by this or any other Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094) during fiscal year 2020 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 303. None of the funds made available in this title shall be used for the construction of facilities classified as high-hazard nuclear facilities under 10 CFR Part 830 unless independent oversight is conducted by the Office of Enterprise Assessments to ensure the project is in compliance with nuclear safety requirements.

SEC. 304. None of the funds made available in this title may be used to approve critical decision-2 or critical decision-3 under Department of Energy Order 413.3B, or any successive departmental guidance, for construction projects where the total project cost exceeds $100,000,000, until a separate independent cost estimate has been developed for the project for that critical decision.

SEC. 305. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any prior Act under the heading ''Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation'' may be made available to enter into new contracts with, or new agreements for Federal assistance to, the Russian Federation.

(b) The Secretary of Energy may waive the prohibition in subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that such activity is in the national security interests of the United States. This waiver authority may not be delegated.

(c) A waiver under subsection (b) shall not be effective until 15 days after the date on which the Secretary submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, in classified form if necessary, a report on the justification for the waiver.

SEC. 306. Notwithstanding section 161 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6241), upon a determination by the President in this fiscal year that a regional supply shortage of refined petroleum product of significant scope and duration exists, that a severe increase in the price of refined petroleum product will likely result from such shortage, and that a draw down and sale of refined petroleum product would assist directly and significantly in reducing the adverse impact of such shortage, the Secretary of Energy may draw down and sell refined petroleum product from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Proceeds from a sale under this section shall be deposited into the SPR Petroleum Account established in section 167 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6247), and such amounts shall be available for obligation, without fiscal year limitation, consistent with that section.

SEC. 307. Of the offsetting collections, including unobligated balances of such collections, in the ''Department of Energy—Power Marketing Administration—Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund, Western Area Power Administration'', $21,400,000 shall be transferred to the ''Department of Interior—Bureau of Reclamation—Upper Colorado River Basin Fund'' for the Bureau of Reclamation to carry out environmental stewardship and endangered species recovery efforts.

SEC. 308. Section 5(b) of Public Law 110–414 is amended by adding after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph: ''(3) MERCURY STORAGE REVOLVING FUND. There is hereby established the Mercury Storage Revolving Fund which shall be available without fiscal year limitation. Notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, receipts received from fees described under this subsection shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to be available for carrying out the long-term management and storage of elemental mercury generated within the United States without further appropriation.''.

SEC. 309. During fiscal year 2020 and each fiscal year thereafter, notwithstanding any provision of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification or rates of pay, the Southeastern Power Administration shall pay any power system dispatcher employed by the Administration a rate of basic pay and premium pay based on those prevailing for similar occupations in the electric power industry. Basic pay and premium pay may not be paid under this section to any individual during a calendar year so as to result in a total rate in excess of the rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule (section 5316 of such title).

TITLE IV

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the programs authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for expenses necessary for the Federal Co-Chairman and the Alternate on the Appalachian Regional Commission, for payment of the Federal share of the administrative expenses of the Commission, including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $170,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board in carrying out activities authorized by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by Public Law 100–456, section 1441, $31,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

DELTA REGIONAL AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Delta Regional Authority and to carry out its activities, as authorized by the Delta Regional Authority Act of 2000, $15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DENALI COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the Denali Commission including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment as necessary and other expenses, $15,000,000, to remain available until expended, notwithstanding the limitations contained in section 306(g) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998: Provided, That funds shall be available for construction projects in an amount not to exceed 80 percent of total project cost for distressed communities, as defined by section 307 of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (division C, title III, Public Law 105–277), as amended by section 701 of appendix D, title VII, Public Law 106–113 (113 Stat. 1501A–280), and an amount not to exceed 50 percent for non-distressed communities: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law regarding payment of a non-Federal share in connection with a grant-in-aid program, amounts under this heading shall be available for the payment of such a non-Federal share for programs undertaken to carry out the purposes of the Commission.

NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the Northern Border Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, $22,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts shall be available for administrative expenses, notwithstanding section 15751(b) of title 40, United States Code.

SOUTHEAST CRESCENT REGIONAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission in carrying out activities authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, $250,000, to remain available until expended.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, $885,236,000, including official representation expenses not to exceed $25,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount appropriated herein, not more than $9,500,000 may be made available for salaries, travel, and other support costs for the Office of the Commission, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which, notwithstanding section 201(a)(2)(c) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5841(a)(2)(c)), the use and expenditure shall only be approved by a majority vote of the Commission: Provided further, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at $757,589,000 in fiscal year 2020 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, not less than $15,478,000 shall be for activities related to the development of regulatory infrastructure for advanced nuclear technologies, and $12,492,000 shall be for international activities, except that the amounts provided under this proviso shall not be derived from fee revenues, notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 2214: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2020 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than $127,647,000: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, $10,500,000 shall be for university research and development in areas relevant to the Commission's mission, and $5,500,000 shall be for a Nuclear Science and Engineering Grant Program that will support multiyear projects that do not align with programmatic missions but are critical to maintaining the discipline of nuclear science and engineering.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $13,314,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at $10,929,000 in fiscal year 2020 shall be retained and be available until September 30, 2021, for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2020 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than $2,385,000: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, $1,171,000 shall be for Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, which shall not be available from fee revenues.

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, as authorized by Public Law 100–203, section 5051, $3,600,000, to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

SEC. 401. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall comply with the July 5, 2011, version of Chapter VI of its Internal Commission Procedures when responding to Congressional requests for information, consistent with Department of Justice guidance for all federal agencies.

SEC. 402. (a) The amounts made available by this title for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission may be reprogrammed for any program, project, or activity, and the Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days prior to the use of any proposed reprogramming that would cause any program funding level to increase or decrease by more than $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, during the time period covered by this Act.

(b)(1) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission may waive the notification requirement in subsection (a) if compliance with such requirement would pose a substantial risk to human health, the environment, welfare, or national security.

(2) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of any waiver under paragraph (1) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after the date of the activity to which a requirement or restriction would otherwise have applied. Such notice shall include an explanation of the substantial risk under paragraph (1) that permitted such waiver and shall provide a detailed report to the Committees of such waiver and changes to funding levels to programs, projects, or activities.

(c) Except as provided in subsections (a), (b), and (d), the amounts made available by this title for ''Nuclear Regulatory Commission—Salaries and Expenses'' shall be expended as directed in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act.

(d) None of the funds provided for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds are denied or restricted by this Act.

(e) The Commission shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, which includes the following for each program, project, or activity, including any prior year appropriations—

(1) total budget authority;

(2) total unobligated balances; and

(3) total unliquidated obligations.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 501. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

SEC. 502. (a) None of the funds made available in title III of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by or transfer authority provided in this Act or any other appropriations Act for any fiscal year, transfer authority referenced in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act, or any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality.

(b) None of the funds made available for any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may be transferred to accounts funded in title III of this Act, except pursuant to a transfer made by or transfer authority provided in this Act or any other appropriations Act for any fiscal year, transfer authority referenced in the report of the Committee on Appropriations accompanying this Act, or any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality.

(c) The head of any relevant department or agency funded in this Act utilizing any transfer authority shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a semiannual report detailing the transfer authorities, except for any authority whereby a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may provide goods or services to another department, agency, or instrumentality, used in the previous 6 months and in the year-to-date. This report shall include the amounts transferred and the purposes for which they were transferred, and shall not replace or modify existing notification requirements for each authority.

SEC. 503. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of Executive Order No. 12898 of February 11, 1994 (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations).

SEC. 504. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish

a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 505. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to ''this Act'' contained in this division shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this division.

SEC. 506. Any reference to a ''report accompanying this Act'' contained in this division shall be treated as a reference to House Report 116-83. The effect of such Report shall be limited to this division and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, this division.

This Act may be cited as the ''Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020''.

The Acting CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of House Report 116–109, amendments en bloc, and pro forma amendments described in section 4 of House Resolution 431.

Each further amendment printed in part B of the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may 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, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of House Resolution 431, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. COLE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 116, lines 15 through 20, strike section 240.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE).

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I strongly support this amendment and the HHS conscience rule.

As a staunch pro-life OB/GYN physician who practiced for over 31 years and delivered nearly 5,000 babies, it sickens me to think that we would force a healthcare provider to perform a procedure that violates their conscience or religious beliefs.

Although it may come as a shock to some Democrats to learn that many providers are pro-life and forcing them to choose between their legitimate, sincerely-held beliefs and the law is wrong, removing this rule can't force me or other healthcare providers to violate our conscience.

This is a simple concept. Doctors and other healthcare professionals should not be forced to perform or participate in abortions, assisted suicide, or any other service that would violate their conscience.

Opponents of the HHS rule will tell you that the rule is about denial of care. They will tell you that the rule is intended to allow discrimination. There could be nothing further from the truth. The HHS rule protects healthcare providers from discrimination if they choose to act according to their conscience.

We have a First Amendment right to practice our religion in America, and the government forcing someone to act in a way that violates those beliefs is in direct opposition to the very foundation of our Constitution.

This is not about forcing a medical provider's religious beliefs or my beliefs on anyone. This is about not forcing a medical provider to abandon their beliefs due to an arbitrary government action.

The HHS conscience rule is a moral rule, and I oppose efforts to block its implementation in this appropriations bill. I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I strongly oppose my colleague's amendment that would allow the Department of Health and Human Services to use funding in this bill to implement the Trump-Pence refusal of care rule.

Personal beliefs should never determine the type of healthcare an individual receives. However, the administration's rule would completely undermine patient protections by allowing hospitals, doctors, nurses, and other individuals and institutions to deny a patient standard medical care based on personal beliefs, not based on what is best for the patient.

Current law already provides protections for hospitals and healthcare workers to refuse to perform abortions, but the administration's rule would expand Federal law to allow certain individuals and entities to refuse care for any reason at all. That is why we added a provision to the Labor-HHS-Education bill to block this unacceptable rule.

Let's be clear: Freedom of religion is important. It is already protected by the First Amendment. However, this freedom does not give anyone the right to impose their religious beliefs on others, to hurt others, or to discriminate.

This rule has never been about religious liberty. It has been about discriminating, shaming, and denying individuals the healthcare they need.

Under this rule, we know women will be denied access to standard medical care. We know hospitals have refused to treat or refer an individual who needs an abortion.

Under this rule, we know a transgender individual can be denied medical care. For women in rural communities, small towns, or in an emergency situation, the hospital or pharmacy that says ''no'' means these women will not get the care they need.

In this bill, we have made investments to right these wrongs, yet this rule would completely undermine those efforts instead of addressing real areas of concern.

□ 1545

The Trump-Pence administration is completely obsessed with allowing institutions and providers the license to put their religious doctrine before an individual's health.

As stewards of taxpayer dollars, we cannot allow these dollars to be used to deny medical care because of religious beliefs, nor can we allow an individual to impose their religious beliefs on another individual. That could lead to tremendous harm, including deaths.

Mr. Chair, I strongly oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), my good friend, and the most distinguished defender of life in this Chamber.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman very much for his amendment and for yielding.

Mr. Chair, in 2009, Nurse Cathy DeCarlo was ordered at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, to assist in the abortion of a 22-week-old unborn child.

Under threat of being fired, she said the hospital ordered her to assist in the ''bloody dismemberment of a baby,'' her words, ''and accounting for the body parts afterward,'' which must be done during these abortions.

She said this coercion caused her intense emotional pain and she has had ''nightmares about babies crying in the dark . . .'' ever since.

She appealed to the HHS Office for Civil Rights, but her pleas to enforce her civil rights fell on deaf ears.

No one, Mr. Chair, should ever be pressured or threatened or coerced to perform or facilitate in the killing of a baby.

Abortion is not healthcare.

HHS recently promulgated an essential new regulation to enforce 25 congressionally-enacted conscience laws and provisions to protect individuals, healthcare entities, and providers from discrimination.

H.R. 2740 stops this regulation by not allowing funds to be used to implement it.

Let me point out that HHS points out that the rule will robustly enforce investigations, supervising compliance, making enforcement referrals when necessary to Justice, and remediate

the effects of discrimination in coordination with other funding components in HHS, which may include withholding Federal funds as appropriate.

We need to be serious about conscience rights.

We cannot coerce and tell someone like Cathy DeCarlo or nurses in my State of New Jersey who are told, under condition of losing their jobs, they had to assist in abortions.

Abortion takes the life of a baby. It includes dismemberment and chemical poisoning.

And just think about this: my friends on the other side of the aisle just simply refuse to acknowledge that there is a baby. And that baby deserves respect and protection.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote for the Cole amendment.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 2½ minutes remaining.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

First of all, this dangerous and discriminatory rule attempts to enshrine discrimination in virtually all facets of healthcare by granting new rights to those who believe that their personal and religious beliefs should determine the care that a patient receives.

Under this rule, nearly anyone or any entity involved in a patient's care, from a pharmacist, to a receptionist who schedules procedures, to hospital room schedulers, can put their personal and religious beliefs ahead of a patient's health.

This rule could mean that rape survivors, same-sex couples, women with unintended pregnancies, those seeking life-saving abortions, and transgender patients could all be refused medical care.

Mr. Chair, I have to tell a story. This reminds me of my late mother. When my mother was pregnant and about to deliver me, she needed a cesarean section. She was refused admittance into the hospital because she was Black. She nearly died. I almost didn't make it here into this world because of religious beliefs that it was okay to deny healthcare to African Americans.

Mr. Chair, let's not go back there.

One's personal religious beliefs should never determine the care a patient receives. Instead, hospitals, doctors, nurses, and other individuals should be making decisions based on what is best for the patient.

Mr. Chair, yes, we know that it is those who need care the most that will be disproportionally impacted, like patients of color, low-income patients, and the LGBTQ community.

Mr. Chair, I urge defeat of this amendment. It is discriminatory, it is dangerous. Let's not go back to the days of discrimination. It is un-American.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Chair, I oppose this very cruel amendment which supports the Trump administration's rule that allows virtually any individual or entity involved in a patient's care, from a hospital's board of directors to a receptionist that schedules procedures, to put personal beliefs ahead of a patient's health.

This antiabortion obsession has gone to the ridiculousness.

Under this Trump rule, a pharmacist could refuse to fill a prescription for birth control, a receptionist could refuse to schedule an abortion for a child rape victim, an ambulance driver could refuse to take a patient suffering from miscarriage to the hospital, all based upon their personal beliefs, not the patient's welfare.

Mr. Chair, this rule is dangerous. The amendment is dangerous. It should be killed before it kills us.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, the bill as reported out of the full Appropriations Committee contains a poison pill which my amendment seeks to remove.

The rider of the underlying bill blocks the exercise of civil rights of all Americans.

Last month, the Department of Health and Human Services issued a rule which gives the Office for Civil Rights the tools it needs to investigate discrimination and enforce the laws as written.

The new rule protects physicians, pharmacists, nurses, teachers, students, and faith-based charities, who do not wish to provide, participate in, pay for, provide coverage for, or refer to services such as abortion, sterilization, or assisted suicide.

The Labor-HHS bill will never become law if this language remains in it.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 88, line 1, insert '', including medically-tailored meals'' after ''nutrition''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment to H.R. 2740, which will ensure that seniors have access to medically-tailored meals, a proven intervention that improves health and drives down costs.

Two of the most difficult issues to combat in healthcare are, one, managing chronic diseases like heart disease and diabetes; and, two, addressing social determinates of health like hunger and poverty.

The statistics are shocking. Eighty percent of older Americans have at least one chronic disease, 77 percent have at least two chronic diseases, and 5 million seniors in our country face hunger.

That is where medically-tailored meals come in.

These meals are customized to address a person's specific healthcare needs. Think of a heart-healthy meal for a heart disease patient or a low-sugar one for a diabetic.

These meals not only help reduce the reliance on costly pharmaceuticals, they can help lower overall healthcare costs, improve health, and alleviate hunger.

Take a study done by the Massachusetts Commonwealth Care Alliance, which showed that people receiving medically-tailored home-delivered meals had fewer ER visits and fewer hospital readmissions.

That saves the consumer on copays and out-of-pocket costs. It saves the hospital and insurance provider, like Medicare, even more on needless emergency room visits and costly hospital stays.

My amendment does a very simple thing: it will ensure that the Administration for Community Living, which oversees senior nutrition programing, funds programs for medically-tailored meal delivery.

Mr. Chairman, medically-tailored meals improve health outcomes, they lower costs, and they are just smart policy. I encourage my colleagues to vote ''yes''.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE), who has been a leader on this and so many other issues regarding food and nutrition.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague and friend, Chairman MCGOVERN, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chair, I rise to support Chairman MCGOVERN's amendment.

As members of the Food is Medicine working group, one of our priorities has been highlighting the benefits of medically-tailored meals.

Many of us know the importance of a nutritious, balanced diet, but we also know that many face significant hurdles in finding, buying, and preparing healthy food.

For people with chronic and acute disease, these challenges can lead to major health complications and major hospital bills. That is where medically-tailored meals come in.

Study after study show that participants with access to medically-tailored meal programs had fewer hospital inpatient admissions and fewer emergency department visits.

That is a big potential cost savings for programs like Medicare and Medicaid, but more importantly, it is a critical tool for keeping vulnerable Americans, like our seniors, healthy and independent, which is exactly in line with the goals of the Older Americans Act.

The gentleman's amendment would allow more seniors to access medically-tailored meals through OAA programs. I think this is an important step towards strengthening health outcomes and quality of life, and I urge its passage.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, as the gentlewoman from Maine stated, I cochair the Food is Medicine working group, along with Ms. PINGREE, who is on it, and my colleague from Kansas, ROGER MARSHALL, and I want to thank them for their work on these issues. I also want to thank KATIE PORTER, who is also a cosponsor of this amendment.

The bottom line is this is common sense.

Mr. Chair, I want to also acknowledge the great work being done on this issue at the Center for Health Law and Policy Innovation at Harvard Law School and the Friedman School of Nutrition at Tufts.

Mr. Chair, I want to acknowledge groups like Community Servings, which is in my district, which administers medically-tailored meals, as well as Food & Friends here in Washington, D.C., and the Food is Medicine Coalition.

The bottom line is this not only is good for patients and can help improve healthcare outcomes for individuals and in some cases literally save lives, but it also will save a boatload of money.

As I mentioned earlier, when you are readmitted to a hospital prematurely, that hospital gets punished, the insurance company has to kick in again, you have to pay more out-of-pocket expenses.

Mr. Chair, we can do this better. We need to think differently about how we approach healthcare. This is one way to do it.

Mr. Chair, again, I urge everybody to support this amendment. I hope it receives broad bipartisan support.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts will be postponed.

□ 1600

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. RASKIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 63, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 134, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 2740 to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health, located in Bethesda, Maryland. It would provide a modest $5 million increase to NIH's building and facilities account.

Mr. Chair, this amendment would increase funding for the NIH, which is proudly housed in the Eighth Congressional District of Maryland, and it would constitute a $5 million increase to the NIH building and facilities account to begin to address an estimated $2 billion backlog in maintenance and repairs.

I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished chair of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for his amendment.

Researchers on the campuses of the National Institutes of Health conduct groundbreaking, lifesaving research on diseases and disorders that affect individuals and families across the Nation. These researchers need state-of-the-art facilities and equipment to conduct this research, which is why I was proud to provide an increase in funding for NIH facility maintenance and construction in fiscal year 2019 in the appropriations bill.

This year's bill maintains that level of support and allows NIH to make progress in reducing its backlog of facilities projects. I share the gentleman's concern about this issue. I look forward to working with him in the future to address NIH's facility construction and maintenance needs.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Chair, the NIH, of course, is a national treasure, which sets the standard for cutting-edge biomedical research in our country. Its breakthroughs have saved the lives of countless Americans and remains a source of hope for millions more across the country.

While the NIH does, indeed, under this bill, receive the necessary funding increase for scientific research and medical treatments, NIH's buildings, the places where the scientists conduct their research and where medical professionals provide patients with their treatments, have fallen into alarming and embarrassing disrepair and decay.

There have been significant issues with flooding, broken fire sprinklers, deteriorating plumbing systems, and massive water pipe ruptures. A steam pipe leak flooded a basement where expensive equipment is stored.

Last year, a clinic was evacuated when antifreeze began leaking from the ceiling. A corroded pipe had caused a flood of glycol—that is antifreeze—in the mechanical room, which can be seen in chart one. And in chart two, this is the flood that resulted from the gushing from the ceiling into the clinic below. This presented a very dangerous situation.

So when I say that the NIH desperately needs funding for maintenance and repairs, we are not talking about minor aesthetic quibbles; we are talking about very serious structural renovations that are needed. $5 million is just a drop in the bucket in terms of what NIH actually needs, but we have to start somewhere.

Having spoken with Ms. DELAURO, I will actually withdraw the amendment. I understand that we are able to receive consideration from the subcommittee. I want to thank her very much for her willingness to work with us.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time, and I withdraw the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. ESPAILLAT). The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. SHALALA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 77, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman

from Florida (Ms. SHALALA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Chair, last week The Washington Post reported that the administration is canceling English classes, recreational programs, and legal aid for unaccompanied minors in migrant shelters.

The largest of these shelters, the Homestead detention facility, is in my district's backyard. The children housed at the Homestead facility are between the ages of 13 and 17. Despite their youth, they have already faced unfathomable hardship, including poverty and violence in their home countries and the journey they have made to ours.

But because of our anti-immigrant, antichild policies, their hardship doesn't end at our border. These children are taken to detention facilities like the one at Homestead, which currently houses 2,350 kids.

I have seen the prison-like conditions in which they are kept. In fact, if they were in our Federal prisons, they would be better treated.

In our Federal prisons murderers have 30-minute meals, but at these facilities for children, the kids have only 15 minutes to eat their meals.

Federal prisoners are entitled to 300 minutes of phone calls per month, while these children have only 80 minutes a month to call their families.

They are closely monitored, unable to leave the compound, kept in military camp-like rooms with up to 150 kids per room. We do not have a Federal prison in this country which houses 150 persons in one room. They are barred from even hugging their friends or siblings. Some of these kids have been forcefully separated from their parents without explanation.

And what is more, the Homestead facility is for profit. We are letting a private company make money off of these children's tears.

Now, without classes, recreational programs, or even legal aid, these kids are on their own in every way imaginable. This is utterly un-American. The canceling of classes, programs, and legal aid for these kids is only the latest step in this administration's anti-immigrant agenda.

We have a moral obligation to treat these children like we would treat our own, and that means providing them with the support they need during and after their detention.

I have introduced an amendment to the appropriations bill, H.R. 2740, that will increase funding for legal services, child advocates, and post-release services by $10 million. These are basic services that the administration is legally obligated to provide to unaccompanied children who are detained in these shelters. Our laws require us to do so.

Our budget must be smart; it must be careful; and it must be compassionate. We have a chance to show that there is no excuse for the mistreatment of our most vulnerable children. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to this appropriations bill. These children are our collective responsibility, and they deserve better.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of my friend from Florida's amendment to increase funding for legal services, child advocates, and post-release services in the Office of Refugee Resettlement Unaccompanied Alien Children's Program, and I thank the Congresswoman so much for introducing this amendment. That is why the underlying bill under consideration today set aside a minimum of $190 million for these activities. Legal services need to be a priority for these children.

Studies have demonstrated that when a child has access to legal representation, the in absentia rate drops to 5 percent. Released children with attorneys show up to court and continue to show up to court until case completion in 95 percent of the cases.

Child advocates support the most vulnerable of children who are in ORR's care. There were 15,000 tender-age children, children under the age of 12, in ORR's care last year. This year, more than 11,000 children have been transferred to HHS care, through April, and again, that is only for children ages zero to 12.

Legal services, child advocates, and post-release services cannot be considered optional, and we should not fund them as if they are. So I thank the gentlewoman, and I urge an ''aye'' vote.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. PETERS).

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chair, I thank Congresswoman SHALALA for her work and this timely amendment to add $10 million for critical services for children for things like legal services, child advocates, counseling, and mental health services.

There is a humanitarian catastrophe at the border today. In San Diego, we see the kids and families who have traveled a long and treacherous path, but when they arrive, they are met with inhumane living conditions. ICE and CBP facilities are overcrowded, and it hardly gets better once the families are released.

Refugee resettlement agencies and the local governments have been the primary providers of these support services. The influx of families have left shelters overburdened and community resources strained.

The San Diego community has stepped up to meet this need when the administration has not, but these extra funds will protect families and ensure that all who claim asylum get the due process they are guaranteed under international law.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Chair, let me just remind everyone that these children are our collective responsibility. They deserve better, and I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to this appropriations bill.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. SHALALA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 27, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''reduced by $1,000,000''.

Page 27, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''increased by $1,000,000''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, our economy and our Nation's workforce are at a critical juncture. The introduction of new technology and easier flow of people and information from one location to another have transformed our economy and our workforce in ways that were unpredictable and have created both benefits and risks. We need to be careful, however, that we are not leaving Americans behind.

Several years ago, I worked with a number of colleagues to go across the country to ask researchers and have townhalls in communities, from California to New Jersey, what the effect on technology, in particular, and what the future of work wages in the labor movement would be as our work transforms.

One common theme that we heard over and over again across the country—whether it was California, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Jersey, or Massachusetts—was the impact that technology is having on jobs, both good and bad, and potentially having both enormous benefit and risk.

Technology can be a huge benefit to workers and communities alike, but it also has the potential to displace or eliminate jobs. California labor unions have an impressive past of partnering with industry to ensure that any disruption to the workforce, like technology, is done in coordination with and in consultation with workers.

One major problem we face when trying to assess whether automation will be good or bad for our workforce is a lack of data. This amendment simply encourages the Bureau of Labor Statistics to start collecting this important data on the impact that technology is having on our workforce. We can use this data to inform policymaking to fight for workers and the U.S. economy and create programs and policies that will support job creation, retention, and the continued growth to our economy, but for everyone to benefit.

Similarly, this amendment would allow for data collection on mass layoffs. We often hear arguments that blame major job losses on regulations, trade decisions, and other unsubstantiated claims.

□ 1615

With this data that we are asking for, we will be able to collect and be able to clearly and honestly evaluate the effects of mass layoffs and how we can avoid them, or at least how we can help the workers who are affected.

The common theme for this amendment is workforce protection. It is something we agree about on both sides, I believe. We want to create and promote good-paying jobs for Americans and protect those jobs that can be and should be protected.

U.S. workers deserve our best efforts to create policy that is in their best interest. This amendment would help give us the data to do just that, and at no extra cost.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), my friend and colleague.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, let me thank my colleague and friend from northern California, next door to my district, for offering this amendment and for his tremendous leadership on so many issues relating to our working men and women.

Mr. Chairman, I am concerned that a decade of flat funding has left BLS in critical condition, which is why the underlying bill increases funding for BLS by $61 million over the 2019 enacted level. This investment will make up for the loss of purchasing power and help BLS take full advantage of advances in statistical methods to promote the high-quality statistics required for a thriving 21st century economy. Expanded capacity will allow BLS to better examine critical issues such as job loss due to automation, job loss due to contracting, and mass layoffs.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this amendment. It has drawn more attention to the importance of BLS, and I am happy to support it.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, I ask for the House's support. I think it has been said over and over again that information is power. In this instance, this gives us the power to protect and anticipate challenges to the American workforce.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully ask for support for this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 57, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 57, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today goes a long way to improving the health of our country. I thank the chairwoman for her leadership and dedication to the health and well-being of all Americans.

I am particularly pleased to see over $6 billion in funding for the National Cancer Institute. As we all know, probably too well, cancer affects all of us in some way. All of us have a family member, a friend, or a neighbor who has had to go through the challenge of being told they have cancer.

Nearly 1.8 million Americans will be diagnosed with cancer in 2019. With recent advancements, however, there has never been a better time in history to go through treatment if one has to be diagnosed with cancer.

New treatments with ever-greater outcomes are being developed constantly, many of them at NCI. The research done at NCI contributes to saving countless lives each year and helps keep millions more healthy, including myself as a cancer survivor of a form of leukemia that, while not curable, is manageable.

Because of the groundbreaking research done at and funded by NCI, by 2016 there were over 15.5 million cancer survivors in the United States alone. By 2026, this number will go over 20 million survivors. However, despite the high quality of care, many patients lack the information they need to understand their treatment and be full participants in their care.

As a cancer survivor, I am all too familiar with the uncertainty that follows the words, ''you have cancer.'' Doctors and health professionals start talking at you, using terms you have never heard, all of which matter, but little of which you understand. Research tells us that when someone is told, and family members are told that a family member has cancer, they only retain one in four words.

While more than two-thirds of patients surveyed are satisfied with the care they receive, the vast majority lack knowledge about treatment, options, and details. In fact, a recent study by NIH states that only 45 percent of patients reported being adequately informed about their diagnoses when told they have cancer by their physicians.

In a study in 2016, the Journal of Clinical Oncology stated that 38 percent of patients could never even remember talking with their doctor about life expectancy.

Cancer treatment is complicated, and I can tell you it is emotional for the people who are being treated, for their family, and for their loved ones. Yet 73 percent of patients do not search for additional information about their diagnoses. That is why it is so important that cancer care providers communicate clearly and often with patients and survivors.

This amendment will set aside $1 million for NCI to perform a study on how to use best practices to improve communications between cancer care providers and patients and survivors. When people have the information they need, they can more successfully navigate treatment and life as a survivor.

A cancer diagnosis will always come with uncertainty, but providers can and must do more to communicate clearly to help patients, their families and friends, and survivors to fully understand their diagnosis, their treatment, and their lifelong care expectations. It will allow patients to do what patients should do: fight cancer.

I thank the cosponsors of my amendment, Congressman BUDDY CARTER from Georgia, who is also the co-chair of the Cancer Survivors Caucus with myself, and Congressman JAMIE RASKIN, who is a member, for co-authoring this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), my friend and my neighbor.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment.

Lack of communication can lead to barriers, it can prevent survivors from restoring their quality of life, and really prevents patients, survivors, from understanding all of their options and

their course of treatment so that they, too, can stand here with us.

I thank my colleague for sharing his personal story to make sure that others understand what is necessary and using his experiences to help others.

The committee recognizes the leadership of the National Cancer Institute's Office of Cancer Survivorship. The report encourages the office to expand its focus, in particular, on the needs of childhood cancer survivors.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.'' This is so important to reduce the barriers to care.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, I urge the passage of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 121, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 121, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for the support in this bill for the Statewide Family Engagement Center Program, and I also thank the chair of this subcommittee for supporting the program.

This is an extremely valuable program that facilitates meaningful family engagement for States, school districts, schools, and parents to foster positive school environments and improved academic achievement.

Specifically, grantees are nonprofits that carry out parent education and provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to schools to support family-school partnerships.

Research is clear that the more involved families are in a student's education, the better the student performs. If a parent understands the value of the curriculum, develops relationships with teachers and administrators at their child's school, and feels involved in the local community as a result, the student reaps the benefits.

I was proud that a bipartisan provision I authored with Congressman G.T. THOMPSON led to the creation of Statewide Family Engagement Centers.

Unfortunately, due to an administrative oversight at the Department of Education, a $1 million shortfall for financial year 2019 has been created in this program. If it is not fixed, current grantees will have to cut their budgets by 9 percent.

This shortfall will mean the 11 centers will have to cut staff or reduce services. This will reduce the number of families, States, schools, and school districts that these centers can serve in the 12 States across the country that have grantees.

My amendment would make these deserving grantees whole and ensure that students and their families continue to receive the services they deserve to help students thrive in and out of school.

This amendment truly is an easy fix to an unintended problem created by a simple oversight. It is a commonsense amendment.

I thank my friend, Mr. THOMPSON, for working with us on this, and for his support for this amendment and the program.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I thank my good friend from California for being such a tremendous champion for this important program and a great partner to work with.

Mr. Chairman, the Statewide Family Engagement Center Program provides much-needed technical assistance and partnership development to States and school districts to foster meaningful engagement with families to further their children's academic and developmental progress.

Research has shown that family engagement in a child's education increases student achievement, improves attendance, reduces the dropout rate, and advances the emotional and physical well-being of children.

Unfortunately, due to our Department of Education grant reviewer error, a $1 million shortfall for fiscal year 2019 has been created in this program. If this shortfall, this error, is not filled, corrected, a 9 percent cut in the grants of 11 centers serving 11 States will take effect. This means that 11 centers will have to cut staff or reduce services, including those who work closely with parents.

While I was extremely pleased to see an increase in funding in this program in fiscal year 2020, we must ensure these centers receive the funding they deserve.

Our amendment would resolve this shortfall by designating $1 million of the $5 million increase under this bill to ensure the current grantees are made whole and can continue to provide the needed services and supports to families in their States.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my fellow colleagues to vote in support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment and Statewide Family Engagement Centers. I thank the gentleman for offering it.

This vital program helps States and school districts implement evidence-based family engagement strategies that promote student success, including programs that engage diverse families and interventions that address specific parent needs. To expand these proven practices, the underlying bill increases the program by $5 million over the 2019 enacted level.

However, I am aware of and concerned by reports that a processing error by the Department of Education will cause reduced awards for existing grantees, and I hope to work with my colleagues in the Senate to address this problem.

So I appreciate that the amendment is drawing attention to the importance of this program and this issue, and I am very happy to support it.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, I just want to thank my colleague from northern California, and I want to thank my colleague from Pennsylvania. It has been a pleasure working with them when I was in the minority, and it is a pleasure working with them in the majority.

This really should be nonpartisan, bipartisan. It creates a real vehicle to improve the quality of life for children and families and schools, and I would urge support for the amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 64, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000) (reduced by $5,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, the bill before us today goes a long way toward improving the health of our country. I commend the distinguished chairwoman, once again, for her tireless leadership for the health and well-being of all Americans.

One particular area where increased investments have been made in this bill is mental health. I could not agree more on the importance of addressing this vital component to a person's well-being.

Mr. Chairman, at a time in our history where we are having transformative interventions and innovation in discoveries when it comes to mental health, we have a challenge to provide more infrastructure and more resources. I have been told that we have 75 percent more requests for services in behavioral health since the ACA was passed with parity in it, but a 25 percent decrease in the number of young people going into professions.

So we clearly need to do more when it comes to mental health, and there is no place better to do more than with young people, to get them involved in understanding that there isn't a stigma, that, like cancer, behavioral health and mental health should be addressed with evidence-based research, and if people seek that kind of treatment, they will be able to live full and successful lives and will get away from generations of stigma against people who have legitimate behavioral health issues that can be treated just as medical treatments can.

According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness, approximately one in five adults in the United States—almost 50 million Americans—experience mental illness in a given year. Millions of children also suffer every year from traumatic experience and mental illness.

Mr. Chair, approximately one in five young people age 13 to 18—more than 21 percent—experience a severe mental disorder; 13 percent of children age 8 to 15 experience a severe mental disorder at some point in that timeframe; yet only about 50 percent of children with mental health conditions receive the services they need.

Children who get the treatment and support they need can learn to successfully control their symptoms, perform better in school, and have better social and emotional outcomes throughout their lives.

When children go without treatment and support, their symptoms can become harder to control as they grow older. In fact, adults who do not get proper treatment as children face an increased risk of having other chronic conditions and die, on average, 25 years earlier than others from preventable causes—25 years because they are not getting the treatment they need.

That is why it is so important that we address mental illness at a young age. Children and their families must know that it is okay to ask for help and should be taught where to look.

My amendment would improve access to mental health support for children in a school-based environment to meet students' needs onsite. This funding will help children who might not otherwise get mental healthcare get the support they need in a setting they know and trust.

NIH research shows that children promoted to the next grade increases by almost 13 percent and the average number of days children are suspended decreases significantly as children participate in mental health services offered at their schools.

Our teachers are already underpaid and overworked, and many teachers report that they are the first and only support children receive for their mental and behavioral health problems. By increasing services to students directly in schools, we can help reduce the mental healthcare crisis and decrease the stigma at the same time.

I urge passage of this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), my friend and colleague.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding and say, once again, that I rise in strong support of this amendment.

In any given year, the percentage of young people with mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders is estimated to be between 14 and 20 percent.

These disorders among young people interfere with their ability to accomplish developmental tasks, such as healthy interpersonal relationships, succeeding in school, and, ultimately, transitioning into the workforce. Also, early signs of difficulties can help prevent violent outbreaks at school.

Now, as a clinical social worker by profession and chair of the Social Work Caucus here in the House of Representatives, I know the importance of addressing the mental health needs of our children where they are, and that is at school.

I am proud that the underlying bill that we are considering includes an increase of $13 million for Project AWARE, which supports mental health strategies in schools.

School-based mental health needs, including training for school personnel to recognize the signs and symptoms of mental health issues, are critically important to identifying and referring children to services.

Mr. Chair, I again thank Congressman DESAULNIER and urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this amendment.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MRS. ROBY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 49, line 1, strike the first proviso.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alabama.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer a commonsense amendment that will allow the courts, rather than the majority in the House, to decide the fate of a proposed rule set forth by the Department of Health and Human Services.

In February of this year, HHS issued a new rule that would restrict Title X family planning grants from going to entities that are not physically and financially separated from abortion providers. But a series of court injunctions have frozen these new rule changes and, as a result, hundreds of Planned Parenthood facilities nationwide are still receiving Federal tax dollars.

Americans have made it clear time and time again that they don't want their tax dollars paying for abortions.

This rule, which prevents any tax dollars from going to any abortion-providing facility, is going through the constitutional challenges of our judicial process. Unfortunately, lawmakers here in the House have chosen to tie the hands of HHS through legislation by effectively stating that the HHS Secretary may only act in accordance of ''regulations and instructions'' established before January 18, 2017, just 2 days before Donald Trump became President.

My amendment would strike that provision, allowing the U.S. courts to decide if HHS' proposed rule should stand.

We cannot handcuff the current administration to regulations of past administrations, and I ask my colleagues to support my amendment.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, this bill includes a provision prohibiting the implementation of the administration's damaging new rule for the Title X Family Planning program. It is often referred to as the domestic gag rule. The administration's domestic gag rule is an ideological assault on family planning services.

The Title X Family Planning program is the only Federal program that provides quality, affordable, comprehensive, preventive, and reproductive healthcare services in every single State. Title X clinics serve more than 4 million women and men each year at 4,000 health clinics across every State.

Over two-thirds of the patients who seek care at Title X clinics are in a household that is at or below the poverty level. Many of these patients are uninsured or underinsured.

To be clear, the Title X program does not provide funding for abortions, despite what the others may be saying. However, the proposed rule would make clinics that use non-Federal funding to provide abortions or even referrals for abortions ineligible for funding.

The proposed rule also eliminates the requirement that grantees provide nondirective pregnancy options counseling. That means grantees can simply refuse to offer complete and accurate information to patients.

The rule also allows grantees to refuse to give referrals to patients or even give misleading information to patients when they request a referral.

When patients can no longer rely on their healthcare provider to share full and accurate information with them or to refer them to other care when necessary or when they request it, then the provider-patient relationship has been broken.

We need to trust women. We need to respect women to make choices that are best for themselves and for their families, and we must support providers to offer medically accurate information to patients.

This bill's provision to block the domestic gag rule is critical to maintaining support for healthcare providers offering evidence-based preventive and reproductive healthcare across the country.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 2¾ minutes remaining.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Chair, my, my, my, here we go again, the anti-abortion obsession turned into more cruel ridiculousness.

How interesting that my Republican colleagues, whose motto is ''less government,'' try at every opportunity to interfere with a woman's most personal decision whether or not to bring a child into the world.

But this amendment does more than that. It is aimed at eviscerating Planned Parenthood and like clinics, cutting off access to contraception and lifesaving healthcare to millions of Americans.

Women and the people they trust—not politicians—must be in charge of women's reproductive destinies, which means that women must have access to full healthcare, because we will not go back to the days of coat hanger medicine.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to defeat this very, very bad, bad, bad, bad, very bad amendment.

□ 1645

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, let me just repeat: Over two-thirds of the patients who seek care at Title X clinics are in a household that is at or below the poverty level. Many of these patients are uninsured and underinsured.

We are looking at the opportunity for healthcare screenings in 4,000 clinics around this country, which is what we want to do. That is not happening because of some ideological assault on family planning, again, someone's personal beliefs being foisted on millions of people around the country. That is not the job we came here to do.

Our job is to be able to have people get the kinds of services that they need, to be told where they can go to get those services, to make the referrals on healthcare that they need. This is not one's own personal view of what someone else's healthcare needs are.

Fundamentally, at the root of all of this is a distrust and a lack of respect for the decisions that women make on behalf of themselves and their families.

Let's trust women. They know what is good for themselves and their families, not 435 people who sit in this body who have their own personal religious beliefs.

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

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chair, I have no other speakers, and I am prepared to close.

I am unapologetically pro-life, and I will continue to use this platform and every opportunity it provides to stand up for those who cannot defend themselves.

Congress must ensure that our constituents' tax dollars are not being used to end innocent lives. This is our enduring responsibility.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to please support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Alabama will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 81, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 81, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, my amendment simply removes $1 million from the Administration for Children and Families programs account, but it replaces it back in the very same account. My intent in doing this is to highlight an issue for my colleagues and for the Department of Health and Human Services.

Before I go into detail on this, I want everyone to know that I was one of the early participants in the Head Start program as an assistant teacher. I was there when Head Start was first developed under the Federal poverty program.

I love Head Start. I understand it very thoroughly, and I wish that every child that needed the advantages of this program could have it and benefit from it.

In California alone, the Head Start program serves over 100,000 children. Nationwide, more than 1 million children and families across the country rely on its essential services.

However, children and families can't receive the care and valuable benefits of Head Start if we aren't strategic in determining the organizations and communities that receive aid.

When Federal auditors determine whether a Head Start program must recompete for funding, they compare the metrics of a program against national averages. However, a successful program operating within an urban community must be defined differently than one operating in the suburbs or a rural community. Comparing providers to national averages disadvantages those with fewer resources and more obstacles to success.

In my own district, the 43rd Congressional District of California, there have been six Head Start organizations that serve predominantly minority communities that have lost their funding in

favor of organizations operating in more affluent areas.

I fear these closures in Los Angeles may be indicative of a nationwide trend. There are also reports of Head Start programs serving minority communities in Detroit, Michigan, and Little Rock, Arkansas, that have been forced to recompete because they did not rank high enough when compared to programs nationwide.

Instead of helping struggling programs improve, which would ensure that families living in those communities still receive uninterrupted Head Start services, this recompete process forces providers to divert resources from programmatic priorities to administrative costs associated with competing for Federal grant dollars. This only compounds the difficulties faced by the Head Start provider.

The result of this process may be that affluent Head Start providers are better able to navigate the bureaucratic system HHS has created while those providers struggling to overcome obstacles, such as funding deficiencies and higher teacher turnover rates, are shut down.

Further oversight is required. The Department of Health and Human Services should comprehensively examine its Head Start selection and evaluation process for any evidence that such processes are having a disparate impact on either the minority communities that the programs serve or on minority-operated Head Start programs.

HHS should submit a report to Congress no later than January 1 of 2020—and I am going to be working on that—on its findings and any changes necessary to remedy the effects of such disparate impacts on communities of color. We must do everything possible to ensure that all children, not merely the ones who happened to live in affluent communities near a well-funded Head Start provider, have access to the support services they need.

Although I will be withdrawing this amendment, I strongly urge my colleagues to support a comprehensive audit of the Head Start application, evaluation, and recompete processes.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I thank my friend for yielding. She is a loyal champion for her constituents, for the children who benefit from the high-quality early childhood education and services that Head Start offers, and for the business owners in her district.

We want to hold these facilities to high standards. The recompete process needs to be sensitive to the needs of the communities that rely on these services.

I promise to work closely with Representative WATERS and ACF to conduct the proper oversight that this issue deserves.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I would simply like to say that I think that the processes that we are examining have unintended consequences that we think we can straighten out.

I thank Congresswoman DELAURO for her support in taking a look at this issue. We will be working together.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time, and I withdraw the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 51, line 1, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, Lyme disease is the most prevalent vector-borne disease in the United States today.

If not diagnosed and treated properly, Lyme can lead to disseminated infection that can affect every system in the body, including the central nervous system. Later symptoms of Lyme include neurological problems, memory loss, brain fog, and heart systems such as heart block and inflammation of the heart muscle.

Lyme has been reported in every State in the United States. My State, for example, has a particularly high incidence of new cases and old, about 50,000 new infections each year.

While grossly undercounted for decades, new scientific evidence shows that the number of new cases of Lyme is now estimated to be between 291,000 to 437,000. Remember, these are new cases of Lyme disease.

Since 1998, Mr. Chair, I have introduced comprehensive legislation on tick-borne diseases, including Lyme. At the core of it was the creation of a working group or a blue-ribbon commission to try to figure out what is going on and to have Lyme-literate participants because there has been a culture of denial about Lyme disease, particularly chronic Lyme, for decades.

With the support and strategic help of Republican Leader KEVIN MCCARTHY, we succeeded in our goal and added the Tick-Borne Disease Working Group to the 21st Century Cures Act. I am thankful to FRED UPTON, as well, for his leadership on this important initiative.

I would point out that that Working Group was dead over in the Senate, and again, it was KEVIN MCCARTHY who said the 21st Century Cures Act doesn't come back unless that is in it. That made it happen.

The Working Group is charged with reviewing current research efforts and identifying the gaps in the study, education, prevention, and access to care for patients with Lyme and other tick-borne diseases.

In their inaugural report to Congress, the Working Group said, ''Americans need help, yet progress has been hampered by a lack of attention at the Federal level and by divisions within the field.'' I include the executive summary of the Working Group's report in the RECORD.

[Tick-Borne Disease Working Group, 2018 Report to Congress]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tick-Borne Diseases have rapidly become a serious and growing threat to public health in the United States. Despite many scientific unknowns, experts agree that the incidence and distribution of tick-borne diseases are increasing. Over the past 25 years, reports of Lyme disease have increased steadily with estimated annual cases approximating 300,000 (Hinckley et al., 2014; Nelson et al., 2015). The number of U.S. counties now considered to be of high incidence for Lyme disease has increased by more than 300% in the Northeastern states and by approximately 250% in the North-Central states. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) currently recognizes 18 tick-borne pathogens in the United States. However, researchers and health care practitioners continue to discover emerging disease agents and new medical conditions associated with tick bites.

While most Lyme disease patients who are diagnosed and treated early can fully recover, 10 to 20% of patients suffer from persistent symptoms, which for some are chronic and disabling. Studies indicate that Lyme disease costs approximately $1.3 billion each year in direct medical costs alone in the United States. A comprehensive understanding of the full economic and societal cost remains unknown. It is likely orders of magnitude higher and potentially a $50- to $100-billion-dollar problem for the United States, although more research is needed (Vanderhoof & Vanderhoof-Forschner, 1993; Zhang et al., 2006).

Prompt diagnosis and treatment of tick-borne diseases are crucial to prevent long-term complications. Today, available diagnostic tests can be inaccurate and complex to interpret, especially during the earliest stage of infection when treatment is most effective. Unlike in other infectious disease settings, tests to directly measure the presence of the infecting organism, such as cultures or tissue biopsies, are not available for some tick-borne diseases such as Lyme disease. This leaves physicians without the tools needed to diagnose; and without an accurate diagnosis, it is challenging for physicians to provide early treatment.

Persistent symptoms after treatment of Lyme disease can be severe, yet their cause(s) remains unknown and debated. There are currently no uniformly accepted or validated treatment options for patients with these chronic symptoms. As a result, uncertainty surrounding appropriate clinical care has led to polarization within the medical community, and patients are often left suffering in limbo without a clear path to illness resolution or even symptom management (Rebman et al., 2017). The lack of a clear path for treatment of persistent symptoms in some patients with Lyme disease

and other tick-borne diseases not only amplifies patient suffering but also significantly increases health care costs.

This report outlines an integrated, multipronged approach to the growing public health challenges posed by tick-borne diseases in the United States. It contains nine main chapters, including Background; Methods; Epidemiology and Ecology; Prevention; Diagnosis; Treatment; Access to Care, Patient Outcomes; Looking Forward; and Conclusion. The Background and Methods chapters explain how the report was developed. The other chapters present the main challenges, key issues, and recommendations specific to the broader topics.

To understand tick-borne diseases, we need to first understand tick ecology and how ticks transmit diseases. Due to the lack of a coordinated national surveillance program, currently there are significant gaps in information on local distribution of infection-causing ticks, especially in regions beyond the Northeast and Upper Midwest. Nationwide, standardized approaches for tick, animal, and human surveillance are needed to understand the geographic distribution of infectious ticks in order to understand the spread of disease and predict where people are at risk. Advanced technologies and systematic studies are also needed to rapidly identify new disease agents that pose emergent risks to public health, including to the blood supply. Given that seven new tick-borne pathogens have been shown to infect people in the United States since 2004,this is a priority.

Effective prevention relies on multipronged strategies. To reduce exposure to ticks, we need a comprehensive understanding of the biological drivers behind the continued spread of tick-borne diseases, so that effective tick- and infection control methods can be identified and validated. Need also exists for the transparent development of a safe, effective human vaccine to prevent Lyme disease, the most common of these illnesses. In the absence of effective strategies for controlling ticks and blocking the transmission of tick-borne pathogens, it is crucial to educate health care leadership are needed to reverse the alarming professionals and the public about tick-borne disease prevention, especially best practices for protection from tick bites. Outreach efforts to promote prevention and raise awareness among physicians and the public must be expanded at both the Federal and state level to ensure accurate, effective, and consistent messaging.

Clinical research priorities must include the development of new technologies and approaches to improve diagnosis of tick-borne diseases and monitor response to treatment. There is a critical need for sensitive and specific direct-pathogen detection strategies that are broad enough to cover multiple potential tickborne pathogens. Understanding the etiology and pathogenesis of ongoing symptoms after initial treatment should be a clinical research priority. Investigations are also needed into the potential roles of immunologic responses, bacterial persistence, and coinfecting pathogens in order to design and test new therapies and, ultimately, improve outcomes and care for patients with ongoing symptoms.

Americans need help, yet progress has been hampered by a lack of attention at the Federal level and by divisions within the field. The recommendations in this 2018 report of the TickBorne Disease Working Group represent a longterm investment in tackling the rise of tick-borne diseases in this country. However, immediate changes are also required to help patients already suffering from tick-borne diseases; to protect them from discrimination; and to address the inflexible, inconsistent, and often unaffordable care that patients frequently encounter in the current health care system.

Increaseed Federal funding, prioritzation, and leadership are needed to reverse the alarming trends associated with tick-borne diseases. Despite several decades of research, prevention, and educational activities, Federal funding for tick-borne diseases is less per new surveillance case than that of other diseases. The U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) and CDC spend $77,355 and $20,293, respectively, per new surveillance case of HIV/AIDS, and $36,063 and $11,459 per new case of hepatitis C virus, yet only $768 and $302 for each new case of Lyme disease. Federal funding for tick-borne diseases today is orders of magnitude lower, compared to other public health threats, and it has failed to increase as the problem has grown.

It is also essential that funding and resources be allocated to support a comprehensive, interagency program to address the mounting challenges identified in this report. All research, prevention, and education initiatives should be inclusive of special populations such as children, who suffer disproportionately from tick-borne diseases. Patients whose lives continue to be disrupted by the lasting effects of these illnesses are counting on emerging scientific research, evidence-based policy, and the health care establishment—including the Federal Government with Congressional and Executive leadership—to provide solutions. We must act now.'

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, much of what we have argued about for a quarter of a century has now been scientifically validated by the Working Group, including the fact that massive numbers of people are getting seriously ill from ticks and that the Federal response has been woefully inadequate.

Let me point out to my colleagues that this amendment very simply boosts the amount of money that CDC will have to spend. Again, it was the Working Group that pointed out that in terms of prevalence, the number of diseases that are charted, no other disease, no other disability gets less funding for CDC or for NIH. I would say that is because there has been such a culture of denial by certain organizations about the prevalence of Lyme over the years, and that has really prevented the necessary work from happening.

We are talking about, in 2017, $11 million for CDC and $28 million for the National Institutes of Health. That is a drop in the bucket for this infectious disease.

CDC has recognized that there are 18 tick-borne pathogens in the U.S., and researchers and healthcare practitioners continue to discover emerging agents.

The Working Group's report was able to underscore a fact many of us have believed to be true, and now it is further validated, that 10 to 20 percent of patients suffer from persistent symptoms, which are chronic and disabling—in other words, chronic Lyme.

The diagnostic tests—and this is, again, where the research dollars can make a difference—are also often inaccurate. The report points out that in about 50 percent or more of the cases, when people do blood tests they are told they don't have it. Those are false negatives. They do have it.

There are other tests that go deeper into the bands to discover this. It is very expensive. We need a world-class diagnostic tool.

Mr. Chair, I would point out to my colleagues that the disproportionate number of people who are infected—mal infected, to be more accurate—are children who are out in the backyard. This report points out that most people get Lyme in their own backyards. Of course, if people play sports, are hikers, or are out in the wilderness, they are also further at risk.

□ 1700

So this amendment increases CDC's funding it by $1 million for Lyme. It is a modest amount but a step in the right direction.

I have also introduced legislation with COLLIN PETERSON, and I would ask my colleagues to take a look at it. It is called the TICK Act, H.R. 3073, and it would create a national strategy like we have done with Alzheimer's and like we have done with other diseases to bring the needed Federal resources to the fight against Lyme.

Mr. Chairman, I do ask Members to support the amendment and take a look at the TICK Act.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. I support this amendment, Mr. Chairman. I know the gentleman is a longtime supporter of increased funding for the CDC's Lyme disease program. I commend him for his continued efforts to address this issue, and I thank him for appearing before this subcommittee on Member Day to talk about the importance of this issue.

I have a particular interest in this effort as well as the Lyme disease was discovered in Lyme, Connecticut, so I know all about the illness.

The underlying bill does include a $1 million increase. It is a total funding level of $13 million for the CDC to intensify efforts to develop better diagnostics and to bolster critical prevention and surveillance networks, which are critically important as Lyme disease is being reported in every single State. This amendment would increase the program by an additional $1 million. And I do know from reviewing the amendments that are coming up in the next several hours that there, in fact, is another Lyme disease amendment.

So, Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk made available by the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize or implement the proposed rule entitled ''Occupational Exposure to Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds in Construction and Shipyard Sectors'' published by the Department of Labor in the Federal Register on June 27, 2017 (82 Fed Reg. 29182 et seq.).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment to protect construction and shipyard workers from exposure to beryllium, an ultra-toxic metal. When beryllium dust is inhaled, it can trigger chronic beryllium disease, an irreversible lung disease that suffocates victims and often leads to a painful death. Beryllium is also a known human carcinogen.

For decades the Federal Government has relied on an arbitrary standard created in 1948 to limit workers' exposure to beryllium.

In January 2017, after almost 20 years of consideration, OSHA issued a standard that cut permissible worker exposure levels by 90 percent for general industry, construction, and maritime workers, and improved early detection of beryllium-related health effects through medical monitoring. But this victory was short-lived. Less than a year later OSHA moved to weaken protections against exposure to beryllium for 11,500 maritime and construction workers.

This is the first time in its nearly 50-year history that OSHA has proposed to roll back an existing worker health protection for a substance known to cause cancer. While keeping lower exposure limits, the new OSHA proposal would eliminate vital ancillary provisions that protect workers from beryllium.

If this proposal is finalized, workers would have no way of knowing if they are being exposed to harmful levels of airborne beryllium. Worse still, workers would have no way of knowing if they or their employers need to take measures to address a beryllium-related disease or adverse health effect.

OSHA's unprecedented move ignores scientific evidence showing that, even with the 90 percent reduction in the exposure limits, there remains a significant risk to worker health from beryllium, and when a significant health risk remains, the courts have affirmed that OSHA should maintain ancillary requirements.

Furthermore, OSHA has presented no evidence that construction and maritime workers are at any less risk of beryllium-related diseases than general industry workers. Nonetheless, the agency's proposal would discriminate against construction and maritime workers by leaving them with inferior protections compared to general industry workers.

Finally, OSHA's unprecedented action was not based on science or evidence that the ancillary requirements were not feasible. Construction companies and shipyards across the country already implement other OSHA standards with ancillary provisions for toxic metals such as chromium, cadmium, and arsenic.

Mr. Chair, I urge a ''yes'' vote on this amendment to protect construction and maritime workers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, while I appreciate my friend and colleague from Virginia and his concern about this issue, I have to oppose the amendment because it would prevent the administration from continuing its important work to finalize proposed rules to examine the exposure limits for beryllium in construction and shipyard industries.

Mr. Chairman, regulations to protect worker health are vital and necessary; however, all voices should be heard through proper notice and comment period. Unfortunately, in the last days of the previous administration, OSHA expanded its 2017 final rule without allowing for proper notice and comment from many impacted industries.

The public comment period is an essential part of upholding our democratic values because it ensures that Americans will have their voices heard in the Federal Government's regulatory process. People need to have the confidence that Federal agencies are open to their insights and constructive criticism and that their concerns will not be circumvented at the last minute.

So I encourage Members to oppose this amendment and allow OSHA to get back to work to issue a regulation that has undergone the proper review and protects the health of workers.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to Mr. COMER.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment and its circumventing of the administration's ability to conduct the rulemaking process. This amendment would deny OSHA the ability to finalize its proposed rule which is aimed at correcting the previous administration's failure to produce a targeted final rule that reflected input from stakeholders.

OSHA's current proposed rule is necessary to aid in clarifying standards for the shipyard and construction industries. Further delay would unnecessarily burden these businesses and create continued significant compliance costs that we cannot know the full scope of today because proper analysis was never conducted during the rulemaking process of the previous administration.

In order for a tailored, adequately prescriptive rule to emerge, OSHA must be able to deliver an updated standard that responds to the input of the hardworking individuals in these sectors.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this amendment.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. This is about protecting existing beryllium standards established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for construction and maritime workers.

Any effort to weaken or revoke the 2017 rule limiting exposure to beryllium would reflect the first time that OSHA has proposed to weaken a standard protecting workers against a known human carcinogen. It leaves construction and shipyard workers vulnerable to life-threatening beryllium-related diseases and increases their risk of developing lung cancer.

I appreciate that the amendment is drawing attention to the importance of strengthening—not weakening—worker health and safety standards. This is about saving people's lives.

Mr. Chairman, how can you be opposed and support bureaucracy versus saving people's lives?

I am so happy to support this amendment.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, OSHA did not originally propose to cover shipyards or construction, but asked about coverage in its proposal, it was extensively discussed during the comment period, and those comments are noted in the Federal Register, Volume 80, Number 152, page 47569.

I would hope that we would protect the shipyard and construction workers

from beryllium, also the people who are nearby, bystanders and everybody else who are protected by this new standard. In order to protect those workers we need to pass this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) alter or terminate the Interagency Agreement between the United States Department of Labor and the United States Department of Agriculture governing the funding, establishment, and operation of Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers (or any agreement of the same substance); or

(2) close any of the following Civilian Conservation Centers:

(A) Angell Job Corps Civilian Conversation Center.

(B) Boxelder Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(C) Centennial Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(D) Collbran Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(E) Columbia Basin Job Corps Basin Civilian Conservation Center.

(F) Curlew Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(G) Great Onyx Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(H) Harpers Ferry Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(I) Lyndon B. Johnson Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(J) Jacobs Creek Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(K) Mingo Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(L) Pine Ridge Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(M) Schenck Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(N) Trapper Creek Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(O) Weber Basin Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(P) Wolf Creek Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(Q) Anaconda Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(R) Blackwell Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(S) Cass Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(T) Flatwoods Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(U) Fort Simcoe Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(V) Frenchburg Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(W) Oconaluftee Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(X) Pine Knot Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

(Y) Timber Lake Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment to preserve the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center, CCC, program.

Last month the Trump administration, in a shortsighted manner, announced plans to permanently close nine of the centers and hand the remaining 16 facilities over to private contractors by the end of the year.

This is an incredibly successful program. They have a unique mandate within Job Corps to help conserve, develop, manage public natural resources and areas and to respond to natural disasters. The 25 CCCs operate in 17 national forests and grasslands across 16 States and train thousands of at-risk youth every year.

Many of these young adults, being at risk, come from rural communities, and these programs provide them with cutting-edge vocational training and pathways out of poverty in addition to providing critical opportunities to struggling rural areas.

Beyond this, CCCs provide essential capacity for the Forest Service to fulfill its mission. During the height of the 2017 fire season, 1,200 students provided 450,000 hours of wildfire support, and after Hurricane Harvey, the students provided 5,000 hours of support to impacted communities.

This is wrong for our rural communities, wrong for the Forest Service, and it is wrong to abandon at-risk youth by killing this program. Now is the wrong time to be reducing capacity.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, Job Corps is meant to be an outlet to help disadvantaged youth gain the skills necessary to achieve a good education and the skills needed for the workforce, but the failures of the program do a disservice to students, staff, and the American taxpayers who pay for the programs.

For years this federally funded program has struggled to ensure the safety and security of students. There is ample documentation about the systemic deficiencies in Job Corps, and over 30 different government reports and audits have raised concerns over the safety and security of participants.

The administration's proposed changes to Job Corps are an important first step in reforming the program so that it actually works for students and efficiently utilizes taxpayer funds.

The Department of Labor's mission of preparing at-risk youth for meaningful participation in the workforce and skills development for career success makes them a better choice for running the 25 Job Corps Centers that have previously been operated by USDA. The transition of these Civilian Conservation Centers, or CCCs, will allow USDA to strengthen its focus on improving our Nation's forests and grasslands while also remaining a key partner in the DOL-run Job Corps centers going forward.

In short, the administration's efforts would allow more students to participate in the Job Corps program at high performing centers and in doing so protect taxpayer money.

I urge my colleagues to support a Job Corps program that actually protects and serves students and to vote ''no'' on this amendment.

□ 1715

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. SCHRADER).

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Chair, I rise today to urge support for this important bipartisan amendment.

The Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers program provides valuable services to get at-risk young adults the skills they need to succeed. I would repeat that: This is a very successful program with phenomenal results. To turn our back on these kids is unconscionable.

It is an extremely successful program, training thousands in a variety of tasks, like working on rural infrastructure projects, maintaining our national forests, and being a frontline member for our natural disaster relief teams.

Wildfire season has already started out West. We need these services to enhance our brave first-responder teams. As pointed out by the chairman, these folks were invaluable during the 2017 fire season, providing the equivalent of 450,000 hours of service, leveraging our tax dollars in a great way.

I have heard from a number of constituents and groups in my district that are worried about the future of these young people, like the Angell CCC on our Oregon coast.

This is a callous approach by the administration.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and push back against this ill-thought-out plan.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment, which rejects the administration's plan to terminate the joint partnership between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor that governs the operation of the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers.

The Trump administration wants to turn its back on disconnected and vulnerable youth, especially those who depend on Job Corps programs in rural communities. These centers give disadvantaged young people valuable, on-the-job experience and training, putting them on a path to a good job while learning about how to conserve and protect our natural resources.

As a matter of fact, of the top-performing 15 centers, 6 were Civilian Conservation Centers.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bipartisan amendment.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I rise as a cosponsor of this amendment, which would prohibit closure of the U.S. Forest Service Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers.

Closing the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers makes absolutely no sense. These 25 centers are among the highest-performing centers in the country. Despite claims to the contrary, they contribute directly to the missions of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Forest Service by training thousands of students each year in conservation work and firefighting.

At a time when the Forest Service has been struggling to hire dispatchers and firefighters to prepare for the upcoming fire season, it is irresponsible, to say the least, to close these centers and lay off 1,100 Job Corps employees.

Mr. Chair, as the co-chair of the bipartisan Job Corps Congressional Caucus with Congressman PHIL ROE, I applaud Representatives DEFAZIO and NEWHOUSE for their outstanding efforts to stop the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Agriculture from going forward with this reckless and ill-advised decision.

Mr. Chair, I urge support for this amendment.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, may I ask for the remaining time on either side.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I doubt the gentlewoman has ever visited one of these programs. I have, numerous times. I have seen the hotshot teams. These kids are so proud. They were on a bad path, and now they are on a good path.

So, if you want to talk about at-risk youth, if you want to end up having them get on drugs and go to jail, kill the program. If you don't kill the program, we are going to save these kids' lives and make them into productive citizens.

On the plane one day, I sat next to a guy just coming back from one in Idaho. He had learned to cook there. He got his certificate. He was offered four jobs when he came back. Before that, he was a dead-end kid with no high school degree.

These programs have great results for these youth. Do not be cruel and kill it.

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

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, could I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 3 minutes remaining.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, au contraire, to the gentleman from Oregon. Not only have I visited one of these programs but when I was president of the Mayland Community College, we had a program very close by. I am very well aware of these programs.

I doubt the gentleman from Oregon has ever read the report, which talks about the ineptness, the lack of safety, and the danger in these programs.

The dangerous place that these programs are, the number of deaths that have occurred in Job Corps programs, yes, there are phenomenal results. There are phenomenally bad results in these programs.

Mr. Chair, we have 7 million jobs unfilled in this country right now. If Job Corps, along with our colleges and universities, were doing their jobs in this country, we wouldn't have 7 million jobs vacant in the country. We would have more people prepared with the skills they need to fill those jobs.

The recommendation made by the administration will allow more students to get the skills they need at a lower cost for the American taxpayers and in higher-performing centers. We need to spend the scarce dollars that we have as wisely as possible.

These programs are more in line with the mission of DOL than in line with the mission of the Department of Agriculture. We need to allow the Department of Agriculture to focus on its mission and the Department of Labor to focus on its mission.

I have all the sympathy in the world for young, disadvantaged people who do not have skills to get jobs, Mr. Chair. I have worked directly with those people. I have helped many of them. This is not the way to go. If we truly want to help them, we will have effective programs, not dangerous programs and not ineffective programs.

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

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Chair, as the designee of the gentlewoman from Texas, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the amendment that I introduced with my friend from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) to prevent Federal funds from being used to close or transfer the operations of the U.S. Forest Service Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers.

Mr. Chair, I am a strong supporter of this administration's demonstrated commitment to rural prosperity for communities often ignored or forgotten across this country. Their focus on promoting policies to protect rural communities is so important to regions of the country like my own district of central Washington.

Unfortunately, the recent proposal to close many Forest Service Job Corps facilities and remove the Forest Service-based mission from the remaining centers will hurt rural America.

It is for this reason that I have been working with a bipartisan coalition of Members from across the country, both in the House and in the Senate, to prevent this proposal from moving forward.

The three centers in central and eastern Washington are critical to supporting our rural communities, which are on the front lines of facing ever-worsening impacts of catastrophic wildfires.

I have met the students who aid active management efforts in our Nation's forests and help restore communities devastated by wildfires. The public service they provide is worthy of our support.

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD letters from the National Association of Home Builders to Speaker PELOSI and Leader MCCARTHY.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2019.

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

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On behalf of the more than 140,000 members of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), I write in support of Amendment #13 (#95 for Division A, sponsored by Representatives DeFazio, Newhouse, Schrader, and Gianforte) to H.R. 2740, the Fiscal Year 2020 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. This bipartisan measure would prohibit funds appropriated for Job Corps from being applied towards the closure of any of the 25 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers currently operating.

The recent termination of the Department of Agriculture's training partnership with Job Corps and subsequent announcement by the Department of Labor (DOL) of nine center closures is deeply concerning to NAHB and its workforce development arm, the Home Builders Institute (HBI), which has trained and placed thousands of students for careers in residential construction through its 45-year partnership with Job Corps. HBI Job Corps programs are offered at 65 centers across the country, and have equipped at-risk youth with the skills and experience they need for successful careers through pre-

apprenticeship training, job placement services, mentoring, certification programs, textbooks and curricula.

DOL's planned Job Corps center closures stand to impact more than 43 construction training programs, six of which are operated by HBI at three of the affected locations. Many of these centers serve rural and dislocated communities and have enrollment numbers exceeding national and regional averages. However, the Department of Labor has not disclosed any performance metrics or data to support its closure determinations and it has provided little information on how it will continue to serve the thousands of at-risk youth who will be displaced from their local centers. Further, DOL has not informed contracted training partners like HBI whether their successfully operating programs—and their administering staff—will be relocated or simply terminated along with the centers they have served.

At a time of endemic labor shortages in the industry and a record-setting 404,000 open construction positions, eliminating in-demand workforce training programs could prove catastrophic for the labor market, the underserved youth that have benefited from the opportunity to learn a skilled trade, and the communities and businesses that turn to Job Corps for their workforce needs.

NAHB encourages Congress and the Department of Labor to work together to address outstanding stakeholder questions about the proposed closures and urges DOL to offer a plan that ensures minimal disruption to affected Job Corps partners and students. In the interim, we ask Representatives to support Amendment #13 to prevent a hasty shuttering of any Job Corps centers.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. TOBIN III.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2019.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the more than 140,000 members of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), I write in support of Amendment #13 (#95 for Division A, sponsored by Representatives DeFazio, Newhouse, Schrader, and Gianforte) to H.R. 2740, the Fiscal Year 2020 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. This bipartisan measure would prohibit funds appropriated for Job Corps from being applied towards the closure of any of the 25 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers currently operating.

The recent termination of the Department of Agriculture's training partnership with Job Corps and subsequent announcement by the Department of Labor (DOL) of nine center closures is deeply concerning to NAHB and its workforce development arm, the Home Builders Institute (HBI), which has trained and placed thousands of students for careers in residential construction through its 45-year partnership with Job Corps. HBI Job Corps programs are offered at 65 centers across the country, and have equipped at-risk youth with the skills and experience they need for successful careers through pre-apprenticeship training, job placement services, mentoring, certification programs, textbooks and curricula.

DOL's planned Job Corps center closures stand to impact more than 43 construction training programs, six of which are operated by HBI at three of the affected locations. Many of these centers serve rural and dislocated communities and have enrollment numbers exceeding national and regional averages. However, the Department of Labor has not disclosed any performance metrics or data to support its closure determinations and it has provided little information on how it will continue to serve the thousands of at-risk youth who will be displaced from their local centers. Further, DOL has not informed contracted training partners like HBI whether their successfully operating programs—and their administering staff—will be relocated or simply terminated along with the centers they have served.

At a time of endemic labor shortages in the industry and a record-setting 404,000 open construction positions, eliminating in-demand workforce training programs could prove catastrophic for the labor market, the underserved youth that have benefited from the opportunity to learn a skilled trade, and the communities and businesses that turn to Job Corps for their workforce needs.

NAHB encourages Congress and the Department of Labor to work together to address outstanding stakeholder questions about the proposed closures and urges DOL to offer a plan that ensures minimal disruption to affected Job Corps partners and students. In the interim, we ask Representatives to support Amendment #13 to prevent a hasty shuttering of any Job Corps centers.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. TOBIN III.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Chair, the National Association of Home Builders accurately states that ''the Department of Labor has not disclosed any performance metrics or data to support its closure determinations, and it has provided little information on how it will continue to serve the thousands of at-risk youth who will be displaced from their local centers.''

In fact, Mr. Chair, many of the facilities slated to be closed, six out of the nine, like the Fort Simcoe facility in my own district, are some of the highest-performing centers in the country.

This simply makes no sense.

I thank Mr. SCHRADER and Mr. DEFAZIO, my colleagues from Oregon, as well as my colleague from Montana (Mr. GIANFORTE), for their leadership on this issue, as well as the dozens of bipartisan Members who have been working alongside Mr. DEFAZIO and myself to stop this proposal from moving forward.

I urge my colleagues to support our amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS), my colleague from just east of me.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the leadership of my colleague from Washington State (Mr. NEWHOUSE), as well as the leader from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), on this bipartisan amendment in support of the Job Corps.

I, too, want to stand in support of the important work that the Job Corps is doing, specifically in Ferry County.

In addition to closing other centers, the administration recently announced its plans to terminate the agreement between our Job Corps in Curlew and the USDA.

In rural Ferry County, which is largely publicly owned, it is right in the midst of a million-acre national forest. The Job Corps is very important. It is very important in that it is one of the largest employers in the county.

It is also where young people, at-risk youth, are gaining critical skills necessary to fight fires and to better steward our Federal forests in eastern Washington. We are facing larger and larger catastrophic fires. This Job Corps program is so important, as well as the other programs that it is offering.

This amendment will stop funds from being used to close the Curlew Job Corps, as well as others. Whether for jobs, a healthier environment, or those on the front lines fighting forest fires in Washington State and throughout rural America, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' and support this amendment.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Chair, I would like to, again, urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 57, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

Page 57, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, just a few weeks ago, I had a roundtable discussion with health professionals and those who are suffering from diabetes. I heard the stories of how much insulin costs and how difficult it was to be able to access healthcare, in many instances. This discussion was held at the University of Houston medical school.

The Jackson Lee amendment makes a good bill even better by providing $10 million more to help ensure that the national goals of finding and bringing

more and better treatments for diabetes is aided by an expanded pool of diverse and talented medical researchers and clinical trial participants.

Many racial health disparities, including diabetes, stem from a lack of access to quality healthcare and proper health awareness. Unfortunately, this means that the incidence of kidney disease has not always matched trial populations. African Americans represent 12 percent of the U.S. population but only 5 percent of clinical trial participants.

□ 1730

Hispanics make up 16 percent, but only 1 percent of clinical trial participants.

Sex distribution in cardiovascular device trials is 67 percent male.

Other significant barriers to diversified clinical trials, which are key to sound medical research and the foundation for medical cures and breakthroughs, as reported by investigators and coordinators, are insurance status, patient inconvenience, cost, availability of transportation, distance to the study site, and patient and family concerns about risk.

My amendment, in particular, focuses on ensuring the outreach for researchers and, as well, those who would be participants in clinical trials. Physicians are the gateway to the patient as well, and the lack of access to physicians also diminishes the rights or the ability for people to be in trials.

My amendment is intended to aid in the necessary effort to diversify the pool of doctors and medical researchers conducting clinical trials and, thereby, helping to diversify the participants in the clinical trials.

I would ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is important to take note of this particular chart; proportion of volunteers in clinical research by race and ethnicity. And you will see, as it relates to minorities, at every step of the way, dealing with total U.S. population, only 33 percent participate. NIH-funded clinical research only 36 percent participate; and industry-funded clinical trials, a paltry 16.7 percent.

It indicates as well, and I include in the RECORD ''Clinical Trials Shed Light on Minority Health.''

[From FDA Consumer Health Information]

CLINICAL TRIALS SHED LIGHT ON MINORITY HEALTH

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is working to increase the participation of people in racial, ethnic and other minority groups in the clinical trials that test new medical products.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is working to increase the participation of people in racial, ethnic and other minority groups in the clinical trials that test new medical products.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Ensuring meaningful representation of minorities in clinical trials for regulated medical products is fundamental to FDA's regulatory mission and public health, says Jonca Bull, M.D., director of the agency's Office of Minority Health (OMH). Racial and ethnic minorities include African American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian American, Hispanic American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities.

OMH project manager Christine Merenda, M.P.H., R.N. explains that clinical trials are the proving ground for new drugs, vaccines and devices. They provide the data that will determine whether FDA approves a manufacturer's application for marketing approval.

''Potential racial, ethnic and other differences in response to drugs are important to FDA's efforts to help ensure that the safety and effectiveness of drugs are studied in all people who will use the products once they are approved,'' she says.

CONSIDERING GENETIC DIFFERENCES

Bull explains that there are biological differences in how people process drugs. For example, variations in genetic coding can make a cancer treatment more toxic in one ethnic group than it would be in another. These variations can make also make drugs like antidepressants and blood-pressure medications less effective in one group than another.

Getting more data on these differences is essential for FDA to truly know that a medical product will truly work and be safe for all patients, Bull says.

Members of minority groups may be more vulnerable to certain diseases. ''We know, for example, that African-Americans and Hispanics have higher rates of diabetes, HIV/AIDS, obesity and cardiovascular disease,'' says Bull. Native Americans and Asians have been shown to have higher rates of hepatitis, while Hispanics are disproportionately affected by diabetes.

But historically, both women and minorities have been under-represented in clinical trails. For example, according to a 2011 report from the conference ''Dialogues on Diversifying Clinical Trails,'' sponsored by FDA's Office of Women's Health and the Society for Women's Health Research and supported by OMH:

- African Americans represent 12% of the U.S. population but only 5% of clinical trial participants;
- Hispanics make up 16% of the population but only 1% of clinical trial participants; and
- ''Men make up more than two-thirds of the participants in clinical tests of cardiovascular (heart and blood vessel) devices?''

At the conference, more than 200 representatives from government and industry came together with patient advocates and the scientific community to discuss strategies for increasing the participation of women and minorities in clinical trials.

Why the Disparity?

Bull says there are different reasons why minorities have been under-represented in clinical trials.

One reason may be a lack of trust because of past abuses, Bull says. One notorious example was the Tuskegee Syphilis Study, experiments conducted between 1932 and 1972 by the U.S. Public Health Service. Health officials recruited poor black share-croppers in Alabama to study the natural progress of syphilis. However, while the study was in progress, penicillin was discovered to treat syphilis. The study was not stopped and the men were not treated with penicillin that could have cured them.

According to a recent university study, however, this attitude seems to be changing. The study was designed to learn the health concerns and research perceptions among under-represented groups. When asked about their over-all interest in medical research, 91 percent of African-Americans expressed interest in participating.

Nonetheless, recruiting people to participate in clinical trials—no matter what race or ethnicity—is difficult in general, Bull notes. FDA works to protect participants in clinical trials and to ensure that people have reliable information as they decide whether to join a clinical trial.

There are many benefits to minority participation for researchers that extend, in larger sense, to society. Minority participation helps researchers find better treatments and better ways to fight such diseases as cancer, diabetes, heart disease and HIV/AIDS. In addition, it uncovers differences by gender, race, and ethnicity that may be important for safe and effective use of therapies.

SAFEGUARDS AND RESOURCES

Safeguards for clinical trial participants include oversight by institutional review boards (IRBs), composed of at least five members, including scientists, doctors, and lay people. IRBs ensure that appropriate steps are taken to protect the rights and welfare of participants as subjects of research.

Though it's too soon to tell, Bull says that the FDA Safety and Innovation Act (FDASIA) signed into law by President Obama in July 2012 could have a helpful effect in supporting efforts to enhance minority participation in clinical trials. FDASIA requires that FDA report to Congress by July 9, 2013 on the diversity of participants in clinical trials and the extent to which safety and effectiveness data based on such factors as sex, age, race and ethnicity are included in applications submitted to FDA.

Based on these findings, FDA and others involved in clinical research will be able to identify needs and opportunties to increase minority representation, says Bull.

In the meantime, Bull encourages consumers to take a more proactive approach. If you're undergoing treatment and your condition is not improving, she says, you may want to talk to your health care professional about the availability of clinical trials that address our condition.

FDA also has information at fda.gov (http://www.fda.gov) with information about participating in clinical trials (http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ByAudience/ForPatientAdvocates/ParticipatinginClinicalTrials/default.htm) and links to an array of resources. And clinicaltrails.gov (http://www.clinicaltrials.gov) is another resource from the National Insitiutes of Health.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, the Food and Drug Administration is working to increase the participation of people in racial, ethnic, and other minority groups in the clinical trials that test new medical products.

So I would indicate that this particular amendment is to give greater focus to ensure that we have access to these individuals. Again, diabetes in minority communities is surging. The difficulty of getting access to insulin is also a conspicuous medical concern. But certain medical illnesses have been known to have a higher prevalence in certain demographic groups, including Type 2 diabetes, lupus, sickle cell anemia, and triple-negative breast cancer.

This particular amendment is, of course, helping to end, or to work on improving the access at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

African American adults are almost twice as likely to suffer from diabetes as White adults and are also more likely to suffer from serious complications, such as limb amputations.

I agree with the gentlewoman that increasing the representation of African Americans among biomedical researchers, as well as participants in clinical trials, is essential to addressing disparities in health outcomes for African Americans suffering from this disease.

I would tell the gentlewoman that I was part of a bipartisan effort in the early nineties where we changed the rules of the NIH, including minorities and women in clinical trials, but it would appear that we have more to do. And we have increased funding for research centers in minority institutions by $11 million to support the next generation of researchers and enhance the research infrastructure in minority-serving institutions.

I thank the gentlewoman for offering this amendment. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes,'' and I look forward to working with her to see if we can turn this around.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I urge support of this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I wish to thank Chairman MCGOVERN and Ranking Member COLE of the Rules Committee for making this Jackson Lee Amendment in order.

I thank Chairwoman DELAURO and Ranking Member COLE for their hard work in bringing Division A, the Labor-HHS portion of this omnibus appropriations legislative package, to the floor.

I thank them all for this opportunity to explain the Jackson Lee Amendment, which makes a good bill even better by providing $10 million more to help ensure that the national goals of finding and bringing more and better treatments for diabetes is aided by an expanding pool of diverse and talented medical researchers and clinical trial participants.

Many racial health disparities, including diabetes, stem from lack of access to quality healthcare and proper health awareness.

Unfortunately, this means that incidence of kidney disease does not always match trial populations.

For example, consider that:

1. African-Americans represent 12 percent of the U.S. population but only 5 percent of clinical trial participants.

2. Hispanics make up 16 percent of the population but only 1 percent of clinical trial participants.

3. Sex distribution in cardiovascular device trials is 67 percent male.

Other significant barriers to diversified clinical trials, which are the key to sound medical research and the foundation for medical cures and breakthroughs, as reported by investigators and coordinators are insurance status, patient inconvenience costs, availability of transportation, distance to the study site, and patient and family concerns about risk.

But the most significant barriers limiting clinical participation are race, age, and sex of participants:

1. Women and minority patients are more difficult to recruit.

2. Women and minority physicians have less experience and are relatively costlier to engage.

3. Minority patients with limited English proficiency can require costly translation services.

The first step in engaging women and minorities in clinical trials is finding them.

Research has shown that minority patients seek physicians of their own race, so bringing these doctors into trials is critical.

Physicians are the gateway to the patient.

There are disturbing statistics on the number of African Americans, Hispanics and Native Americans pursuing academic qualification and participating in scientific research.

Many barriers exist that account for the low rate of participation among diverse communities, including patient fear of experimentation and lack of understanding or education with regard to the importance of clinical trials in creating new treatments and cures.

The Jackson Lee Amendment is intended to aid in the necessary effort to diversify the pool of doctors and medical researchers conducting clinical trials, and thereby helping to diversify the participants in the clinical trials.

In short, the Jackson Lee Amendment seeks to open the ''physician gateway'' to the patient.

The Journal on STEM Education reported in 2011 that only 8.34 percent of the STEM doctorates awarded in 2006 were given to underrepresented minorities (URMs), despite making up approximately 28 percent of the U.S. population.

Additionally, GAO found that while the percentage of underrepresented minorities nationwide increased from 13 percent to 19 percent from 1994 to 2003, the total number of STEM doctorates awarded to the same group dropped during this period from 8,335 to 7,310.

In response, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) created the Minority Opportunities in Research (MORE) Division and similar academic intervention programs.

The MORE programs are comprised of four primary components: research experience, mentoring and advisement, supplemental instruction and workshops, and financial support.

This includes the Minority Biomedical Research Support-Research Initiative for Scientific Enhancement (MBRS-RISE) program, the Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC), Post-baccalaureate Research Education Program (PREP), and the Bridges to the Baccalaureate and Bridges to the Ph.D. programs.

The amount of funds dedicated to these programs reflects the commitment by the science and research community to the goals of the MORE Division in addressing this problem.

Certain medical illnesses have been known to have higher prevalence in certain demographic groups, including type II diabetes, lupus, sickle cell anemia, and Triple Negative Breast Cancer for which African Americans are more than twice as likely to be diagnosed on average.

Race and ethnicity have also been shown to affect the effectiveness of and response to certain drugs, such as antihypertensive therapies in the treatment of hypertension in African Americans and anti-depressants in Hispanics.

Increased diversity in research trials could help researchers find better, more precise ways to fight diseases that disproportionately impact certain populations and may be important for the safe and effective use of new therapies.

But before we can engage more women and minorities to participate in clinical trials, we must be able to find them.

And the key to finding minority patients is find more physicians from their racial and ethnic groups because research has shown that physicians are the gateway to the patient.

The Jackson Lee Amendment opens that gateway.

I urge support for the Jackson Lee Amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 130, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

Page 130, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me take this opportunity to thank Congresswoman DELAURO and her leadership as the chairwoman of this subcommittee, and her ranking member, Mr. COLE. I had the privilege of appearing before them in making my request, and so I want to thank them for many of the requests. I don't want to be too celebratory and say all of my requests, but I am very pleased that the investment in healthcare, education, many of the issues that I was concerned about, are well-invested, and it will be the kind of announcements that I will be able to make in my district for the great needs that are needed.

My amendment is to emphasize the importance of a program that, when I went to graduations, I saw students wearing banners, if you will, that said the word ''TRIO;'' that they were graduating with the help of TRIO. They were going on to college with the help of TRIO. And I was very excited about

the opportunity of seeing, in living proof, the proud symbols of those who had had a greater opportunity.

My amendment makes, again, a good bill even better by providing $10 million more to help ensure that TRIO students at the greatest risk of not completing their degree program get additional assistance to finish their education. I was excited when these students walked across the stage going on to college with TRIO support.

TRIO is a set of seven federally-funded education opportunity outreach programs that help low-income, first-generation students, and students with disabilities, to pursue higher education.

There are many opportunities for individuals to go into the trades and other disciplines, but many want to go to college.

The Upward Bound Program, the first Federal TRIO Program, was created in 1964. Later, Talent Search was created. The TRIO name itself was born four years later, when the Higher Education Act of 1965 was amended to include Special Services for Disadvantaged Students.

So today, there are nine TRIO programs that I am excited about; and my emphasis is to ensure that these programs are well-funded.

Even in my own community, I can tell you that TRIO is well-needed and well-utilized.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment.

Mr. Chairman, could you tell me how much time is remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas has 2¾ minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

The TRIO programs provide student support services to students in helping them to pursue and to complete a college education. These students may be the first in their families to attend college or face other challenges. The student support services provided under the TRIO programs include tutoring, academic advice, financial aid counseling, college preparation, and so much more.

To help our most vulnerable youth access and succeed in college, the Labor-HHS bill increases funding for TRIO by $100 million, for a total of $1.16 billion. And I can tell you, there is bipartisan support for this effort because I know that Ranking Member COLE is a strong supporter of the TRIO program. He recognizes its ability to help youngsters be able to realize their dreams and their aspirations.

So I appreciate that the amendment is highlighting the importance of providing services to encourage individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to enter, to complete college, and postgraduate education, and I am happy to support it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I am excited that, in 1986, we added the Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program—we all remember him as a great astronaut who died in a horrific astronaut calamity—to foster doctoral degree attainment by students from underrepresented segments of society.

But, Mr. Chair, a young man went to the Upward Bound program at the historically Black Texas Southern University. He graduated from Sterling High School, but he grew up in extreme poverty, stricken with food insecurities and difficult living conditions.

Poverty is not only a state of being, but a state of mind.

However, with the help of TRIO, he went on to acquire life skills, strategies, and the support he needed to follow the dream of attending the University of Texas at San Antonio, majoring in Construction Science Management.

Not only did he graduate from UTSA, but he graduated with honors, and he plans to attend graduate school in the fall. He is one of many students that are impacted; and the more we focus on the at-risk students, the more America continues to ascend to her greatest level.

We helped Terrance, who is a 40-year-old student that began working on his GED at Houston Community College in 2005. He ultimately achieved it 5 years later.

My amendment, again, is to emphasize the doors of opportunity, from Ronald E. McNair, Student Support Services, Talent Search, the Training Program for Federal TRIO Programs, Upward Bound, Upward Bound Math and Science, and Veterans Upward Bound. It is encompassing of many aspects of young people and those returning to school.

I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment, which focuses on those at risk, and turns that at risk into success.

Mr. Chair, I wish to thank Chairman MCGOVERN and Ranking Member COLE of the Rules Committee for making this Jackson Lee Amendment in order.

I thank Chairwoman DELAURO and Ranking Member COLE for their hard work in bringing Division A, the Labor-HHS portion of this omnibus appropriations legislative package, to the floor.

I thank them all for this opportunity to explain the Jackson Lee Amendment, which makes a good bill even better by providing $10 million more to help ensure that TRIO students at the greatest risk of not completing their degree program get additional assistance to finish their education.

TRIO is a set of seven federally-funded educational opportunity outreach programs that help low-income, first-generation students and students with disabilities to pursue higher education.

The Upward Bound Program, the first Federal TRIO Program, was created under the authority of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

A year later, Talent Search was created as part of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to assist students applying for newly authorized federal financial aid for postsecondary education.

The TRIO name itself was born four years later when the Higher Education Act of 1965 was amended in 1968 to include the Special Services for Disadvantaged Students program—what is now called Student Support Services (SSS).

Since 1968, TRIO programs have been expanded to provide a wider range of services.

Today, nine TRIO programs are included under the TRIO umbrella, seven of which provide direct services to students.

The 1972 amendments to the Higher Education Act created Educational Opportunity Centers (EOCs) to help adults select a postsecondary education program and obtain financial aid.

Veterans Upward Bound (VUB) was also initiated in the 1972 as part of the Upward Bound program to serve returning Vietnam veterans.

Amendments in 1986 added the Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program (McNair) to foster doctoral degree attainment by students from underrepresented segments of society.

In 1990 the Upward Bound Math and Science (UBMS) program was initiated as part of the Upward Bound program to address the need for specific instruction in the fields of mathematics and science.

TRIO also includes a training program for project directors and other staff of TRIO projects (Training Program for Federal TRIO Programs, which was authorized in 1976).

The TRIO programs are administered by the Student Service area of the Department's Office of Postsecondary Education.

TRIO includes: Educational Opportunity Centers; Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement; Student Support Services; Talent Search; Training Program for Federal TRIO Programs Staff; Upward Bound; Upward Bound Math-Science; and Veterans Upward Bound.

Currently serving nearly 790,000 students across America, TRIO provides academic tutoring, personal counseling, mentoring, financial guidance, and other supports necessary for educational access and retention.

TRIO programs serve students from middle school and high school (Talent Search, Upward Bound, Upward Bound Math-Science) to college and postgraduate study (Student Support Services, Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement).

TRIO also provides services to adult learners (Educational Opportunity Centers, Veterans Upward Bound).

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 15, adds $10 million in funding to assist students at the greatest risk of not completing their degree program.

TRIO students can include teens to older adults trying make a career move or complete a life goal of a GED or college degree.

I ask my colleagues to support this Jackson Lee Amendment.

LITROY

TRIO/Upward Bound program at Texas Southern University

Story: Litroy Lambert graduated from Sterling High School in Houston Texas in 2014.

He grew up in extreme poverty stricken with food insecurities and difficult living conditions.

Poverty is not only a state of being it can too often become a state of mind where dreams fester and die.

However, with the help of the TRIO/Upward Bound program at Texas Southern University LiTroy was able to acquire the life skills, strategies and the support he needed to follow his dreams of attending the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) majoring in Construction Science Management.

Not only did LiTroy attend UTSA, but he also graduated with honors and plans to attend graduate school in the fall.

LiTroy is one of many students whose lives have been dramatically changed by the efforts of TRIO/Upward Bound programming and staff.

Stories from Houston Community College's (HCC) TRIO Educational Opportunity Center:

TERRANCE, AGE 40

Terrance is a 40-year-old student that began working on his GED at Houston Community College in 2005.

Upon meeting Terrance in his GED class, he explained that he had been working on his GED off and on and was unsuccessful at completing his GED because of the cost of the exam and his inability to pass certain portions of the exam.

He is a father and has also worked odd jobs while attempting to complete his GED.

TRIO offered Terrance an alternative to the GED exam, the HiSet, which is an approved high school equivalency certification recognized by the Texas Education Agency.

In addition to offering him an alternative exam, HCC provided him with vouchers to cover the cost of the exam and within his first attempt of taking the HiSet exam, he successfully earned his high school equivalent certificate.

We assisted Terrance with applying for college and financial aid and he is currently enrolled at and set to begin college classes this fall to earn a Communications degree.

Stories from Houston Community College's TRIO Educational Opportunity Center.

ERIC, AGE 44

Eric is a 44-year-old student that began working on his GED in 1995, stopped attending and then returned to complete his GED in 2017 when he was unable to receive a promotion on his job because he did not have a high school diploma.

After several attempts at the GED, Eric was unable to pass portions of the GED exam because of his work schedule that prevented him from attending class regularly.

Eric struggled with portions of the exam and TRIO offered him tutorial services and the alternative HiSet exam.

Eric successfully passed the HiSet exam and earned his High School Equivalent certificate.

TRIO also assisted Eric with applying for financial aid and college admissions.

Eric will begin working on his pre-nursing courses in the fall so that he can eventually apply to nursing school and receive a promotion at his job.

CHRISTINA, AGE 65

Christina is a 65-year-old disabled student that contacted TRIO because she had problems finding a program that would lead to a job.

She wants to get off disability and work in an office job so that she can take care of herself without the limited income that disability provides.

TRIO was able to advocate for Christina to get financial aid reinstated because she was on probation when she attended previously, due to the demands on her time because of having to care of her sick husband, who died when she was in school.

The TRIO Educational Opportunity Center was also able to connect her with free tuition that is offered by Houston Community College so that she can maximize her financial aid.

We assisted Christina with finding a program that will give her the technology/computer skills she needs that will lead to a job.

Christina is currently enrolled in summer classes and pursuing a degree in Business Technology.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 16 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 53, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $900,000)''.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $900,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Congresswoman DELAURO and Ranking Member COLE for their support for my amendment and support for the fire services.

I rise as the proud co-chair of the Congressional Fire Service Caucus to be on the front lines fighting for the brave men and women who put their lives on the line every day.

We know that firefighters are routinely exposed to a variety of carcinogens in chaotic and uncontrolled environments, but we do not have a good sense of the full impacts of their exposure. This is why we passed the Firefighter Cancer Registry Act into law last year. That bill was championed by Representative CHRIS COLLINS of New York, and he has cosponsored this amendment today.

Mr. Chairman, along my journey to create a National Firefighter Cancer Registry I heard the struggle of a cancer survivor who has dedicated—all of them dedicated their lives to the fire service. While some beat the odds we, unfortunately, lost Fire Chief Gene Dannenfelser, of the Haddon Heights Volunteer Fire Department in 2017.

Gene fought a courageous battle with 9/11-related lung cancer. To honor him, and all those brothers and sisters struggling, we fought to get this bill into law.

This bill directed the Centers for Disease Control to develop a specialized cancer registry for firefighters to provide scientists and medical professionals data to better understand cancer trends among our firefighters. But for the registry to be effective, it needs the resources to maximize firefighter participation.

I appreciate that the committee included a line item for the registry. This amendment merely ensures the Firefighter Cancer Registry is fully funded. The registry will help us improve our knowledge of cancer incidence in firefighters.

Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD a letter from 11 fire services organizations, including the International Association of Fire Fighters, in support of this amendment.

JUNE 7, 2019.

Hon. BILL PASCRELL, Jr.,
Washington, DC.
Hon. CHRIS COLLINS,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PASCRELL & CONGRESSMAN COLLINS: On behalf of the nation's fire and emergency services, we write in support of your amendment to H.R. 2740, the Fiscal Year 2020 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. Specifically, your amendment will fully fund the Firefighter Cancer Registry at the authorized level of $2.5 million.

During the 115th Congress, both the House and Senate unanimously approved the Firefighter Cancer Registry Act (P.L. 115–194). The bipartisan legislation instructed the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to create a specialized national registry to provide researchers and epidemiologists with the tools and resources needed to improve research collection activities related to the monitoring of cancer incidence among firefighters.

Studies have indicated a strong link between firefighting and an increased risk of several major cancers. However, certain studies examining cancer risks among firefighters have been limited by the availability of important data and relatively small sample sizes that have an underrepresentation of women, minorities, and volunteer firefighters. As a result, public health researchers are unable to fully examine and understand the broader epidemiological cancer trends among firefighters. The Firefighter Cancer Registry is an important resource to better understand the link between firefighting and cancer, potentially leading to better prevention and safety protocols. It is critical that Congress fully fund the program in Fiscal Year 2020 to ensure the CDC has adequate resources to engage in a robust public outreach effort to promote the Registry and encourage participation by a large and diverse group of firefighters.

Thank you for offering this important amendment and your continued leadership

and support for America's fire and emergency services.

Sincerely,

Congressional Fire Services Institute, Fire Apparatus Manufacturers' Association, Fire and Emergency Manufacturers and Services Association, International Association of Arson Investigators, International Association of Fire Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, International Fire Service Training Association, International Society of Fire Service Instructors, National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, National Fire Protection Association, National Volunteer Fire Council.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition, but I do support the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment introduced by Congressman PASCRELL, and I am a proud cosponsor in this bipartisan effort to address the increased rate of cancer incidents with firefighters.

While common sense tells us these emergency responders frequently inhale smoke and other harmful substances, it is essential that a link is identified between specific chemicals and diseases and cancers in order to provide more safeguards for our first responders.

□ 1745

This registry will allow the Centers for Disease Control to compile a large database of cancer incidents amongst firefighters, and through expanded research, we hope to develop new technologies, protocols, and safeguards for these brave men and women.

Mr. Chair, I want to thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER for providing increased funding to the Firefighter Cancer Registry compared to last year; however, it is vital that we secure the full authorized amount of $2.5 million to ensure the registry can be fully implemented by the CDC.

Mr. Chair, I am proud to have worked with Congressman PASCRELL in passing the Firefighter Cancer Registry Act last Congress, and look forward to continue working together to support the firefighters who risk their lives every day.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chair, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, NIOSH, is leading the effort to track the link between the workplace exposures of firefighters and cancer. This registry will provide something that is a more complete, broader representation of our firefighters in our country compared to previous studies.

The underlying bill that we are considering includes an increase of $600,000 to the National Firefighter Registry, and this amendment would provide an additional increase of $900,000.

Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for offering this amendment to highlight the importance of the health of our firefighters, first responders who never say no. They were going up in the building on 9/11 while others were coming down in order to be able to survive, and so many lost their lives on that day.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chair, I thank Madam Chair for her comments.

Mr. Chair, I strongly encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. DANNY K. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 17 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 52, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First of all, I want to thank Representative BURGESS and Representative G.K. BUTTERFIELD, both of whom have been very helpful in putting this amendment together.

The Davis-Burgess-Butterfield bipartisan amendment would increase the funding to the account of the National Center on Birth Defects, Development Disabilities, and Disabilities by $2 million and decrease the administration account in the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services by $2 million.

Currently, under this account, there is no money allocated for the Public Health Approach to Blood Disorders Program for Sickle Cell Disease. Increasing funding would support the CDC's sickle cell disease surveillance program to better identify affected individuals, to understand their health outcomes, and to evaluate strategies to prevent complications and risk factors that affect individuals living with this devastating disease.

The $2 million funding for the Davis-Burgess-Butterfield amendment would assist in establishing a grant program for States representing a majority of the sickle cell disease patient population. The current surveillance conducted by the CDC is limited to the States of California and Georgia.

The data accumulated under this grant program, authorized by Public Law 115–327, would cover associated health outcomes, would identify health disparities, and would evaluate the impact of genetic, environmental, behavioral, and other risk factors that may impact health.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I am glad to be cosponsoring this amendment and partnering with Representative DANNY K. DAVIS once again to continue this important work that we did in sending the Sickle Cell Disease and Other Heritable Blood Disorders Research Surveillance, Prevention, and Treatment Act of 2018 to the President's desk last December.

In all the hubbub of the election cycle in the fall of 2018, it is easy to lose sight of some of the accomplishments, but this was a significant accomplishment of the last Congress.

Mr. Chair, I made a commitment to Mr. DAVIS at the beginning of the last Congress that, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Energy and Commerce Committee, I would make the passage of his sickle cell reauthorization bill a priority.

This was important. It had been years since this bill had been reauthorized. It first passed in 1972. The last reauthorization was part of a tax bill that was signed into law by George Bush in 2004.

In the fall of 2018, after nearly 20 months of work, the House passed their product in February of 2017, and the Senate did. It is to be commended that the other body did act, and Senator TIM SCOTT of South Carolina and Senator COREY BOOKER of New Jersey got a bill through the Senate and brought it back to the House, where it was passed and then sent down to the President of the United States for his signature. President Trump did indeed sign the first stand-alone sickle cell reauthorization in decades, and this was signed last December.

Mr. Chair, when we had a hearing on sickle cell in the summer of 2016, one of the witnesses, a witness from the Sickle Cell Disease Advocates Alliance, came and spoke to our subcommittee and said it had been decades since the Food and Drug Administration had approved a new therapy for sickle cell, hydroxyurea, decades ago.

Then in 2017, the Food and Drug Administration approved Endari, which was the first new therapy in years.

Earlier this year, Dr. Francis Collins went on ''60 Minutes'' and said that we can now use the word ''cure'' because of a new gene editing treatment that relieves these patients of their crippling symptoms and enables them to lead regular lives. This is a spelling error of two bases, a transcription error of two bases in the part of the gene that encodes for the hemoglobin molecule. The National Institutes of Health is now talking about providing a therapy for that, that, in fact, we can talk about the word ''cure.'' So this amendment is a downpayment on that cure.

Mr. Chair, I certainly thank Mr. DAVIS for his years of dedication to moving these projects forward.

This amendment provides $2 million for the Public Health Approach to Blood Disorders Program for Sickle Cell Disease and support for the CDC sickle cell disease surveillance program.

Years and years and years ago, I worked at Parkland Hospital. I took care of patients with sickle cell, kids that would come to the emergency room in crisis, a very, very painful condition. We didn't have much to offer back then: hydration with an IV, Thorazine so that they wouldn't climb the walls, and morphine to try to help their pain, but it really wasn't nearly enough.

Every one of those painful crises was accompanied by destruction, destruction that went on within their bodies because of these sickle cells that were cramped up inside blood vessels and killed kidney cells, killed liver cells, killed bone marrow cells. These kids hurt worse than anything I have ever seen, and now we are talking about providing them the opportunity to lead a regular life.

This is powerful stuff. That shows what this Congress can do when they put together their partisan differences.

Mr. Chair, I really do want to thank Mr. DAVIS of Illinois for his efforts. I mean, he has pushed this issue by himself for years and years.

Mr. Chair, I am proud to have been a small part of that when we got the bill across the floor of the House and into the office of the President of the United States. I am proud of President Trump for signing the first stand-alone sickle cell reauthorization in decades.

Now I am proud to stand on the floor with Representative DAVIS and see if we can't get just a little additional funding to get this one pushed a little further down the line because of the unbelievable, unparalleled good we are going to do with this.

Think of what the cost to this country was for doing nothing for 40 years on this illness. When people say this treatment is going to be expensive, yes, it will be expensive, but what is the cost of doing nothing?

Mr. Chair, this is an important amendment. I urge an ''aye'' vote on Mr. DAVIS' amendment.

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

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD this letter of support from the American Society of Hematology and the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEMATOLOGY AND THE SICKLE CELL DISEASE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC,

June 12, 2019.

Hon. DANNY DAVIS,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Hon. MICHAEL BURGESS,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Hon. G.K. BUTTERFIELD,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES DAVIS, BURGESS, AND BUTTERFIELD: The American Society of Hematology (ASH) and the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America (SCDAA) strongly support your amendment to provide $2 million in funding for the sickle cell disease (SCD) data collection program authorized by the Sickle Cell Disease Research, Surveillance, Prevention, and Treatment Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–327). Your amendment will enable the CDC to expand its efforts to improve SCD surveillance in the United States.

The Davis/Burgess/Butterfield amendment will add $2 M in funding to the National Center for Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, Public Health Approach to Blood Disorders account. This program currently oversees SCD public health surveillance in the states of California and Georgia and has recently released a grant announcement for additional states to take the necessary steps to engage in SCD data collection. The amendment will enable additional high incidence states to undertake SCD surveillance.

The CDC estimates that SCD affects nearly 100,000 Americans; however, absent a nationwide surveillance program, we are not confident of this estimate, nor do we know where individuals with SCD live, how they receive care or if they have access to healthcare providers with expertise in SCD. Surveillance is necessary to improve understanding of the health outcomes and health care system utilization patterns of people with SCD, increase evidence for public health programs, and establish cost effective practices to improve and extend the lives of people with SCD.

SCD is an inherited, lifelong disorder that causes a person's red blood cells to become deformed and get stuck in veins, blocking oxygen flow throughout the body. This devastating disease can cause complications including severe pain, stroke, acute chest syndrome, organ damage, and in some cases premature death. The many complications of SCD can make every stage of life extremely challenging for individuals with the disease. This is compounded by the fact that many people living with SCD are unable to access quality care and are limited by a lack of effective treatment options.

ASH represents more than 17,000 physicians, researchers, and medical trainees committed to the study and treatment of blood and blood-related diseases and disorders, including SCD. SCDAA's mission is to advocate for people affected by sickle cell conditions and empower community-based organizations to maximize quality of life and raise public consciousness while advancing the search for a universal cure.

Thank you again for your leadership to improve ''the lives of individuals living with SCD. Expansion of CDC's work in SCD will significantly help improve our understanding of the disorder and in turn, improve healthcare outcomes for individuals with SCD.

Sincerely,

ROY L. SILVERSTEIN, MD,
ASH President.
BEVERLY FRANCIS-GIBSON, M.A,
SCDAA President and Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague for yielding, and I rise in support of this amendment.

Sickle cell disease is a major public health concern. It affects an estimated 100,000 Americans, with a disproportionate effect on African Americans.

People living with sickle cell disease experience significant pain and life-threatening complications.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is working to better identify affected individuals, to understand their health outcomes, and to evaluate strategies to prevent complications and factors that affect individuals living with sickle cell disease.

We may be close to a cure for sickle cell disease because of gene editing, making it all the more important for us to work with people who live day after day with sickle cell.

Mr. Chair, I commend the gentleman for raising attention about this important program, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I simply want to commend and thank, again, Dr. BURGESS for not only his passion, but the tremendous work and effort that he has put forth over the years to help make sure that this population group gets the service and attention that they deserve.

Mr. Chair, I thank Representative DELAURO for her comments, especially the fact that many researchers believe that they are very close to finding a cure for sickle cell anemia, and this just moves us one step further.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by

the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 116–109 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 4 by Ms. SHALALA of Florida.

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. DESAULNIER of California.

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. DESAULNIER of California.

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. DESAULNIER of California.

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. DESAULNIER of California.

Amendment No. 11 by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 12 by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

Amendment No. 13 by Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon.

Amendment No. 14 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

Amendment No. 15 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

Amendment No. 16 by Mr. PASCRELL of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 17 by Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

□ 1800

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 338, noes 83, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 251]

AYES—338

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marshall
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young

NOES—83

Abraham
Allen
Amash
Babin
Bacon
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Davidson (OH)
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Griffith
Hagedorn
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Holding
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamborn
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Meuser
Mullin
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Smith (NE)
Spano
Steube
Taylor
Timmons
Walker
Weber (TX)
Westerman
Williams
Wittman
Yoho
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—17

Bost
Buck
Gianforte
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Graves (GA)
Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Jackson Lee
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

□ 1827

Messrs. PALMER, WESTERMAN, KELLY of Mississippi, BURCHETT, BISHOP of Utah, and BACON changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. ARMSTRONG, WENSTRUP, MEADOWS, GUTHRIE, RICE of South Carolina, WEBSTER of Florida, THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and SMUCKER changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. SHALALA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. SHALALA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 243, noes 179, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 252]

AYES—243

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow

Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young

NOES—179

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Peterson
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—16

Bost
Buck
Clarke (NY)
Gianforte
González-Colón (PR)
Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1832

Mr. WATKINS changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 290, noes 134, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 253]

AYES—290

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young

NOES—134

Abraham
Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher

Gaetz
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClintock
McHenry
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mullin
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Smith (NE)
Spano
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yoho
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—14

Bost
Buck
Gianforte
González-Colón (PR)
Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1836

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 381, noes 42, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 254]

AYES—381

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—42

Amash
Babin
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brooks (AL)
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Cheney
Cline
Comer
Davidson (OH)
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Ferguson
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Huizenga
Jordan
Lamborn
Marshall
McClintock
Norman
Olson
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rouzer
Roy
Taylor
Timmons
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Yoho

NOT VOTING—15

Bost
Buck
Davis, Rodney
Gianforte
González-Colón (PR)
Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1841

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 347, noes 76, not voting 56, as follows:

[Roll No. 255]

AYES—347

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw

Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth
Young

NOES—76

Abraham
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Comer
DesJarlais
Dunn
Ferguson
Flores
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Hagedorn
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Holding
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McClintock
Meadows
Meuser
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Spano
Steube
Taylor
Timmons
Walker
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams
Wittman
Woodall
Yoho
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—15

Bost
Buck
Davidson (OH)
Gianforte
González-Colón (PR)
Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ) (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1844

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 369, noes 55, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 256]

AYES—369

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)

Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—55

Abraham
Amash
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Burgess
Byrne
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Comer
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Duncan
Dunn
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Lamborn
Long
Loudermilk
Marshall
Massie
McClintock
Mullin
Norman
Palmer
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Roy
Scalise
Steube
Taylor
Timmons
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams
Yoho

NOT VOTING—14

Bost
Buck
Gianforte
González-Colón (PR)
Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1848

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 413, noes 11, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 257]

AYES—413

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Houlahan
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOES—11

Aguilar
Amash
Byrne
Foxx (NC)
Griffith
Hice (GA)
Horsford
Mast
Norman
Rooney (FL)
Roy

NOT VOTING—14

Bost
Buck
Gianforte
González-Colón (PR)
Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1853

Mr. MULLIN and Ms. BASS changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 241, noes 181, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 258]

AYES—241

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi

García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—181

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—16

Bass
Bost
Buck
Gianforte
González-Colón (PR)
Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Sherman
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1858

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. SHERMAN. Madam Chair, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 258.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 313, noes 109, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 259]

AYES—313

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Comer
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Huffman
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young

NOES—109

Abraham
Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Biggs
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Conaway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Ferguson
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Gaetz
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grothman
Hern, Kevin

Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Latta
Long
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McClintock
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Olson
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Shimkus
Smucker
Steube
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—16

Bass
Bost
Buck
Gianforte
González-Colón (PR)
Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Radewagen
Ratcliffe
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1901

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 317, noes 105, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 260]

AYES—317

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Axne
Bacon
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth

NOES—105

Abraham
Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Cook
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Ferguson
Flores
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kinzinger
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McClintock
McKinley
Meadows
Miller
Mitchell
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Olson
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Smith (NE)
Spano
Steube
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Walberg
Walker
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—16

Bass
Bost
Buck
Gallego
Gianforte
González-Colón (PR)
Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Radewagen
Ratcliffe
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1905

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 312, noes 109, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 261]

AYES—312

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch

Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth

NOES—109

Abraham
Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Ferguson
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Hagedorn
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McCarthy
McClintock
Meadows
Meuser
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Posey
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Smith (NE)
Spano
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Walberg
Walker
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—17

Bass
Bost
Buck
Gianforte
González-Colón (PR)
Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Norcross
Radewagen
Ratcliffe
Rush
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1909

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 413, noes 10, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 262]

AYES—413

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey

Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOES—10

Amash
Biggs
Byrne
Ferguson
Foxx (NC)
Gosar
Harris
Hice (GA)
Rose, John W.
Roy

NOT VOTING—15

Bass
Bost
Buck
Gianforte
González-Colón (PR)
Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Radewagen
Ratcliffe
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1912

Messrs. GAETZ and BURCHETT changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FERGUSON. Madam Chair, I mistakenly voted nay, when I meant to vote yea on Amendment No. 16, Roll Call No. 262. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 262.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY DANNY K. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 410, noes 12, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 263]

AYES—410

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—12

Amash
Babin
Biggs
Byrne
Carter (TX)
Flores
Harris
Hice (GA)
Rogers (AL)
Roy
Weber (TX)
Yoho

NOT VOTING—16

Bass
Bost
Buck
Gianforte
González-Colón (PR)
Green (TN)
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Radewagen
Ratcliffe
Ruppersberger
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sensenbrenner
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1916

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), my good friend and the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Chair, I rise for the purpose of engaging in a colloquy with the chairwoman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs on the policy restricting travel and communications of United States Government personnel to Nagorno-Karabakh. Madam Chair, I want to thank Chairwoman LOWEY for the opportunity to discuss this important issue.

I had proposed an amendment to Rules that would prevent funds from being used to implement an official ban on U.S. diplomatic efforts with the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, or the Republic of Artsakh, as it is commonly referred to by its citizens.

At present, only a handful of highly specialized U.S. officials connected to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, or OSCE, Minsk Group, are allowed to travel to Nagorno-Karabakh or to engage directly with officials who represent that territory.

Madam Chair, it is far past time that the United States take a more engaged role in the region to finally end this decades-long conflict. We must remain committed to strengthening the ceasefire in Nagorno-Karabakh, removing barriers to dialogue, and resolving

status and security issues that have hindered discussions in the past.

Allowing direct, open dialogue and our diplomats to have a presence on the ground, as necessary and when safe, is the only way for the United States to help bring this conflict to a resolution. And, ultimately, it would go a long way towards producing a long-lasting, more democratic future for the people of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Madam Chair, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY, who has been very supportive of Armenia and protecting Nagorno-Karabakh for as long as I have known her. We came to Congress the same year. We traveled to Nagorno-Karabakh. She really is a champion of the region. So I thank her for the opportunity to discuss the intent of my amendment and look forward to working with her and her staff to that end.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I thank my good friend, Mr. PALLONE, for bringing this issue to our attention and for his longstanding efforts to bring this conflict to an end.

Madam Chair, we can all agree on the need to bring the 30-year Nagorno-Karabakh conflict to a peaceful resolution, as we can all agree upon the need to maintain the United States' role as a neutral, third-party arbiter and for the United States to maintain positive diplomatic relations with both Armenia and Azerbaijan.

I thank the gentleman for bringing this matter to our attention, and I and my staff look forward to working with Mr. PALLONE and his staff on this important issue.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 18 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 59, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $6,250,000) (increased by $6,250,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment.

My amendment instructs the National Institutes of Health to designate $6.25 million to research the long-term effects of red tide and other harmful algal blooms on human health.

As you may know, last year, Florida suffered from one of the longest and most devastating bouts of red tide in our State's history. I witnessed firsthand as thousands of tons of dead marine life washed ashore our local beaches, causing significant hardship on both our local residents and county governments.

While some of the short-term health impacts of red tide are well documented, as swimmers and beach goers often suffer from severe respiratory issues, skin irritation, and rashes, the long-term health effects of exposure to red tide are largely unknown. That is why my amendment will devote critical resources to help us better understand the lasting health impacts on people exposed to red tide.

I urge the amendment's adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of the amendment.

I share the gentleman's concerns about the potential health impacts of red tide and harmful algal blooms and recognize the opportunity for NIH research to contribute to the body of knowledge on this topic.

I would note that the underlying bill under consideration today provides an additional $1 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to expand its efforts related to surveillance and reporting of health concerns related to harmful algal blooms.

Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for his amendment and urge my colleagues to vote ''yes,'' and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Madam Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 87, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,500,000)''.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, my amendment supports the 43 million family caregivers nationwide who provide long-term services to their aging or disabled loved ones.

These individuals provide the vast majority of long-term care in our country. In fact, AARP, if you had to put a dollar figure on it, has estimated that family caregivers provide some $470 billion a year in uncompensated care.

Respite care services provide short-term relief for these family caregivers and is one of the most frequently requested services.

Let's face it, if a caregiver can't take care of their own health or get a break and look out for their well-being, they certainly will have a very hard time providing the very best care for their loved ones in need.

Access to respite care has been shown to improve caregiver health and well-being, promote family stability, and avoid or delay the need for admission to costly institutional settings, resulting in significant savings for both the healthcare system and taxpayers.

The Lifespan Respite Care Program is the only Federal effort that provides respite care services regardless of age or disability. The Lifespan Respite Care Program is often the only open door for families affected by conditions with an earlier onset, like multiple sclerosis, since other Federal programs are focused on children or seniors.

Madam Chair, 37 States and the District of Columbia have used Lifespan Respite Care grants to coordinate and streamline respite services as well as provide direct resources to help families pay for planned or emergency respite care.

Providing an additional $4.5 million for the Lifespan Respite Care Program will allow the Administration for Community Living to award additional grants to States and allow existing grantees to reach more families.

By investing in the Lifespan Respite Care Program, we support family members who perform the rewarding but demanding task of caregiving and empower individuals to live at home, where they are most comfortable, while reducing costs to the healthcare system.

Madam Chair, in closing, let me thank my good friend Ms. DELAURO, the chair of the subcommittee, for her years of leadership fighting to improve the healthcare system for the underprivileged.

By adopting this amendment, we will be setting the appropriation at the highest level since the program was authorized in 2006 by legislation authored by myself as well as Congressman Mike Ferguson. It was a bipartisan bill.

I deeply appreciate the chairwoman's attention to this issue, among many others, and I would again like to thank her and the ranking member for their work on this bill.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to show their support for family caregivers by voting in favor of this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

□ 1930

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I strongly support my friend's amendment to increase the Administration for Community Living's lifespan respite care program.

There are over 43 million family caregivers in this country providing the vast majority of our Nation's long-term services and support. National, State, and local surveys have shown respite care to be among the most frequently requested services by family caregivers.

In kitchen-cabinet meetings I hosted in my home State of Connecticut, I had constituents asking me about how respite care relief could be available to them.

The committee included additional resources for respite care in several places in the bill. We provided a $21 million increase for the national family caregivers program. We included a $4 million demonstration project through the Alzheimer's disease program to provide direct respite services to these caregivers and to demonstrate the benefits these services can provide.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. We included a modest increase for the lifespan respite care program, but this program really is unique in that it is the only Federal effort that addresses respite care issues for families regardless of age or disability. An additional $4.5 million will go a long way for this small but mighty program.

I appreciate my friend taking the time to highlight it, and I thank him for all of his service.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Madam Chair, I want to, again, stress the importance of providing respite services to our Nation's 43 million family caregivers. Respite care has been proven to save both the healthcare system and taxpayers money, and the lifespan respite care program is the only Federal effort that provides these services regardless of age or disabilities.

We can make a difference for these family caregivers by giving them additional support and respite. It is the right thing to do. It will help them to preserve their own health and preserve the family unit so that they can stay strong to provide further care for their loved ones.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 20 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 164, beginning at line 13, strike section 510.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, this bipartisan amendment, offered by myself and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY), would strike section 510, which bans HHS from adopting standards for a unique patient identifier that would allow patients to be uniquely identified across electronic health record systems.

In the last 21 years that this misguided policy has been in place, thousands of Americans have died due to giving the wrong drug to the wrong patient or due to incorrect or incomplete electronic medical records, all arising from the inability to simply and correctly merge health records from different systems.

Countless man-hours have been lost trying to figure out whether one patient's information is the same as another whose name might be spelled differently, or who has recently moved to a new city or State, or who might be under a maiden name, for example.

Matching records properly requires a unique identifier for each patient. A Federal ban on doing this properly makes our healthcare system more expensive and less safe for patients.

According to a 2016 study of healthcare executives, 86 percent of respondents have witnessed or knew of a medical error that was the result of patient misidentification.

A Johns Hopkins study recently calculated that more than 250,000 deaths per year are due to preventable medical errors. While our data collection on medical errors is not as detailed as it should be, it is reasonable to assume that a unique patient identifier would help save a nontrivial fraction of these lives.

Amidst the wave of digitization of the healthcare industry, most providers have adopted electronic health records, spurred on by the 2009 HITECH Act. But if we cannot ensure that we have the right patient with their full information at the point of care, then we cannot properly utilize the enormous promise of the portability and interoperability of health records.

This ban is also handcuffing us in the fight against opioids. A 2018 roundtable on the opioid crisis cohosted by HHS and the nonprofit Center for Open Data Enterprise recommended the generation of a unique identifier for each patient. This would not only guard against doctor shopping by those struggling with substance abuse disorder, but it could also prevent those in recovery from accidentally being given prescription opioids after an injury, surgery, or childbirth, triggering a relapse.

Repealing this ban tackles a known problem in our healthcare system, and I urge support for this bipartisan amendment.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Chair, I claim time in opposition, although I am not opposed to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Chair, first off, I thank Representative FOSTER and also his acting chief of staff, Samantha Warren, for the great work on this and for working along with two of the people on my staff, Kevin Dawson and Brendan Fulmer. It is this type of collaboration that proves to the American people that we can do things together and do them right.

Everything the gentleman just said, it really rings true with me.

My father was 86 years old when we had to admit him into the hospital for some work to be done. As I was sitting there visiting with him one morning, the nurses brought in his medication.

He said, ''What are you giving me?'' The nurse said, ''Well, this is what the doctors prescribed for you.'' So he said, ''Could I have the chart at the end of the bed, please?'' The nurse said, ''Why would you want that chart?'' He said: ''Because what you are giving me today is something I can't take. If you look at the chart, you will find out that I am right, and what you are giving me is wrong.''

I thought it was amazing that an 86-year-old man knew enough to look at what he was being given without just saying, ''Fine, if you think I should take it, I will take it.''

When we look at what is happening today, we are at a point right now where there is no reason for us to be having these problems.

According to the 2016 study that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) talked about, healthcare executives say that misidentification costs the average healthcare facility $17.4 million per year in denied claims and potential lost revenue.

Without the ability for clinicians to correctly connect a patient with their medical record, medical errors have needlessly occurred and lives have been lost. These are situations that could have been entirely avoidable had patients been able to be accurately identified and matched with their records.

This is a problem that is so dire that one of our Nation's leading patient safety organizations, the ECRI Institute, named patient misidentification among the top 10 threats to patient safety.

There is no reason for that to occur, not today, not in this world, not with what we have available to us.

Passing the Foster-Kelly amendment and removing this outdated ban would help bring our healthcare system into the 21st century, improve patient safety, and save millions of dollars.

I would hope that every Member shares the same concerns that the gentleman and I have and that we make sure to look at what is available to us in the 21st century to make sure these types of mistakes don't happen. We have the ability to do it. Why hold back?

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the chairwoman of the Appropriations Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of Congressman FOSTER's amendment, a bipartisan amendment to allow for the creation of a unique health identifier.

We must do all we can to bring down the skyrocketing costs of healthcare. A universal and interoperable patient identifier could do so by reducing avoidable administrative errors.

Inaccurate patient information costs patients $2,000 per inpatient stay and $800 per ER visit, according to a 2018 survey by Black Book Market Research.

We could improve patient matching, reduce avoidable errors, and bring down costs if we stop tying the hands of the Department of Health and Human Services with regard to universal identifiers. As Pew Trusts reported in 2018, ''The ban has limited government actions to collaborate with the private sector on solutions.''

Let us reduce skyrocketing healthcare costs by reducing avoidable medical administrative errors. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I would like to again thank my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY), for cosponsoring this bipartisan amendment so that we can move our healthcare system into the 21st century to save money and, most importantly, to save lives.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 66, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1)''.

Page 66, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I would like to thank Congressman ANDY KIM for cosponsoring this amendment.

This simple amendment would add and remove $1 from the substance abuse treatment fund, which we intend as a signal that HHS should prioritize opioid treatment money where the science shows that it actually works, on medication-assisted treatment.

Unfortunately, addiction is an issue that we have become all too familiar with in our communities and across the country. It has claimed too many loved ones, shattered too many lives, and broken too many families.

It is a devastating reality that drug overdoses have surpassed motor vehicle accidents as the leading cause of injury-related deaths in the United States. In fact, more people die in a single year from overdoses than were killed during the entire Vietnam war.

This is a public crisis that affects people of every race, every income group, and every education level. These are mothers and fathers. They are friends and neighbors.

Honestly, when I was first elected to Congress, I was not prepared for the numbers and the types of stories that I heard from family members who have lost loved ones to substance abuse.

The urgency of this deadly epidemic requires us to work together and work smart as a community and a Nation to fight back. It requires that we use the best available science and spend our money where we know it does the most good.

We should implement evidence-based treatment options, and research has backed medication-assisted treatment. Studies have shown that medication-assisted treatment decreases opioid use, opioid overdose deaths, criminal activity, and infectious disease transmission.

These studies also show that medication-assisted treatment increases social functioning and retention in treatment. Patients treated with medication are more likely to remain in therapy compared to patients receiving treatment that did not include medication.

It is also important in the tragic case of pregnant women who are addicted to opioids. A 2012 study by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists found that the treatment of opioid-dependent pregnant women with buprenorphine improved outcomes for their babies and that medication-assisted treatment reduced withdrawal systems in newborns and decreased the length of hospital stays.

Medication-assisted treatment works, and it is what we should be funding.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

□ 1945

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

As noted in the report accompanying the underlying bill that we are considering, relapse following opioid detoxification is a contributing factor to the overdose crisis.

Medication-assisted treatment provides a whole-patient approach to the treatment of substance use disorders, especially opioids. In combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, FDA-approved medications are used to treat substance misuse to prevent relapse and to sustain recovery.

This amendment calls for the prioritization of funding for medication-assisted treatment at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. As part of our commitment to support people to enter into treatment, to be in sustained recovery, medication-assisted treatment is an effective option.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, the opioid epidemic has claimed too many lives and torn apart too many families for us to be using anything but the most effective treatments.

It is past time that we stop treating opioid addiction as a moral failing and start treating it like the treatable medical condition that it is.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to make sure that HHS prioritizes funding for medically assisted treatment.

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

Mr. KIM. Madam Chair, earlier this month, I held a town hall in Toms River, New Jersey, focused on the opioid and addiction crisis.

At this town hall, and nearly every day since I was sworn in to represent the Third District of New Jersey, I have heard heartbreaking stories from people in my community on how they've struggled with opioid addiction issues.

The bill we're debating today provides important funding to fight this epidemic.

This amendment directs that funding to prioritize funding for medication assisted treatment.

This treatment is proven to make a positive impact in the lives of those dealing with these issues and proven to save lives.

According to the CDC, more than 70,000 Americans died in 2017 due to drug overdoses. Reducing that number should be an absolute priority of this Congress and is the intent of this amendment.

I want to thank Congressman FOSTER for his leadership on this issue and urge support and passage.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 27, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1)''.

Page 27, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, my amendment highlights the need to think about our future workforce and how it will change because of technology, and to encourage the Bureau of Labor Statistics to accept a wider and more forward-looking range of inputs into its range of projections for the workforce of the future and that BLS should conduct the Contingent Worker and Alternative Work Arrangement Supplement to the Current Population Survey more frequently.

I co-chair the New Democrat Coalition's Future of Work Task Force with my colleagues Congresswoman LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER, Congressman CHRIS PAPPAS, and Congresswoman HALEY STEVENS, all of whom have cosponsored this amendment.

The Future of Work Task Force has held a series of forums to hear from experts on various areas that will require this body's attention in the coming years and decades.

Last Congress, we heard from historians, economists, and policy experts about how technological revolutions of the past have impacted social and political institutions, and the lessons from those experiences and from our current conditions that can help us prepare for the future.

We have also heard from labor and business leaders who are pioneering new ways to attract talent, to retain the services of skilled employees, and to develop skills for the increasingly rapidly changing economy.

It is nearly unanimous among our experts that the economy will change significantly and change faster, but it is less clear just how quickly the workforce will need to adapt.

For decades, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been doing excellent and invaluable work to track our labor trends, and its projections have proven very reliable and useful to businesses and to our educators in times of slower and relatively predictable technological development.

However, they are based on backward-looking historical data and historical trends, and some of the anticipated changes in technology, such as robotics, self-driving vehicles, and artificial intelligence could fundamentally change our economies in ways that we haven't seen before and are not preparing for.

So in its current form, the way that the Bureau calculates and estimates future development of the workforce may not be able to capture the dramatic changes that our future holds.

One panel convened by the task force suggested that it would be difficult or impossible to do projections in any single way to predict the future of the workforce, but with additional resources, the Bureau of Labor Statistics could model for a variety of scenarios of different rates of technological change in different sectors.

My amendment increases the BLS amount by a dollar and decreases it by a dollar, which we intend to signal that the BLS should submit to Congress an estimate of the resources it would need to make a range of forward-looking estimates, including consultation with those industries that are driving the rapid technological change and those industries that will be affected by that change to account for the increasing rate of technological job displacement.

Technological changes to the workforce are not new. The industrial revolution and the automation of agriculture transformed the way work was performed in our country, and significantly improved, on the whole, our standard of living over time, but the benefits have not been uniform and all communities and all job sectors have not benefited equally.

Past transformations have typically played out over generations so that our social and political institutions had ample time to respond, but today, the development and deployment of our technology is far more rapid, and Congress, business, and our educational system need the best possible data to evaluate policy proposals and to produce the workforce training needed for future employees, to develop educational curricula, and ensure that our economy works for everyone.

Like the industrial revolution, technological development presents the opportunity for greatly improved standards of living, but it will also bring challenges to our workforce.

Businesses, communities, and government must work together.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting ''yes'' on my amendment, to begin to establish a range of planning scenarios from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the future world that we will all inhabit.

Madam Chair, I thank my Future Work Task Force co-chairs, Congresswoman HALEY STEVENS, Congressman CHRIS PAPPAS and Congresswoman LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER, for cosponsoring this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 93, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, my amendment would increase the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority account by $1 million to support increased R&D for biosecurity.

As the only Ph.D. physicist in Congress, I feel a special responsibility to speak out on issues of national security, especially when they concern emerging technological threats that Congress may not be sufficiently aware of.

For more than 70 years, nuclear weapons have held center stage among the threats to our national security and global safety because of their capabilities to threaten the existence of all mankind.

However, the dangers posed by advanced biological threats are catching up fast.

For example, the ability of genome editing tools, such as CRISPR/Cas9, to delete, suppress, and amplify specific genes has been a long sought-after capability for treating monogenic disorders and other disorders.

However, this ability could also be abused for nefarious purposes, such as disrupting the normal function of particular biological systems or weaponizing synthetic versions of a virus.

This is a global issue that will require global solutions.

Unfortunately, the advances in this field are outpacing our ability to develop policies that will set international ethical and regulatory frameworks.

Diagnostic platforms that can rapidly detect and characterize bioagents will become increasingly critical to safeguarding human health.

If we are going to stay ahead of these technological threats, we need to be strategic about our investments.

As a leader in technology and innovation, the United States must act now to mitigate any dangers that these technologies might pose.

Madam Chair, the $1 million allocated by this amendment represents truly only a fraction of what will ultimately be needed, but I urge my colleagues to join me and vote ''yes'' on my amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment. The underlying bill that we are considering includes a $5 million increase to HHS' Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, BARDA.

This organization has the significant responsibility to help counter biological threats and other challenges to domestic and global health security and safety, while fostering scientific progress.

This amendment would provide an additional $1 million specifically for biosecurity research and development, further supporting efforts to accelerate the development of emerging technologies and products vital to our national security.

Research and development investments help our Nation to be prepared for a wide range of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats; pandemic influenza; and emerging infectious diseases.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this amendment.

Mr. FOSTER. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 24 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000) (reduced by $5,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment in support of vaccines and their medical effectiveness. Specifically, my amendment would direct $5 million to amplify a public health campaign to promote vaccine usage and combat hesitancy.

These funds would support the work of the National Vaccine Program within the Office of Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Policy, which provides a framework for pursuing the prevention of infectious diseases through immunizations.

It is the Nation's leading roadmap in articulating a comprehensive strategy to develop new and improved vaccines, enhance the vaccine safety system, and support communications to enhance vaccine decisionmaking.

Each year, vaccines are estimated to save 2 to 3 million lives worldwide. Due to effective vaccination campaigns, what were once referred to as the usual diseases of childhood are now considered vaccine-preventable diseases.

Unfortunately, vaccines are a victim of their own success. These monumental public health achievements have contributed to a false perception that disease threats are minimal, and that routine vaccination is no longer necessary.

This year alone, we have witnessed numerous outbreaks of measles across the country, a disease that was once considered eradicated in the United States.

Declining vaccination rates pose an imminent threat to public health. In fact, the World Health Organization has identified vaccine hesitancy as a top global health threat for 2019.

□ 2000

There is strong evidence to suggest that at least part of the source of this trend is the degree to which medically inaccurate information about vaccines surfaces on websites where many Americans get their information.

Repetition of information, even if false, can often be mistaken for accuracy, and exposure to antivaccine content via social media may negatively shape user attitudes towards vaccination.

The emergence of vaccine hesitancy as an increasingly common theme in healthcare settings demands attention, and it is imperative for public health officials to take a necessary and critical step to flip the script from vaccine hesitancy to vaccine confidence to protect and bolster the public health.

The scientific and medical communities are in overwhelming consensus that vaccines are both effective and safe. There is no evidence to suggest that vaccines cause life-threatening or disabling diseases, and the dissemination of unfounded or debunked theories about the dangers of vaccination pose a great risk to the public health.

Support for the national vaccine program and coordinating a national public health campaign to fight vaccine misinformation is imperative. It is essential, now more than ever, that we fund vaccine communication research to strengthen the evidence base for what works in fighting vaccine hesitance, combating misinformation, and encouraging responsible vaccine decisionmaking.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the chairwoman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment. As noted in the report accompanying the underlying bill that we are considering, the current measles outbreak that has cases confirmed in 28 States, including in my State of Connecticut and in my colleague's State of California, highlights the importance of immunizations.

Vaccines are one of the greatest success stories in public health. They are the most effective way to protect the public from highly infectious and potentially deadly diseases.

This amendment highlights efforts conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services to understand the reasons that people do not vaccinate themselves and their children, as well as to combat misinformation about vaccines. What we need is, through research, to dispel that misinformation which is, in fact, today, right now, putting the lives of our children and families at risk.

Vaccines are safe; they are effective; and I urge my colleagues to support this lifesaving amendment.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Chair, I thank the chair for her support.

This amendment sends a clear message to the American people that Congress recognizes the importance of vaccination and immunization in the

United States and urges individuals to follow the advice of their doctors in favor of timely vaccinations for themselves and their children.

Madam Chair, I again ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 25 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 66, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

Page 68, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MCKINLEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this bipartisan amendment to H.R. 2740.

Last fall, President Trump signed into law the comprehensive opioid package. Included in that package was the POWER Act, which provides competitive grants to hospitals in high-overdose or rural areas. Sadly, Congress has not yet funded that program.

The grants included in the POWER Act will help provide emergency rooms the resources they need to offer overdose patients not only short-term care, but the long-term treatment that is proven to help prevent repeat overdoses.

This bipartisan amendment, introduced with my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE), would fund the grant program with the $10 million Congress has already previously authorized.

Madam Chairman, if we believe this is a good program and we voted to authorize it, then let's vote for this amendment and fund it.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. TITUS). Without objection, the gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this, in fact, bipartisan amendment.

Drug overdose deaths continue to increase in the United States. Nearly 70 percent of these deaths involve an opioid. It is staggering that, on average, 130 Americans die every day from an opioid overdose.

This amendment provides $10 million for a new program at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, SAMHSA, to develop best practices for emergency treatment and the coordination and continuation of care for overdose patients.

By providing overdose reversal medications, we can save lives. By providing overdose reversal medication, we can, I will repeat it, save lives.

We have no higher calling in this institution than to save lives. Those who have experienced a nonfatal drug overdose can benefit from evidence-based, long-term treatment to prevent relapse and future overdoses.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Chairman, again, let's do something novel here. Let's do what we say we were going to do. Let's fund this program. I ask for support for this bipartisan amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MCKINLEY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. BUTTERFIELD

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 26 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 81, line 3, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Chair, I know it has been a long evening and we have several hours in front of us, so I will try to be brief.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to provide funding for the expansion of the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being to include data collection on the child victims of parental substance abuse, especially those of the opioid epidemic.

As this epidemic continues, Madam Chair, the child welfare system across the country is being overwhelmed. That is the report that we are getting. They are just absolutely being overwhelmed.

In my home State of North Carolina, foster care placements have been on the rise. In 2016, over 5,600 children were placed in foster care, and in 38 percent of infant placements, parental substance abuse was a factor. As my colleagues unfortunately know, similar increases have occurred all across the country.

The NSCAW is the only national survey that provides longitudinal data on children who have been involved in State child protective services programs. It helps examine the current characteristics and needs of children and families involved with child protective services and helps to examine efforts to improve child and family well-being. However, it does not gather detailed information about the unique service needs of child victims of the opioid epidemic, their parents, their caregivers, or their child welfare professionals.

This amendment will help fill this information gap by providing funding to expand data collection for those child victims of parental substance abuse, positioning the NSCAW to be the source for critical information on the impacts and the needs of child victims of the opioid epidemic.

My amendment will fill the holes that currently exist in our data collection for these children and enable us to fully understand the critical service needs of these children. This data will empower caseworkers and child welfare agency administrators to provide the best services and supports for these children and their families.

Our communities are suffering. All of my colleagues know that. Our communities are suffering from substance abuse and the opioid crisis, especially children, who are the most vulnerable in these communities. We must have the necessary information needed to better understand the full impact these children and their families are experiencing in order to provide for their needs. I think all of us on both sides of the aisle, hopefully, can agree on this.

I want to thank the chair of the subcommittee for her friendship and her support for this, and I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the chairwoman of the subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I rise to support the gentleman's amendment.

There is no doubt that the child welfare system is overwhelmed by the

opioid epidemic. This additional funding would build upon existing data efforts and provide child welfare caseworkers with evidence-based data that can better inform how children are cared for if they are in the system because of parental substance abuse.

Think about the tragedy of these youngsters. Please, let us not let these children fall through the cracks such that we don't provide them with the kinds of services that they need.

Madam Chair, we have both sides of the aisle recognizing the ongoing opioid crisis, and I think this effort to help these innocent bystanders to the crisis is an important one. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for her passion and her leadership and her support for this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina will be postponed.

□ 2015

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF OHIO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 27 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 68, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Madam Chair, my amendment would address the ongoing opioid crisis by funding the Regional Centers of Excellence in Substance Use Disorder Education, which was authorized last year as a part of H.R. 6. This program aims to increase the amount of education that health professional students receive on substance use disorder, pain management, and addiction.

While health professional students are eager to address addiction and the opioid epidemic, only a handful of medical schools have robust curriculums on the diagnosis and treatment of substance use disorders. By recognizing institutions that have put a focus on these areas and sharing their strategies publicly, we hope to ensure that the next generation of health professionals are fully prepared to address the opioid epidemic and other forms of addiction.

Healthcare providers are in a unique position to recognize a patient suffering from addiction, and it is important that their training fully prepares them to take on this important and potentially lifesaving role.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this bipartisan amendment.

This amendment calls for funding of a new program at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. In fact, it would establish its Regional Centers of Excellence in Substance Use Disorder Education.

In 2017, approximately 19 million adults had a substance use disorder. This program would improve the training of health professionals in substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery so that more people can get treatment and we can reduce the number of those who do need treatment. Part of this is to be able to educate and train folks to be able to deal with the scale and the scope of this public health emergency, which is what I call it, across the Nation.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Madam Chair, I thank my colleague for supporting the amendment. I, too, urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I thank Representative TONKO for working with me on this program in the Energy and Commerce Committee and on this particular amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 28 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 51, line 11, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $500,000)''.

Page 55, line 20, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000)''.

Page 55, line 21, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, my amendment relates to the Centers for Disease Control, establishing a national standard for investigating childhood deaths from sudden infant death syndrome.

The death of a child, Madam Chair, is always a tragedy, but the unexplained nature of some of these deaths only makes it harder for grieving families, as well as public health officials and policymakers who are working to prevent them.

I have had the heartrending experience of walking into the home of parents who are grieving. That grief doesn't just begin when their infant dies, but goes on for a lifetime, wondering: Was it my fault? Could I have done something? Am I a bad parent?

My amendment would help us better understand why thousands of infants between the age of birth and 1, and hundreds of children between the ages of 1 and 4, are still dying unexpectedly in our country. These deaths include those from sudden infant death syndrome.

Scarlett Lillian Pauley was one of those children, Madam Chair. Scarlett loved her pets, including her dog, Stitch, who she called ''Sitch,'' and her cat, Colby, who she called ''Max'' or ''Maps.''

Scarlett loved to smile. She loved books. Her favorite book was ''Barnyard Dance'' by Sandra Boynton, which her mom read to her right before she put her to sleep on January 7, 2017. A few hours later, her mama went to check on her and Scarlett was not breathing in her crib. After being taken to the hospital, this beautiful 16-month-old baby was declared dead on January 8, 2017.

That is just one story. In 2017, there were 3,600 infants who died suddenly and unexpectedly, according to CDC data, including 1,400 from SIDS.

Right now, without a national standard for how to investigate these deaths, different States and different municipalities collect inconsistent and often incomplete data on these unexplained sudden deaths. That hinders the ability to find answers.

I am so pleased that Chairwoman DELAURO has included funding in the base bill for the CDC to increase efforts to better train those who carry out stronger death investigations and improve data collection.

Madam Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wisconsin has 2 minutes remaining.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I thank the ranking member, Mr. COLE, who is a leading cosponsor of my stand-alone legislation to help families that see their children and infants die suddenly get some resolution.

This is an example of smart investments in our healthcare sprinkled throughout this bill.

Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

I would note, as my colleague, Congresswoman MOORE, noted, the underlying bill under consideration today includes $2 million for a new dedicated effort on sudden unexpected infant death and sudden unexplained death in childhood at the CDC. Despite the decline in the rate of sudden unexpected infant death in the past two decades, significant racial and ethnic differences continue. CDC is working to better understand the circumstances that may increase risks, so that public awareness and provider education can be improved to reduce these risks.

I strongly support the Congresswoman's efforts to prevent these tragic deaths of very young children and the profound suffering of their families.

I just say to my colleagues, those who are here and who are not here, think about the power of the institution that we serve in and what it can do in so many of these areas to profoundly change people's lives, to save people's lives, and to give people comfort to know that we have not forgotten them, and that while they have experienced a tragedy, we will work to see that others will not have to face a tragedy and saving the lives of children.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this amendment.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 29 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 52, line 16, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,500,000)''.

Page 71, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,500,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, this amendment would provide $4.5 million in additional funding for the CDC's Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliances, also known as DELTA, program to reach the level that the domestic violence advocates have made clear that they need to adequately support this effort.

The DELTA program is dedicated to the prevention of domestic violence. While most Federal programs provide victim services, or hold perpetrators accountable, and train healthcare providers and others to spot or respond to domestic violence, the DELTA program works directly with over 50 communities nationwide to prevent first-time victims and to prevent first-time perpetrators of domestic violence.

With one in three women and one in four men experiencing intimate partner violence in their lifetimes, we need this funding now more than ever.

This program works with stakeholders, activists, and mentors to teach youth about sexual assault and teen dating violence while promoting healthy relationships.

This investment was important in my home State of Wisconsin, where the DELTA program created meaningful initiatives among our Tribal communities, like the Oneida's Wise Women Gathering Place and Milwaukee's own Diverse & Resilient organization that worked with LGBTQ youth on safe relationships.

Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), chairwoman of the subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

Intimate partner violence is a serious, preventable public health problem that affects millions of Americans. This amendment would increase funding for CDC's efforts to work in communities to implement proven prevention strategies, including programs that mobilize boys and men to be allies in sexual violence prevention, and coalitions with local governments, community partners, and police to increase safe spaces in neighborhood parks.

The negative consequences associated with intimate partner violence underscore the importance of stopping it before it occurs. I commend the amendment sponsors for raising attention to this important program.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this amendment.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin will be postponed.

□ 2030

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 30 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I rise to offer an amendment to add funding to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 66, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

Page 66, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, this amendment to add funding to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration would support the distribution of fentanyl test strips by our State and local public health partners.

Unintentional drug overdose deaths have climbed to record high levels, claiming around 70,000 lives in the United States in 2017. One of the drivers is fentanyl, a powerful synthetic opioid that is significantly more potent than heroin. Because fentanyl is so cheap and strong, dealers have an incentive to use it to cut drugs such as heroin and cocaine.

In New York City in 2017—just to name one locality, but the story is the same in many other places—fentanyl was involved in 57 percent of all the drug overdose deaths. Between 2000 and 2012, that rate was only 2 percent, but in 2017 it was much higher.

This crisis, a public health epidemic and emergency, means that we need to bring more tools to the fight. While some agencies, like the NIH, have noted the need to consider all evidence-based programs that can help address the damage being caused in our communities by opioids, others, like SAMHSA, have clearly not, which is troubling.

In April, the NIH awarded a grant to the University of Kentucky that aimed at reducing opioid overdose deaths by 40 percent in 16 counties using evidence-based solutions. One of the evidence-based solutions that could be pursued would be using these funds in overdose prevention efforts, such as naloxone distribution and fentanyl test strip distribution.

Unfortunately, it appears that SAMHSA has taken the opposite

stance and has warned its grantees against funding such efforts. This is perplexing, Madam Chair, since it receives hundreds of millions of dollars from this Congress to address the opioid crisis, including overdoses.

What is a fentanyl strip? Fentanyl strips are used to detect the presence of fentanyl in drugs. While there are other ways to detect the presence of fentanyl in drugs, testing strips are more sensitive and significantly less expensive than other methods.

Madam Chair, studies have found this approach works to positively influence behavior. Recent studies have found that using these strips can be helpful to reduce fentanyl overdose risks, including leading some individuals to discard their drug supply or taking some other action to reduce harm to themselves.

In one study, those who saw the positive results were five times more likely to change the way they used the drug in an effort to avoid overdosing, and so people want to make moral judgments about it.

Sure, we need to provide rehabilitation services to people, Madam Chair, but it is impossible to rehab someone who is dead.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time, and I withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 31 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MS. MATSUI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 87, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Chair, I am pleased to join my colleagues today in supporting critical investments made by this bill. I rise today in support of my amendment, which will provide additional assistance for innovative programs that will help young people with developmental disabilities in obtaining and sustaining long-term employment.

Madam Chair, 1 in 68 children are diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder. More than 50,000 individuals with autism turn 18 every year, and 500,000 will age out of school systems in the next 10 years.

A significant number of young adults with autism spectrum disorder remain unemployed and unenrolled in higher education in the 2 years after high school. Young adults on the autism spectrum often do not have access to an educational environment that can assist them in developing practical life skills, increase social capacity, and transition to work and independence.

This amendment is a critical first step towards remedying that. Specifically, it will help support and promote innovative educational programs and focus on preparing students for entry into the workforce or pursuing higher education.

The support offered through these initiative programs helps young adults find and maintain employment. In turn, this is a critical step towards independence, an opportunity to be more productive and to fully participate in all facets of community life.

My amendment will support young adults with developmental disabilities access care and education necessary to find jobs by focusing on inclusion and integration.

It is critically important that all children and young adults, particularly those who are challenged with autism, have the opportunity to fully participate in our communities and society. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), my dear friend and subcommittee chair.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Chair, I rise to support the Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance program, which is why this bill rejects the administration's proposal to virtually eliminate funding for it—why?—and instead provides a $1 million increase over the fiscal year 2019 level.

These grants fund innovative projects that create opportunities for those with developmental disabilities. They promote quality of opportunity and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of community life, which benefits our society as a whole.

I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI), my friend, for highlighting this particular grant initiative for schools that serve young adults on the autism spectrum by helping them develop practical life skills that will help them transition to work and independence.

We need innovative programs like this one that create and enhance opportunities for individuals with developmental disabilities to contribute to, to participate in, to feel their value, to know that we recognize their value and give them respect and independence and self-confidence in who they are. This means that they can participate in all facets of community life.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Chair, I add to this, too, if I may, the program supported by this amendment offers opportunities for young adults with intellectual disabilities to be placed in paid jobs, internships, or volunteer positions. Often, the individuals who participate are extremely passionate and capable about a work opportunity but simply need a little help along the way.

I think we can all agree that learning opportunities to better train and encourage these young adults to seek and maintain long-term work is a goal we all support. These problem-solving abilities and confidence gained in the right environment can have a lasting, long-term impact on those with autism.

Madam Chair, I feel that this is something that will really help the individuals whom I have met along the way, and I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. BARR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 33 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. BARR. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 66, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

Page 68, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. BARR. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment to increase funding for the Building Communities of Recovery program.

We all know that the opioid epidemic is a major health crisis that has impacted every community and every congressional district. My home State of Kentucky suffers from the fifth highest overdose mortality rate in the country, and we learned from the CDC that last year 72,000 of our fellow citizens died of an opioid overdose. This is a national crisis.

Last fall, Congress passed a historic package of legislation to address the opioid epidemic to research treatment and prevention. The SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act builds upon past resources authorized and

funded by Congress, including the 21st Century Cures Act and the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act.

Additionally, Congress has appropriated $4 billion, the largest Federal investment to date, to address the opioid epidemic, but there is more work to be done. We cannot continue to focus our Federal efforts on prevention and treatment without looking toward long-term recovery through housing, job placement, financial literacy, and life skills.

Not all recovery is the same. Everyone has a different recovery journey, and we must not prioritize one pathway to recovery over another. If there is one thing I have learned talking to folks who are struggling through an addiction recovery is that what works for one individual may not work for another.

I have heard from my constituents of the need for funding to be made available for programs that provide alternatives to medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder. Obviously, medication-assisted treatment is considered evidence-based and the gold standard in many cases for helping people to recovery, but there are alternatives, and some individuals need a different course.

Currently, the Building Communities of Recovery program is one of the only sources of funding for nonmedication for opioid-use disorder.

□ 2045

According to SAMHSA, non-MAT programs are ineligible for the State Opioid Response Grants which constitute the majority of opioid funding.

My office has been told time and time again that the reason they cannot receive funding is because they do not offer medication-assisted treatment.

I would like to emphasize that I am not critical of medication-assisted treatment programs, but I do believe that non-narcotic alternatives to recovery complement medication-assisted treatment for certain individuals.

As we continue to combat this crisis, we must make critical, nonmedication resources for recovery available to those who need them. Treatment programs that choose to offer non-MAT recovery options are doing incredible work despite their inability to access most Federal grant programs that we enacted last year.

I would like to highlight the story of Zachary Thomas, my constituent, and a prime example of someone who successfully worked through addiction to recovery. At the age of 18, Zach dropped out of Mercer County Senior High School just 4 months before graduation. He was hooked on methamphetamines, heroin, and alcohol and was homeless.

At age 19, Zach was in the Boyle County Detention Center on drug charges. Upon recommendation of the county attorney, Zach was sent to the Shepherd's House, a recovery residence in Lexington, Kentucky, that provides transitional residential treatment for men 18 years and older.

Shepherd's House has been providing treatment for clients who suffer from drug and alcohol issues for the past 30 years. It offers structured programs that promote personal responsibility and accountability for those seeking sustained abstinence from mood and mind-altering substances.

Zach now works at DV8 Kitchen, a Lexington restaurant owned by Rob and Diane Perez that has a practice of hiring employees in recovery from drug and alcohol addictions.

Zach's success is just one example of the great work of the people at the Shepherd's House and the great work that these nonmedication-assisted treatment recovery programs are doing to combat this crisis.

The Shepherd's House's desire is to live in the solution of recovery, to make a positive economic impact on the communities we serve, and to one day put a small dent in the national crisis that we know as addiction.

Another example I would like to highlight is my good friend, Jenell Brewer, in Powell County, Kentucky, the SPARK program. It is an advocacy center that helps families navigate addiction, educates them on addiction, and connects them with recovery resources in the State. At a time when many families don't know what to do, SPARK offers a personal approach and an outlet for those coping with this crisis.

But these great organizations, SPARK and the Shepherd's House, are not eligible for many of the Federal grant programs that we have funded. And so this amendment would simply provide increased funding for that program, the Building Communities of Recovery program that would provide funding for these alternatives that are desperately needed.

I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment. I appreciate my colleague offering this amendment. I am a strong supporter of recovery support services, and I recognize their essential role in the recovery of individuals with substance use disorders.

In my district in Connecticut, I have met with my own constituents who credit their recoveries and often their lives to recovery coaches.

I met with constituents who were substance-use abusers, but also with the providers, and they all said to me very specifically that one of the difficulties is that someone can get treatment, and then they go back out onto the street, but they have no one to be in touch with as a support system in order to be able to continue on a road to recovery. They slip back, and they are then once again on the street.

What you are talking about is increasing the funding for building communities of recovery so that people don't feel that they are alone and that there is nowhere to go, but to take up an unhealthy lifestyle once again.

This bill will expand access to critical and lifesaving services, including recovery support from drug or alcohol addiction, primary care, housing services, and employment services. Maybe we could put together some number, a 211 number, that a person can call, and they can be referred on employment, and housing, and the kinds of services that people need when they find themselves in this situation.

So I commend my colleague on this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BARR. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. CLEAVER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 34 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 64, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $6,500,000)''.

Page 68, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $6,500,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, I am thankful for the opportunity to speak today on my amendment.

In recognition of the escalating severity of youth suicide rates in the United States and also in my congressional district, I propose a funding increase of $6.5 million for the Garrett Lee Smith Campus Suicide Prevention grant to be used for youth suicide awareness and prevention with a corresponding reduction from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and this includes training school personnel and high school students on the signs of suicide.

Suicide is the second leading cause of death in America for young people between the ages of 15 and 19. Missouri

statistics surpassed that of our Nation's average on almost every account, from every age group to race and ethnicity.

The 2018 Missouri High School Principal of the Year, Jeff Meisenheimer, came to my office recently. His chief concern was that our youth today are in distress; that suicide rates are rising; and school personnel need resources to help these vulnerable students.

Two years ago in his school, Lee's Summit North High School, which is located in my district, a hardworking, young woman with a contagious smile named Gemesha Thomas died by suicide in the school. She actually went in the girl's restroom and shot herself.

My grandson was at the school at the time, and they evacuated the school. I was actually speaking with him by phone from here. He was outside trying to figure out what was going on.

This is a tragedy. There is no other word for it, but we have got to do all we can to try to help prevent this. Disturbingly, this situation is becoming more and more common and we have to do something about it.

These tragedies do not exist in a vacuum. According to the Jason Foundation, four out of five teens who attempt suicide give clear warning signs.

Madam Chair, I want to applaud the committee's commitment on this issue and the increase in funding for youth suicide prevention in this bill. However, we must do more. This is why I propose an increase in funding for the Garrett Lee Smith Campus Suicide Prevention grant program because it puts resources in the hands of those who are on the front lines of training for our future.

Let's do everything within our power to reduce death by suicide and give our future leaders a fighting chance.

I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment. Suicide is devastating communities across our country as evidenced by more than 47,000 deaths in 2017. It makes me proud that what we put together in the underlying bill that we consider tonight includes $20 million of new funding for suicide prevention efforts at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

This amendment would increase funding for efforts to prevent suicide among our youth at the places that many of them can be found: colleges and universities, and youth-serving organizations. Through training and activities aimed at identifying youth at risk for suicide, screenings and the connection to appropriate services are preventing suicide and suicide attempts.

We shouldn't be dealing with this after the fact. But what we ought to be doing is trying to provide the kinds of counseling and have people who are trained to recognize the telltale signs of a youngster who is in difficulty and who needs help.

As the underlying bill that we consider shows, we strongly support suicide prevention efforts, and I commend the gentleman for offering this amendment. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri will be postponed.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 35 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MS. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 36 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the rule entitled ''Short-Term, Limited Duration Insurance'' published by the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Health and Human Services in the Federal Register on August 3, 2018 (83 Fed. Reg. 38212).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Chairwoman, my amendment is an important one for American families who are grappling with healthcare costs.

My amendment is an important one for the over 130 million Americans who have a preexisting health condition like cancer, diabetes, heart disease, asthma, or Alzheimer's.

My amendment takes aim at a proposed rule by the Trump administration that encourages insurance companies to issue junk insurance plans.

Everyone calls them junk insurance plans because they often don't cover vital health services. They may not cover a trip to the hospital or the emergency room. They may not cover prescription drugs. They may not cover mental health services that you need.

They are often marketed as a good deal, but they don't show a person the fine print that they may cap benefits. What they do is they allow discrimination against our neighbors who have a preexisting health condition.

This is not in question because in committee, I asked the HHS Secretary Azar point blank, I said: ''These short-term, limited-duration plans known as junk plans, they allow insurance companies to discriminate against you if you have a preexisting health condition; right, Mr. Secretary?''

He said: ''Yes.''

The law of the land after we passed the Affordable Care Act says that no longer are we going to allow insurance companies to discriminate against our neighbors who have preexisting health conditions. So how can the Trump administration be moving forward?

Well, they are moving forward with a proposed rule that would allow these plans to operate for 1 year, 2 years, or 3 years. That is not a short-term, limited-duration plan. These are junk.

Just over a month ago, Democrats here in the House stood up for our neighbors back home and passed a bill, H.R. 1010, that would halt the Trump administration's dangerous expansion of junk health plans that weaken the protection for Americans who have a preexisting condition.

□ 2100

Today, we are building on H.R. 1010 by offering this amendment with my colleagues, Representatives UNDERWOOD, BARRAGAN, DESAULNIER, SPANBERGER, MOORE, and SLOTKIN, to prohibit any funds from being used to implement, administer, or enforce the administration's expansion of junk plans. We are going to safeguard families from Republican attempts to push them into junk insurance plans that don't cover the essential healthcare services that they need.

The mandate from our neighbors back home is clear. They value affordable healthcare and the bedrock protection of the Affordable Care Act that prohibits discrimination based upon a preexisting health condition.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WOMACK. I claim the time in opposition to the gentlewoman's amendment, Madam Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the gentlewoman's amendment, and count me as one who stands in support of the Trump administration's proposals for short-term, limited duration health plans and association health insurance plans.

With all due respect to my friend on the other side of the aisle, this has everything to do with giving our citizens options. These plans serve as an affordable alternative to ObamaCare health insurance plans, particularly for individuals and families not eligible for ObamaCare tax subsidies.

I have heard from countless small businesses in my district that say they

can't afford health insurance for their employees. These alternative plans, Madam Chair, can and often do have lower premiums and deductibles and provide access to the same healthcare providers as some of the ObamaCare plans.

I believe that this amendment needs to be defeated, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Chair, instead of ripping affordable coverage away, my Republican colleagues and the administration should be working with the Democrats to lower healthcare costs for American families and protect coverage for preexisting conditions. One way that we can do that is by supporting this amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), who is a healthcare champion.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of Congresswoman CASTOR's amendment that, in fact, blocks the Trump administration's rule to promote junk health insurance plans. Plain and simple, that is what they are.

This is just another attempt by the administration to sabotage the Affordable Care Act. Their policies have increased the costs of healthcare. The level of uninsured in this Nation has gone up, and they want to bring us back to a time when those folks with a preexisting condition could no longer get healthcare coverage.

There are some who say that today, for the first time in their lives, they have gotten that coverage, and otherwise, they would have died. Maybe that doesn't cut it with some folks here.

Short-term plans do not have to cover the ACA's essential health benefits. They frequently do not include maternity services, prescription drugs, mental healthcare, or substance use disorder treatment. Short-term plans can deny coverage to or charge higher prices for people with preexisting conditions.

As I said a moment ago, remember those days when even being a woman was a preexisting condition. If a child had asthma, Madam Chair, it was a preexisting condition, and they couldn't get any help.

They often will not cover medical services associated with preexisting conditions. We reiterate: They are junk plans.

Every American deserves affordable, high-quality health coverage, which is why we need to block these junk plans that provide the opposite.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Chair, I will finish by saying that all through this healthcare debate that we have had over the last 10 years—and I have been here 8½ years of that—it has all been about access to healthcare. This gentlewoman's amendment, Madam Chair, limits access to healthcare.

Either they want more access to healthcare or they don't. I think if my colleagues pass this amendment, Madam Chair, they are limiting access to healthcare. It is for that reason that I believe we should defeat the amendment.

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

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. HILL OF ARKANSAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 37 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike page 72, line 17, and all that follows through page 73, line 23.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to the Labor-Health and Human Services appropriations package, which strikes all guidance related to the obligation of funds for the Affordable Care Act's navigator program. By passing this amendment, we can prevent further wasteful spending on this failed and very inefficient program.

For plan year 2017, navigators received a total of $62.5 million in grants and enrolled 81,000 individuals. Each of these enrollments cost taxpayers $767. Further, those 81,000 individuals accounted for less than 1 percent of all the enrollment in ACA plans for that year.

Arkansas does not use the Federal marketplace, but I think it is worth noting that according to CMS, only 2.3 percent of the people in my district purchased their healthcare on the exchange in 2017. Nationwide, less than 4 percent of the population bought Affordable Care Act plans. With a little bit of math, we come to the conclusion that we are spending $62.5 million to enroll less than three-tenths of 1 percent of the population.

The administration wisely decided that this money could be better spent elsewhere and cut funding for the program to a more reasonable level of $10 million. Yet for some reason, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would like to force the administration to spend $100 million on this, in my view, wasteful and ineffective program.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition, and I strongly oppose my colleague's amendment that would strike $100 million from CMS program management. This is funding that has been designated to support the Affordable Care Act navigator program as well as outreach, enrollment, and advertising during the ACA open enrollment period, just further attempts to sabotage the act.

Because of the Affordable Care Act, more than 20 million people gained health insurance, many for the first time in their lives. The uninsured rate declined from a high of 18 percent before the Affordable Care Act to a low of less than 11 percent. For families, it meant that insurance companies could no longer discriminate against people because of their medical history and being a woman was no longer a preexisting condition.

The ACA was not perfect, but it was a significant achievement. Unfortunately, the Trump administration has tried to sabotage the Affordable Care Act since the day the President took office. It was not successful, I might add, at least legislatively not successful. But they have come around to the appropriations process to continue the sabotage.

HHS shortened open enrollment, cut the annual budget for outreach and advertising by 90 percent, and cut funding by 80 percent for ACA navigators.

Who are the navigators? They are the people who provide in-person assistance to a consumer who may need help in finding a health plan.

We held a hearing in February to highlight the administration's efforts to undermine the Affordable Care Act. One of our expert witnesses estimated that HHS' cuts to outreach, advertising, and enrollment activities resulted in more than 1 million fewer enrollments in 2017 and a similar shortfall in 2018.

The Labor, HHS, Education appropriations bill sends a clear message to the administration: Stop undermining healthcare for millions of Americans. Members of Congress have healthcare. They shouldn't be undermining other Americans' healthcare. Stop allowing insurance companies to discriminate again with junk insurance plans. Stop attacking the mechanisms that we put in place to hold down costs for American families.

Our bill specifically designates $100 million from ACA user fees to support ACA navigators as well as outreach,

enrollment, and advertising during the ACA open enrollment period. These funds will help millions of American families navigate the complicated maze of health insurance to find a health plan that works for them. It strengthens the Affordable Care Act individual market by bringing healthier individuals into the risk pool, thereby reducing premiums for everyone.

The gentleman's amendment seeks to eliminate those funds, which will make it harder for Americans to enroll in high-quality health insurance.

Madam Chair, I strongly oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, well, we are all interested in having affordable healthcare, and that is why we have more market-based healthcare. If we open up this market and reduce constraints, then we will get more affordable policies.

I would submit to the Chair tonight that the reason people don't accept these policies is not due to a lack of advertising, Madam Chair, but due to the expense, complexity, and unaffordability of these plans.

In this regard, Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE). My good friend is the ranking member on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my good friend from Arkansas' amendment.

This bill contains a line item directing $100 million be spent on the ACA navigator program. Unless I am mistaken, just last month, House Democrats decided it was more important to play politics than consider legitimate, bipartisan proposals to address the constantly increasing healthcare costs.

Madam Chair, in Tennessee, since the ACA went into effect, our premiums have gone up in the ACA silo 174 percent. We remember long ago the claim that the ACA would eliminate constantly increasing healthcare costs and included $100 million for the navigator program in that bill.

How many times will we go through this exercise before my colleagues on the other side of the aisle realize this program just doesn't work?

I have never heard of a government program in the history of the country that suddenly started to work without making any changes by simply throwing $100 million at it. Madam Chair, we can't do the same thing over and over again and expect a different outcome.

In plan year 2017, the navigators received $62.5 million and enrolled 81,426 people. With just over 8 million enrollees for 2019, I am not sure how in the world it makes sense to spend $768 per enrollee to sign them up. Now House Democrats want to nearly double that money for a program that has been shown to be ineffective in its sole function, just to enroll people in the ACA.

With ObamaCare enrollment nearly 20 million people below the original CBO estimate this year—and over 3 million more people gaining private, employer-sponsored coverage over the last 2 years because of the strong economy and job market—we should be using this money for programs that actually work.

I support this amendment that eliminates this line-item funding mandate because I offered a similar amendment that Democratic leadership decided was not in order. It would have moved the money from the navigator program to the substance abuse treatment fund, allowing additional grants to treat those suffering from substance abuse disorders, which actually would save lives.

Madam Chair, let's stop wasting time and money on programs that don't work and support those that do. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, let me just repeat a statistic. Because of the Affordable Care Act, more than 20 million people gained health insurance, many for the first time in their lives, and the uninsured rate declined from a high of 18 percent before the Affordable Care Act to a low of less than 11 percent.

Now, keep in mind, from the outset of the Trump administration, the effort was to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act. I don't know the umpteen times that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle tried to repeal the Affordable Care Act.

□ 2115

They could never find a way to replace it. Ultimately, they failed legislatively to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act.

So, what have they done subsequently? They move through the appropriations bills, and they cut back. They work to do away with the cost-sharing subsidies for the insurance companies, which drives the cost up.

They say ''no'' to the navigators to help people go through the system and understand insurance. I will bet everyone in this institution has somebody who explains an insurance policy to them.

So, therefore, I will just finish this and say: Let's defeat this amendment because it is just one more attempt to sabotage the Affordable Care Act.

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

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arkansas has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, let me simply say that, simply put, at $768 per enrollee, the navigator program is a waste of taxpayer resources.

With ever-shrinking budget pressure, we are better off spending this money on NIH research or doing something that will help long-term health, as my friend Dr. ROE is interested in: drug abuse, mental health attention. Those are the issues that are facing this country and a better use of this money.

Madam Chair, I urge a ''yes'' vote on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. HILL OF ARKANSAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 38 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 5, line 9, strike ''only''.
Page 7, line 5, strike ''only''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I would like to return to the topic today of apprenticeships that are so important to our workforce across this country.

My amendment would strip a portion of the bill that would spend hundreds of millions of dollars to only support Department of Labor-registered apprenticeship programs, a stipulation that has not been in place in previous bills regarding apprenticeship grant funding.

So, let me be clear. I support Department of Labor-registered apprenticeship programs. I am not here to speak ill of those programs because they do a good job of equipping workers across this country with the skills they need to be successful.

But I am here because I have a problem with the Congress telling the American public that the only way to fill the skills gap and create opportunities is through government-defined apprenticeship programs.

Right now, our economy is facing an enormous skilled workforce shortage. According to the Department of Labor, there are 7.4 million job vacancies, and, with our continued economic prosperity, that number will only grow.

I speak with businesses in my district on a regular basis, in all sectors. Many would like to expand, create new jobs; but a consistent message, Madam Chair, is they are not able to because

they cannot find workers with the necessary skills.

It is an unfortunate fact that the registered apprenticeship programs come up short of adequately skilling our entire workforce. For example, in the construction industry, which uses more registered apprenticeship programs than any other industry, only 26,000 people graduated from a registered apprenticeship program in 2018.

Currently, the construction industry employs nearly 7.5 million people, which means that less than 1 percent of the workers in that industry went through a registered apprenticeship program.

Economic estimates have the number of current job openings in construction at 444,000 in total. So, if we were to rely only on registered apprenticeship programs, it would take 17 years to fill those openings, Madam Chair.

That is why this amendment is so important: to offer flexibility and to let other industry-related apprenticeship programs also get grant funding.

We are not denying registered apprenticeship grant funding. We are just simply saying that nonindustry-registered grant funding should be effective. They are safe, efficient, and result in stackable and portable credentials.

Madam Chair, I would like to call on my friend from Kentucky, ANDY BARR, a member of the House Financial Services Committee, a man who chairs the Republican Study Committee's American Worker Task Force, and ask him for his views.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR).

Mr. BARR. Madam Chair, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Arkansas, for his leadership on this very important issue, providing employers with flexibility.

Yes, we want to support Department of Labor-registered apprenticeships, but we need employers to be able to fill these job openings with skilled workers using apprenticeships that are actually tailored for the jobs that are available.

When I visit the employers in central and eastern Kentucky, they all tell me the same story: Because of tax cuts and deregulation, the economy is booming, they are creating jobs, but they can't find workers.

There is a labor supply shortage in this country, and we need more skills. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that labor force participation among prime-age men has dropped from 86 percent in 1950 to a rate currently of 71.5 percent.

We have got to get that labor participation rate up, and, because of that, we need skills. That is why I am proud, as chairman of the Republican Study Committee's American Worker Task Force, to support the Hill amendment, which would allow Federal grant funds to be used for apprenticeship programs that are not just DOL-registered.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I yield the gentleman an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. BARR. Madam Chair, not just DOL-registered programs, but also apprenticeship programs tailored by the employers for those particular jobs.

So, while the economy does need to utilize these DOL-registered apprenticeship programs, a one-size-fits-all solution is not the answer. Many employers need specific, tailored apprenticeship programs, and I urge support for the gentleman's amendment.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, this amendment would open up scarce Federal dollars to untested and unproven, nonregistered apprenticeship programs.

In fiscal year 2016, the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies established funding for the Apprenticeship Grant Program, which has been expanding work-based learning programs in in-demand industries through registered apprenticeships, a proven strategy for meeting the needs of our Nation's workforce and industry, simultaneously.

The registered apprenticeship model has been rapidly expanding over the past several years. It has grown from 56 percent since 2013—from 375,000 to 585,000—in diverse careers like software development, nursing assistants, and insurance agents. According to the Department of Labor, more than 3,000 new apprenticeship programs were established in fiscal year 2018 alone.

To further this important work, the underlying bill provides an unprecedented $250 million investment in registered apprenticeship programs, a $90 million increase over last year. Yet, instead of supporting and investing in a tried-and-true program, this amendment would roll back worker protections and quality assurances, wasting millions of Federal dollars on an entirely duplicative system called IRAPs, industry-recognized apprenticeship programs.

The administration claims critics of registered apprenticeships lament the registration process, calling it onerous, but I have spoken with some of the industry groups represented on the President's task force, and, frankly, I hear a different story. They like the registered model.

During a panel discussion I held on apprenticeships, Bridget Gainer, vice president of Aon, commented on the ease of registration, saying: ''It was not an overwhelmingly or overly onerous process.''

A former staffer at the Department of Labor and Education, who is now with New America, wrote an excellent piece in Inside Higher Ed on the risks of the Trump administration's plans to deregulate apprenticeships.

She said: ''Rather than focus its efforts on growing our small but high-performing system of registered apprenticeships, the administration has opted for building an entirely new system of industry-recognized apprenticeship programs, or IRAPs.''

These IRAPs have little or no accountability, much like the predatory for-profit colleges.

The Inside Higher Education piece makes that point: ''The administration is copying the system used to ensure quality in the lowest performing and most fraud-ridden sector of higher education—a system that has repeatedly failed to protect students and taxpayers—for its new approach to apprenticeship . . . and once Federal dollars are on the line, the risks—and the scale of potential harm—increase exponentially.''

We should be focusing Federal dollars on expanding the existing system that is working for employers and for apprentices alike and not on a confusing duplicate system.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arkansas has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, let me say that I appreciate the in-demand job work that the committee has put in place in the bill. That is wonderful. And I appreciate my friend from Connecticut's passion for this topic. I share it. I support DOL-supported apprenticeships. That has nothing to do with it.

This simply says that we strike the word ''only'' and that, if there is a gap somewhere in a local economy in this country, we have the flexibility to have an industry apprenticeship receive a grant.

This is supported by the Associated Builders and Contractors, the general contractors, the equipment manufacturers, the electrical contractors, the home builders, the roofing contractors, so this bill has full support.

Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD their letters.

ASSOCIATED GENERAL
CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA,
June 12, 2019.

AGC KEY VOTE: Vote ''Yes'' on Hill Amdt. No. 38 to H.R. 2740.

Hon. FRENCH HILL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HILL: On behalf of the Associated General Contractors of America (AGC), I write to urge you to support Rep. French Hill Amendment No. 38 to H.R. 2740, which would allow federal grant funds to be used for apprenticeship programs registered with the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) as well as industry-recognized apprenticeship programs. Because workforce development is a critical issue for the construction industry, AGC reserves the right to record your vote on this amendment as a ''key vote'' for the education of its membership.

All forms of apprenticeship, whether registered or industry-recognized, are clear and

direct pathways to quality middle-class jobs. While the construction industry is currently the largest utilizer of apprenticeship trained workers, the industry continues to experience a severe worker shortage. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey identified 404,000 job openings in construction at the end of April, the highest total for any month since the series began.

To help alleviate these challenges, grow job opportunities and meet economic demand, AGC believes it is vital to build upon the past successes construction apprenticeship programs have achieved and allow them every opportunity to recruit and train new talent into the industry, including access to valuable federal grants. Ensuring workers are properly educated and trained is essential to the future of the construction industry as well as the nation's infrastructure and economic growth.

While certain segments of the construction industry utilize DOL's registered apprenticeship program, not all do. Consequently, all segments of the construction industry should ultimately be able to benefit from any DOL grants programs. Many contractors have developed their own apprenticeship programs in the private industry-recognized market. Industry-led apprenticeships in construction have strict standards of accountability and methods to ensure quality, with penalties for noncompliance. All these programs should have access to the same federal grant programs regardless.

AGC supports creating quality jobs and training the skilled workers to fill them. As such, federal grants should be available to all quality programs. Again, AGC reserves the right to record your vote as a ''key vote'' for the education of its membership.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CHRISTIANSON,
Vice President, Government Relations.

JUNE 12, 2019.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: The undersigned organizations write in support of an amendment offered by Rep. French Hill (R–Ark.) to H.R. 2740—the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign Operations and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2020—which would allow Department of Labor grants to be used for all forms of apprenticeships. This amendment would open workforce development and skills education opportunities for all Americans.

Currently, our nation has a severe skilled workforce shortage. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, there are 7.4 million job openings in the United States. The BLS Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey identified 404,000 job openings in construction at the end of April, the highest total for any month since the series began. To close the skills gap and provide career opportunities to the most Americans possible, Congress should focus on expanding all forms of apprenticeships, rather than only DOL-registered programs.

Market-driven or industry-recognized apprenticeships are the most widely used form of skills education in the construction industry. They have proven to be safe, effective and successful in providing students with stackable and portable credentials that are accepted worldwide.

Many of the below organizations operate both industry-recognized and DOL-registered apprenticeship programs. Businesses and associations provide the most effective career opportunities when they are able to choose the best form of skills education for their respective value propositions.

Rep. Hill's amendment recognizes that DOL-registered apprenticeship programs provide career opportunities, but they cannot fill the skills gap on their own—according to DOL, only about 26,000 individuals finished a registered construction apprenticeship program in 2018 in an industry that employs 7.4 million people.

We thank Rep. Hill for introducing this amendment to provide career opportunities to all Americans and we encourage all members of the House of Representatives to support it.

Sincerely,

ASSOCIATED BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
INDEPENDENT ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS.
NATIONAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION.
OPPORTUNITY AMERICA.

Ms. LESLEY HILL.

DEAR LESLEY: The equipment manufacturing industry is growing and adding thousands of jobs each year, but like many other industries, there simply aren't enough individuals with the right skill-sets available to fill these jobs. The Association of Equipment Manufacturers and its members support a wide variety of training programs and initiatives to develop the skill-sets of individuals so that that they are job ready. This includes apprenticeship programs. AEM is supportive of all apprenticeship programs that develop tomorrow's workers, and so it makes no sense to limit the government funding for these initiatives to only one type of apprenticeship program. AEM supports amendment 38, sponsored by Representative French Hill, which would remove limitations on the type of apprenticeship programs eligible for grant money under Title I of H.R. 2740, the appropriations vehicle for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for fiscal year 2020. Representative Hill's amendment is a common-sense change to the legislation that will help train a broader group of workers for careers in family sustaining jobs.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Best,

MEGAN EVANS,
Government Relations Manager, Association of Equipment Manufacturers (AEM).

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Chair, I urge a ''yes'' vote to offer flexibility for contract apprenticeships across this country, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, may I ask how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 1½ minutes remaining.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, my Republican colleagues talk about the need for fiscal restraint, government waste, the problem of duplication. In fact, many will oppose the underlying bill, claiming fiscal responsibility, but now they are offering an amendment that is the antithesis of fiscal restraint.

Let's be clear. The IRAPs are duplicative. They promote government waste. This amendment would open up Federal resources to support a program that does not exist.

There are no IRAPs. The Department of Labor has yet to produce any binding definition of what these programs are or what they will do. It is easy to make promises when you do not have to deliver.

Registered apprenticeship programs do and currently are delivering. That is why, in a bipartisan fashion, Congress has increased funding year after year in a tested, proven model.

If the gentleman and my Republican colleagues want to support workforce development, they can vote in favor of the underlying bill. It provides $3 billion to States for job training to adults, youth, and dislocated workers. I have a feeling that they will not because, like the Trump administration's proposed IRAPs, they support workforce development in name only.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this amendment.

We have many supporters of this effort: North American Building Trade Unions, United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters, AFL–CIO, International Union of Operating Engineers, National Electrical Contractors Association, New America, International Union of Painters and Allied Trades, and Laborers' International Union of North America.

Vote ''no'' on this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas will be postponed.

□ 2130

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MS. PRESSLEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 39 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 52, line 16, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,570,000)''.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,570,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Chair, I not only rise in strong support of this amendment proposed by my colleague, Congresswoman SPEIER, but I rise today as a survivor of sexual violence.

Let me be clear: Every single survivor of sexual assault and sexual violence deserves justice and deserves

healing. For far too long, we have made excuses about a culture that tolerates violence, discredits survivors, and looks the other way. Justice has been delayed.

Today, we are fighting to change that. We are speaking up. We are standing up. We are speaking out, demanding that we end tolerance of rape culture.

The CDC's Rape Prevention and Education program has been woefully ignored and underfunded. Our amendment increases critical funding and puts us one step closer to treating sexual assault as the public health crisis that it is.

Using a public health frame to tackle this systemic issue can have a transformative impact on the lives of the women, men, and nonbinary individuals affected by sexual violence.

Our prevention approaches must be grounded in data and the lived experiences of our constituents. We must teach consent, promote understanding, and reshape the status quo in our workplaces, our households, and our schools.

To my survivor tribe, we hear you. We see you. We are fighting for you. This one is for you.

I thank the gentlewoman from California for her partnership on this issue, and I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

I would note the underlying bill under consideration tonight includes a 10 percent increase, $5 million for rape prevention and education activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

As the increase in our bill highlights, I am a strong supporter of this program. We must stop sexual violence before it begins. This amendment would add an additional increase of $5.57 million.

I commend my colleagues for bringing further attention to this scourge that still exists in our society today and puts women at grave risk. It is an important program so that we can look at, address, and prevent sexual violence.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this amendment.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. KHANNA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 40 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 58, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

Page 62, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I have a bipartisan amendment with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ).

Today's amendment adds $3 million to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, with the intent to support the Consortium of Food Allergy Research.

This consortium drives vital research necessary to fight innumerable conditions and diseases suffered by millions of Americans. It is foundational to so many of our medical breakthroughs and to our competitive advantage.

Key to one of their missions is food allergies. Food allergies affect 32 million Americans and almost 6 million children. That is nearly 10 percent of the country battling, at some point, with food allergies.

Food allergies do not just consist of sensitivity to certain kinds of food. That is a myth. Many times, they can be life-threatening.

In fact, 40 percent of children with food allergies have experienced a severe reaction, such as anaphylaxis. Each year, more than 200,000 Americans require emergency medical care. A glance through Facebook pages or support pages will detail many sad and scary stories.

This is equivalent to one trip to the emergency room every 3 minutes, and the problem continues to grow.

The prevalence of food allergies has increased by 80 percent in the last two decades, with peanut and tree nut allergies appearing to have more than tripled since the 1990s. We really don't know yet why that is happening.

In 2005, NIH established CoFAR within NIAID to focus on these efforts. In just 14 years, CoFAR has made terrific advances. It discovered genes associated with an increased risk for peanut allergy and identified promising cures for peanut allergy and egg allergy through immunotherapy.

I salute CoFAR's extraordinary staff.

CoFAR's 4-year egg treatment study actually allowed participants to safely reintroduce egg, one of the most common and dangerous allergens for children, into their diet after years of abstention.

CoFAR has achieved all of this on a budget of just $6.1 million. Increasing it $3 million is well worth the investment.

Just think of all the families who could be made better by this. Their fear of sending their children to school or to a neighbor's house or to daycare without knowing the consequences could be alleviated.

We are a long way away still, but I believe we can prevent life-threatening food allergies someday. This amendment brings us closer to that day.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in strong support of this bipartisan amendment. Recent research has found that food allergies are far more common in the United States than previously thought, and the prevalence has been increasing in the last two decades.

Food allergies can cause severe reactions and can even be deadly. Allergic reactions to food lead to more than 200,000 emergency room visits each year.

The Consortium of Food Allergy Research at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is supporting research to identify the causes of and treatments for food allergies. The proposed funding increase will allow this critical research to continue and to accelerate.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I thank the gentleman from California again for offering it.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Chair, I claim time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment, and I am proud to work with my colleague, Representative KHANNA, in the effort to increase research funding for food allergies.

When my colleague asked me to join his efforts, I could not help but think of my 1-year-old son and his probability of developing an allergy later in life.

The CDC reports the prevalence of food allergies in children increased by 50 percent between 1997 and 2011. In recent years, we have seen the prevalence of peanut or tree nut allergies more than triple in American children.

Food Allergy Research and Education, also known as FARE, estimates 5 million children and more than 32 million Americans have food allergies in the U.S. Furthermore, State by State data shows that in my State of Ohio, food allergies and anaphylaxis increased by 169 percent from 2009 to 2016.

Major foods causing anaphylaxis in Ohio were eggs, peanuts, shellfish, and tree nuts. About half of the food allergies occurred in kids under 13.

Clearly, we need to do more to find the scientific causes for this spike in allergies.

Madam Chair, our amendment is a step in the right direction.

Last year, a local foundation, the Allison Rose Foundation in northeast Ohio, was launched to educate the public about the real risk that food allergies can pose to individuals who suffer from it. The foundation was established in the name of Allison Rose, a young college student who died as a result of a reaction due to her peanut allergy.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan amendment to increase research for food allergies and help us prevent future tragedies like Allison Rose.

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

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I would like to recognize the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ) for his leadership, his willingness in his very first term to work across the aisle on this, and his passion for this issue.

I appreciate the leadership of Representative DELAURO, as well, and the staff.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. RICHMOND

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 41 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 46, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $7,000,000)''.

Page 46, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $7,000,000)''.

Page 49, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $7,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RICHMOND) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Chair, first, let me start off by including in the RECORD a Harvard Public Health journal article, ''America Is Failing Its Black Mothers.''

AMERICA IS FAILING ITS BLACK MOTHERS

For decades, Harvard Chan alumni have shed light on high maternal mortality rates in African American women. Finally, policymakers are beginning to pay attention.

Serena Williams knew her body well enough to listen when it told her something was wrong. Winner of 23 Grand Slam singles titles, she'd been playing tennis since age 3—as a professional since 14. Along the way, she'd survived a life-threatening blood clot in her lungs, bounced back from knee injuries, and drowned out the voices of sports commentators and fans who criticized her body and spewed racist epithets. At 36, Williams was as powerful as ever. She could still devastate opponents with the power of a serve once clocked at 128.6 miles per hour. But in September 2017, on the day after delivering her baby, Olympia, by emergency C-section, Williams lost her breath and recognized the warning signs of a serious condition.

She walked out of her hospital room and approached a nurse, Williams later told Vogue magazine. Gasping out her words, she said that she feared another blood clot and needed a CT scan and an IV of heparin, a blood thinner. The nurse suggested that Williams' pain medication must be making her confused. Williams insisted that something was wrong, and a test was ordered—an ultrasound on her legs to address swelling. When that turned up nothing, she was finally sent for the lung CT. It found several blood clots. And, just as Williams had suggested, heparin did the trick. She told Vogue, ''I was like, listen to Dr. Williams!''

But her ordeal wasn't over. Severe coughing had opened her C-section incision, and a subsequent surgery revealed a hemorrhage at that site. When Williams was finally released from the hospital, she was confined to her bed for six weeks.

Wanda Irving holds her granddaughter, Soleil, in front of a portrait of Soleil's mother, Shalon Irving, at home in Sandy Springs, Georgia. Wanda has been raising Soleil since Shalon—an epidemiologist with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—died in 2017 from complications of hypertension a few weeks after giving birth.

Like Williams, Shalon Irving, an African American woman, was 36 when she had her baby in 2017. An epidemiologist at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), she wrote in her Twitter bio, ''I see inequity wherever it exists, call it by name, and work to eliminate it.''

Irving knew her pregnancy was risky. She had a clotting disorder and a history of high blood pressure, but she also had access to top-quality care and a strong support system of family and friends. She was doing so well after the C-section birth of her baby, Soleil, that her doctors consented to her request to leave the hospital after just two nights (three or four is typical). But after she returned home, things quickly went downhill.

For the next three weeks, Irving made visit after visit to her primary care providers, first for a painful hematoma (blood trapped under layers of healing skin) at her incision, then for spiking blood pressure, headaches and blurred vision, swelling legs, and rapid weight gain. Her mother told ProPublica that at these appointments, clinicians repeatedly assured Irving that the symptoms were normal. She just needed to wait it out. But hours after her last medical appointment, Irving took a newly prescribed blood pressure medication, collapsed, and died soon after at the hospital when her family removed her from life support.

Viewed up close, the deaths of mothers like Irving are devastating, private tragedies. But pull back, and a picture emerges of a public health crisis that's been hiding in plain sight for the last 30 years.

Following decades of decline, maternal deaths began to rise in the United States around 1990—a significant departure from the world's other affluent countries. By 2013, rates had more than doubled. The CDC now estimates that 700 to 900 new and expectant mothers die in the U.S. each year, and an additional 500,000 women experience life-threatening postpartum complications. More than half of these deaths and near deaths are from preventable causes, and a disproportionate number of the women suffering are black.

Put simply, for black women far more than for white women, giving birth can amount to a death sentence. African American women are three to four times more likely to die during or after delivery than are white women. According to the World Health Organization, their odds of surviving childbirth are comparable to those of women in countries such as Mexico and Uzbekistan, where significant proportions of the population live in poverty.

Irving's friend Raegan McDonald-Mosley, chief medical director for Planned Parenthood Federation of America, told ProPublica, ''You can't educate your way out of this problem. You can't health-care-access your way out of this problem. There's something inherently wrong with the system that's not valuing the lives of black women equally to white women.''

LOST MOTHERS

Speaking at a symposium hosted by the Maternal Health Task Force at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health in September 2018, investigative reporter Nina Martin noted telling commonalities in the stories she's gathered about mothers who died. Once a baby is born, he or she becomes the focus of medical attention. Mothers are monitored less, their concerns are often dismissed, and they tend to be sent home without adequate information about potentially concerning symptoms. For African American mothers, the risks jump at each stage of the labor, delivery, and postpartum process.

Neel Shah, an obstetrician-gynecologist at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center in Boston and director of the Delivery Decisions Initiative at Ariadne Labs, recalls being struck by Martin's ProPublica-NPR series Lost Mothers, which delved into the issue. ''The common thread is that when black women expressed concern about their symptoms, clinicians were more delayed and seemed to believe them less,'' he says. ''It's forced me to think more deeply about my own approach. There is a very fine line between clinical intuition and unconscious bias.''

For members of the public, the experiences of prominent black women may prove to be a teachable moment. When pop superstar Beyoncé developed the hypertensive disorder pre-eclampsia—which left untreated can kill a mother and her baby—after delivering her twins by emergency C-section in 2017, Google searches related to the condition spiked. According to the U.S. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, pre-eclampsia—one of the leading causes of maternal death—and eclampsia (seizures that develop after pre-eclampsia) are 60 percent more common in African American women than in white women, and also more severe. If it can happen to Beyoncé—an international star who presumably can afford the highest-quality medical care—it can happen to anyone.

WEATHERING REPORT

Arline Geronimus, SD '85, has been talking about the effects of racism on health for decades, even when others haven't wanted to listen. Growing up in the 1960s in Brookline, Massachusetts, Geronimus, who is white, absorbed the messages of the Civil Rights movement and the harrowing stories of her Jewish family's experiences in czarist Russia. When she headed off to Princeton as an undergraduate, she resolved to find a way to fight against injustice. Her initial plan to become a civil rights lawyer gave way when

she discovered the power and potential of public health research.

Geronimus worked as a research assistant for a professor studying teen pregnancy among poor urban residents, and, as a volunteer at a Planned Parenthood clinic, witnessed close-up the lives of pregnant black teens living in poverty in Trenton, New Jersey. She felt a chasm open up between what some of her white male professors were confidently explicating about the lives of these adolescents and how the young women themselves saw their lives.

According to the conventional wisdom at the time, Geronimus says, teen pregnancy was the primary driver of maternal and infant deaths and a host of multigenerational health and social problems among low-income African Americans. Researchers focused on this issue while ignoring broader systemic factors.

Geronimus sought to connect the dots between the health problems the girls experienced, like asthma and type 2 diabetes, and negative forces in their lives. She visited them in their crumbling apartments and accompanied them to medical appointments where doctors treated the girls like props, without agency in their own care. And she noticed that they seemed older, somehow, than girls the same age whom Geronimus knew.

''That's when I got the fire in my belly,'' she says, her voice rising. ''These young women had real, immediate needs that those of us in the hallowed halls of Princeton could have helped address. But we weren't seeing those urgent needs. We just wanted to teach them about contraception.''

Geronimus came to the Harvard Chan School to learn how to rigorously explore the ways that social disadvantage corrodes health—a concept for which she coined the term ''weathering.'' Her adviser, Steven Gortrnaker, professor of the practice of health sociology, provided data for her to correlate infant mortality by maternal age. While most such studies put mothers into broad categories of teen and not-teen, Geronimus looked at the risks they faced at every age. The results were surprising even to her.

White women in their 20s were more likely to give birth to a healthy baby than those in their teens. But among black women, the opposite was true: The older the mother, the greater the risk of maternal and newborn health complications and death. In public health, the condition of a baby is considered a reliable proxy for the health of the mother. Geronimus' data suggested that black women may be less healthy at 25 than at 17.

''Being able to see those stark numbers was essential for me,'' says Geronimus, who is now a professor of health behavior and health education at the University of Michigan School of Public Health and a member of the National Academy of Medicine. And the implications were staggering. If young black women were already showing signs of weathering, how would that play out over the rest of their lives—and what could be done to stop it?

Geronimus' questions were ahead of their time. The press and the public—even other scientists—misinterpreted her findings as a recommendation that black women have children in their teens, she says, recalling with a sigh such clueless headlines as, ''Researcher says let them have babies.''

In the 1970s, even researchers who broached the topic of racial differences in health outcomes—and few did—focused on small pieces of the puzzle. Some were looking at genetics, others at behavioral and cultural differences or health care access. ''No one wanted to look at what was wrong with how our society works and how that can be expressed in the health of different groups,'' Geronimus says. Over time, her ideas would become harder to dismiss.

The tide began to turn in the early 1980s, when former Health and Human Services Secretary Margaret Heckler convened the first group of experts to conduct a comprehensive study of the health status of minority populations. As the field of social epidemiology took off, the Report of the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health (also known as the Heckler Report) brought Geronimus' animating questions into mainstream debate.

Then, in 1993, researchers identified a physiological mechanism that could finally explain weathering: allostatic load. ''We as a species are designed to respond to threats to life by having a physiological stress response,'' Geronimus explains. ''When you face a literal life-or-death threat, there is a short window of time during which you must escape or be killed by the predator.'' Stress hormones cascade through the body, sending blood flowing to the muscles and the heart to help the body run faster and fight harder. Molecules called pro-inflammatory cytokines are produced to help heal any wounds that result.

These processes siphon energy from other bodily systems that aren't enlisted in the fight-or-flight response, including those that support healthy pregnancies. That's not important if the threat is short term, because the body's biochemical homeostasis quickly returns to normal. But for people who face chronic threats and hardships—like struggling to make ends meet on a minimum wage job or witnessing racialized police brutality—the fight-or-flight response may never abate. ''It's like facing tigers coming from several directions every day,'' Geronimus says, and the damage is compounded over time.

As a result, health risks rise at increasingly younger ages for chronic conditions like hypertension and type 2 diabetes. Depression and sleep deprivation become more common. People are also more likely to engage in risky coping behaviors, such as overeating, drinking, and smoking.

Geronimus' foundational work in the 1980s and 1990s has been cited by David R. Williams, the Florence Sprague Norman and Laura Smart Norman Professor of Public Health at the Harvard Chan School, an internationally recognized expert in the ways that racism and other social influences affect health. His Everyday Discrimination Scale is one of the most widely used measures of discrimination in health studies. It includes questions that measure experiences such as being treated with discourtesy, receiving poorer service than others in restaurants or stores, or witnessing people act as if they're afraid of you. As he explained in a 2016 TED MED talk, ''This scale captures ways in which the dignity and the respect of people who society does not value is chipped away on a daily basis.''

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE U.S.: A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

Despite high-tech medical advances of the last century, women around the world are still dying in pregnancy and childbirth from age-old scourges such as hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia and, increasingly, from complications related to chronic diseases, obesity, and advanced maternal age.

In 2000, the global health and development community acknowledged the need for action in Goal 5 of the U.N. Millennium Development Goals, which aimed to reduce maternal deaths by three-quarters in 15 years (it declined by 45 percent). While press and publicity around the push offered harrowing stories, women reading these stories in the U.S. may well have come away believing that it was a problem for mothers in villages in Sierra Leone—but surely not in Atlanta or Washington, D.C.

Starting in 2008, human rights groups around the world began calling on the U.S. to do more to keep its mothers from dying. The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) expressed concern about inequities in maternal mortality and recommended that steps be taken to improve access to maternal health care, family planning, and sexuality education and information.

A 2012 Amnesty International report declared that these steps weren't enough: ''Preventable maternal mortality can result from or reflect violations of a variety of human rights, including the right to life, the right to freedom from discrimination, and the right to the highest attainable standard of health.'' Having ratified two key international treaties guaranteeing these rights, the authors wrote, the U.S. government should be held accountable.

Four years later, representatives from the advocacy organization SisterSong, the Center for Reproductive Rights, and National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health issued a report to CERD further exploring these issues. CERD adopted the groups' recommendations, including addressing stereotypes that promote discrimination in clinical settings and standardizing data collection on maternal deaths. In 2015, an advocacy organization called Black Mamas Matter emerged out of this effort to keep pushing the agenda forward.

To the women leading the charge, one central fact was clear: Racism is an undeniable thread running through the stories of black mothers who die. But as Elizabeth Dawes Gay, co-director of Black Mamas Matter and a public health professional, wrote in The Nation, providers and researchers often place ''the onus for large-scale change on individuals rather than the systems that we know cause harm.''

Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Chair, I rise today with an amendment to increase funding for the State Maternal Health Innovation Program by $7 million. This program is specifically tasked with reducing care gaps, maternal mortality, and disparities in maternal health.

The United States is the greatest country in the world with the most innovative healthcare system around. We continue to develop cutting-edge treatments that stretch the bounds of what is possible. Within the last two decades, we have mapped the human genome, conducted surgeries over the Internet, and grown organs out of stem cells. We have cured diseases and revolutionized treatments.

Despite all that progress, more of our mothers and mothers-to-be are dying today than at the turn of the century. Somehow, we have seen our maternal mortality rate increase over the past 25 years, and preventable near-deaths related to pregnancy have increased over 200 percent.

The statistics are shocking, and the reality for Black mothers is a crisis. Black mothers in Louisiana are now 4 times more likely to die than White mothers. The rate of Black maternal deaths is closer to the rates in developing countries than the nations we usually compare ourselves to.

With our vast resources and advanced technology, these deaths are unacceptable. This is a problem that demands

our immediate attention. That is why I am here today with this amendment.

With this increased funding, more States can implement programs to improve the care that mothers receive. More families can remain whole. More children can grow up with their mothers.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, first, let me thank the gentleman for yielding and for this amendment.

I rise in strong support of this amendment. More women die from pregnancy-related complications in the United States than any other developed country.

There are major disparities. For example, Black women are 3 to 4 times more likely than White women to die during pregnancy or childbirth.

I was proud to support a new initiative to address maternal mortality in the fiscal year 2019 appropriations act. This amendment will enable the bureau to expand support for State Maternal Health Innovation Grants, which fund evidence-based, State-led demonstrations to improve maternal care service delivery and, ultimately, reduce maternal mortality.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I thank the gentleman for offering this tonight.

□ 2145

Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Speaker, if there are no other speakers, I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, let me just say, simply put, for Black women far more than for White women, giving birth can amount to a death sentence.

When Black women express concern about their symptoms, clinicians are more delayed and seem less likely to believe them. And the question becomes, as Harvard put it, whether it is clinical intuition versus unconscious bias.

So as we look around the country and we see the complications from motherhood for African American women, we can look at Serena Williams; we can look at Beyonce; we can look in my household; we can look at Ashley Mitchell, whose funeral I went to just this past weekend.

This is a crisis we have the ability overcome. We are America. We do great things when we put our mind to it, and this amendment simply asks this body to put our mind to maternal health, especially for African American women, but for all women in this country, to make sure that the best thing about womanhood, an ability to give birth, does not become a death sentence.

Madam Chair, I ask for everyone's support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RICHMOND).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. BANKS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 42 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. BANKS. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. Each amount made available by this division (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 14 percent.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BANKS. Madam Chair, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, under this division, we are looking at spending $189.9 billion for fiscal year 2020. That is an increase of $11.8 billion over the 2019-enacted levels and $47.9 billion above the President's request.

With $22 trillion in debt and trillion-dollar deficits for as far as the eye can see, it is long past time for Congress to start making the difficult decisions necessary to balance the budget.

If we do not confront this problem, we will condemn future generations to higher taxes and a lower standard of living.

As a father of three daughters, this is simply unacceptable to me.

Madam Chair, my amendment reduces the funds made available for each amount in division A of H.R. 2740 by 14 percent. This would reduce total appropriations of this division down to Budget Control Act levels.

As chairman of the Republican Study Committee Task Force on Budget and Spending, I am proud to have worked with eight of my colleagues on the only serious effort in this Congress to confront our debt crisis.

The result was a budget that cut $12.6 trillion in spending and balanced in 6 years.

An important part of the RSC budget was bringing nondefense discretionary spending down to commonsense levels. My amendment before the House today would help make those reductions a reality.

Adoption of this amendment would show that we are acknowledging our spending addiction and are taking the necessary first steps to address it.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment and rein in spending of taxpayer dollars.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, this amendment would cut funding for important programs and services that provide opportunities for working families. Many of these programs are already underfunded and fail to meet the existing need.

For instance, the amendment would cut Head Start by more than $1.6 billion, denying slots to 80,000 children we are trying to provide with access to high quality, early learning programs, as well as rejecting our proposal to increase funding for trauma-informed care, which is critical for children affected by the opioid crisis.

This amendment would cut after-school programs by $185 million, taking away enrichment opportunities for roughly 222,000 students.

It would cut Title I funding by $2.4 billion, reducing resources for an estimated 25 million students in high-poverty schools.

It would cut the number of new and competing research grants at NIH by approximately 87 percent, which is over 10,000 fewer new research grants.

It cuts tens of millions of nutritious meals for more than 2 million low-income seniors.

Also, this amendment would close Social Security field offices in every district, while worsening wait times for in-person services, phone services, and exacerbating the disability hearings backlog.

It would also cut Federal Work Study programs by $200 million, resulting in 114,000 fewer awards to students.

The sponsor of the amendment cites the national debt as a reason to cut funding to programs that benefit working families, but I note that he did vote for the Republican tax scam, which added more than $2 trillion to the national debt by cutting taxes for big corporations and the wealthiest families.

My Republican colleagues don't object to adding to the debt when it benefits corporations and the wealthy. They only object to it if it means providing opportunities for hardworking families.

Madam Chair, I strongly oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BANKS. Madam Chair, the Democrat majority promised the American people before the last election that they would produce a budget, and the Democrat majority has failed the very basic first step of leadership in failing to do so.

Without putting a budget on the floor of this House of Representatives and showing the American people the priorities of the Democrat majority, we

can only assume that the Democrat majority has no interest in balancing the budget.

That being the case, my amendment is a very basic first step toward doing just that.

My daughters are 9, 7, and 6 years old, and they are the ones who will be holding the bag for the lack of leadership in this Congress, who refuses to address the issue that is staring us in the face, a $22 trillion national debt.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, this amendment would cut $25.6 billion from programs that fund schools, Pell Grants, community health centers, substance abuse prevention and treatment, biomedical research, the CDC, childcare, and early childhood learning programs, also job training, as well as agencies that protect workers and workplaces, among so many other programs that provide opportunities to low and middle-income families.

The amendment is totally misguided, and it will harm tens of millions of Americans.

Madam Chair, I strongly oppose it. I urge a ''no'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BANKS. Madam Chair, Hoosiers sent me to Washington, D.C., to do something about just this.

The spend, spend, spend mantra of Members of Congress for many decades in the past has got to come to an end now.

That is why this amendment, a commonsense amendment to cut spending in this appropriations package by 14 percent, is a necessary step forward to balancing the budget.

That is why I am here. I am committed to being tireless in my pursuit of a balanced budget.

Madam Chair, as I have said already, we have a $22 trillion national debt. This division spends $189.9 billion, which is an increase of $11.8 billion over the 2019-enacted levels and $47.9 billion more than the President's request.

If Congress does not confront this problem head on and exercise fiscal discipline, we are robbing our children's children of their future.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 43 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. KEATING. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 49, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

Page 49, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KEATING. Madam Chair, with every study, every research paper, every scientific breakthrough, we have come to understand that most Americans realize that there is more to healthcare than those who are sick and those who aren't. Really, we can't just focus our treatment on those that are unwell.

It is a shortsighted strategy, and unfortunately, the one this country has been employing for far too long before the Affordable Care Act.

Why would we only try to treat the problem once it has already occurred, when we can work to prevent it in the first place?

The keys to prevention are a healthy living environment and swift access to care, helping us deal with healthcare issues before they become acute. And this approach will save money.

With that in mind, I am offering my amendment to appropriate funds to study how to help bring social and behavioral aid programs under the same roof as our traditional healthcare providers.

We know there is a link between healthy living, housing, and food security. If we already allocate funds to programs to help facilitate healthy living, why don't we house them in the same place that we are housing these health centers?

This works. I have seen it.

A holistic approach like this will demonstrate to people in rural, underserved, or underprivileged communities that no matter how seemingly dire their situations, there are paths to healthy living.

Sadly, we see daily reminders that where someone is born or where they live can determine so much in their lives.

My home State of Massachusetts is a leader when it comes to healthcare, but it is not without its own disparities. In some corners of my district, the average life expectancy is less than 70 years of age, while elsewhere in the Commonwealth, it could be over 90 years old.

There is no easy answer to why that is the case. It is a combination of means, education, environment, and access to healthcare.

Clearly, there needs to be more progress. Education and access to information can help to lift people into healthier circumstances.

If health centers had specialists who had experience dealing with SNAP and WIC, more families would receive nutritional advice and more young mothers would be able to raise healthier babies.

In those same centers, if we had people who could really help with housing concerns, we would be able to get more people into stable situations and off the street corners and away from homelessness.

For those dealing with brain diseases like addiction, integrating mental health services could help improve access to comprehensive treatment.

In my district, I have seen firsthand the great work done by the Greater New Bedford Community Health Center and the Outer Cape Health Services in Harwich, Massachusetts, where they try to incorporate these services, and actually successfully incorporate these services that impact social detriments of healthcare all under one roof.

I am also excited to note that this coming Friday, the Outer Cape Health Services is reopening and expanding a comprehensive healthcare center in Wellfleet to better serve an underserved rural community over 90 minutes away from the closest hospital.

But nationwide, existing resources can only get us so far.

We are on the verge of a breakthrough, and we need to find out how Congress can take us beyond this tipping point.

That is why my amendment is important. We need to know how much our health centers need to plan and what they need to successfully tackle social determinates of health alongside traditional healthcare services.

My amendment provides the Health Resources & Services Administration with the resources that will allow them to study this.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

□ 2200

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, first let me thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for offering this extremely important amendment, and I fully support it.

Social factors such as poverty, substandard housing, and unsafe neighborhoods are critical drivers of health outcomes. I share the gentleman's concern and agree that we need to better understand how environmental conditions such as these play a role in human health.

Let me just say to the gentleman, we work very closely with the Black, Hispanic, and Asian Pacific American Caucus in terms of our health strategies with regard to communities of color to close health disparities. This amendment is so important in those efforts.

I would note, also, that the committee report accompanying the Labor-HHS appropriations bill encourages the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to clarify and disseminate strategies to States to address social

determinants of health in the Medicaid and CHIP programs.

I thank the gentleman once again for offering this amendment and urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman, and I urge my colleagues all across the Nation, if you are in a rural area, if you are in an underserved area, this is important for all of us.

Mr. Chairman, I urge support of this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. ROUDA). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 44 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 52, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from West Virginia.

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer my amendment to H.R. 2740. My amendment would increase the funding for neonatal abstinence syndrome research by $2 million at the Centers for Disease Control to ensure adequate funding for this terrible condition.

The opioid epidemic plaguing our Nation is heartbreaking, and especially in my home State of West Virginia. Too many members of our communities know of its devastating effects far too well. Whether it be a family member, a friend, the person in line behind you at the grocery store, or even someone praying beside you in church, we all have seen the pain that it causes.

Sadly, many of our youngest citizens are suffering from the second-generation impacts of this crisis as well. West Virginia has one of the highest rates of neonatal abstinence syndrome, which is the withdrawal symptoms experienced by infants who are exposed to opioids and other addictive drugs while inside the womb. For every 1,000 babies born in my State, 50 enter this world exposed to drugs.

In my hometown of Huntington, we are blessed to have facilities that are dedicated to caring for babies suffering from NAS, like the neonatal therapeutic unit at the Hoops Family Children's Hospital and Lily's Place, where First Lady Melania Trump made a very special visit last year.

I visited the hospital to see these beautiful, innocent babies who are battling insurmountable odds. My heart aches as they cry in pain, shivering and shaking. I see the care in the eyes of the doctors and the nurses who tend to them 24 hours a day, and I can feel the love from the volunteers who cuddle these tiny children and soothe them through the worst moments of their early lives.

There is still so much more to do. My colleagues, I stand before you to tell you that, today, we can do more. I ask you all to support my amendment to double the funding of NAS research and to improve the lives of our most precious and struggling citizens.

This is so very important to our little tiny babies who are exposed to the terrible epidemic that we have going on across our country, and I urge Members, please adopt my amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from West Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 121, line 7, after the first and second dollar amounts, insert ''(increased by $500,000)''.

Page 134, line 20, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(decreased by $500,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, a recent study found that only about 36 percent of Americans would be able to pass a multiple choice test with questions from the U.S. citizenship test on it, while another study found that only 26 percent of Americans are able to name all three branches of government.

These numbers are not only startling on their own, but they also correspond with historically low opinions of the Federal Government and record low voter turnout rates. Currently, only nine States in this country require students to complete 1 year of education in civics or government, while 10 States have no civics education requirement at all.

Across the country, school districts are expressing concern over the need for greater civics education. Last year, 74 percent of superintendents expressed that preparing students to become engaged citizens was a challenge.

In African American and Hispanic communities, students are twice as likely to score low on national civics assessment tests as White students. And a similar gap exists between wealthy and poor communities as well.

These are all signs that point to a growing crisis in civic and political engagement in younger Americans, and unless action is taken against students engaged in their government, disenchantment with the electoral process and disinterest in the issues that will increasingly shape their future and the future of our Nation will continue to grow.

Congress needs to show a commitment to strengthening civics education programs throughout our country in order to reverse the trend. My amendment would provide an additional $500,000 for national activities in civics and history education under title 2 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Evidence demonstrates that effective civics education can have a significant impact on young people. Students who receive effective civics education develop strong critical thinking skills, are more likely to take an active role in their government, and are much more likely to volunteer or become more involved in their communities. According to the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement, students who participate in civics education during high school are significantly more likely to graduate from college.

I am hopeful that this modest increase will show that we are ready to move in the direction of preparing young people in this country to be more engaged with the world around them and ensure that they are invested in strengthening our democracy.

I urge my colleagues to adopt the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, first let me thank my colleague for raising the importance of the American history and civics national activities program, and I support this amendment.

These competitive grants reflect one of two dedicated funding streams for civic and American history in the Labor-HHS bill helping to spur innovation and assist underserved students.

The underlying bill rejects the Trump administration's harmful budget request to eliminate these programs.

I appreciate that the amendment draws attention to the importance of the American History and Civics National Activities program, and I am happy to support it, and I urge an ''aye'' vote.

I thank the gentleman, again, for the amendment.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. BERA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 46 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. BERA. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 64, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1)''.

Page 64, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. BERA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 2740.

My amendment is simple. It would direct the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, SAMHSA, to explore using its funds to explore peer-to-peer mental health programs for first responders.

Our first responders—our police officers, our EMS, our firefighters—are at particular risk for suicide. Studies have found they have some of the highest rates of suicide. This is a difficult thing to discuss, but we need to address it.

These are men and women who are exposed to trauma every day, things that a normal human being is not going to see. Every day, firefighters, police officers, and EMS are responding to calls for help. It is time we heard their call. That is why I am glad the Labor-HHS appropriations report requires SAMHSA to examine PTSD among first responders.

I want to thank my colleagues, Mrs. MURPHY and Mr. SOTO, for working to include this language in the bill.

One tool to address post-traumatic stress is peer-to-peer programs where our first responders can turn to a trusted friend and talk to them about what they are struggling with.

I have introduced the Helping Emergency Responders Overcome, or HERO, Act to authorize HHS to do just that. We need to explore this tool so that we can help our police, our EMS, our firefighters just as they help us.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

I yield the balance of my time to my colleague from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, first of all, let me thank the gentleman for this very important amendment, and I rise in strong support of it.

Civilian first responders in the disciplines of law enforcement, fire services, and emergency medical services routinely face highly stressful situations. They are the ones we call upon when we are in need. This amendment raises attention to the importance of the mental health needs of our first responders.

Peer-to-peer mental health programs for our first responders acknowledge that those who are committed to the same type of work may be the ones best suited to support their own colleagues' mental health.

For so long mental health issues were relegated to the shadows, approached with the shame and misunderstanding that only exacerbates pain for people and their families.

Now, as a clinical social worker myself by profession and the chair of the Social Work Caucus here in the House, we know how widespread these issues are. It is up to all of us to work to erase the stigma around mental health.

I thank my colleague for offering this amendment, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. BERA. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

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AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. CASTRO OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 47 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 113, line 23, after ''section 5.5,'' insert ''and section 3.3.16''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment requires the Office of Refugee Resettlement to report all deaths of children in their custody.

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

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his commitment, his concern, and his dedication.

I rise in support of my colleague's amendment.

The death of any child is devastating. The fact that children have died while in the custody of the Federal Government and we don't know the circumstances of why, or sometimes even when, they have died is almost beyond comprehension to me.

We have an oversight role. It is our responsibility to make sure that children are safe and protected while they are in the custody of Health and Human Services. If you take a look at the mission statement of Health and Human Services, it says to place a child in a safe environment and do it as expeditiously as possible.

It is also our responsibility to ensure that HHS is fully transparent and they ''appropriately respond to the death of an unaccompanied alien child in the care and custody of ORR.''

What my colleague, Mr. CASTRO, wants to do is to make sure that the Department of Health and Human Services follows its own written policy. It is as simple as that. HHS' own policy, section 3.3.16 states: ''ORR and its care providers must immediately report the death to appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities. ORR must also notify the child or youth's parent, legal guardian, or next-of-kin; attorney; and applicable consulate of the death.''

My God, if we can't do that, who are we? Where are our values? Shame on us if we are not protecting these children and reporting when something is wrong or when they have died.

Mr. Chairman, this is a commonsense amendment. I strongly support it. I thank the gentleman for offering it.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I want to repeat what my amendment is. My amendment is to make sure that if a child dies in government custody, that that death is reported to the Congress. I am shocked that anybody in this Chamber would disagree with that provision.

I am saying that if somebody dies in ORR custody, they are going to tell us. So to be opposed to this amendment means that you want to be part of a coverup and make sure that the government does not say anything about a child's death.

The reason that this is so important is because last September a young 10-year-old girl died. This Congress and the American people were not told for 7 or 8 months about that young girl's death.

Today, we offer an amendment to make sure that the Congress is told, that the American people know what is going on with their government. And when I offer that amendment on the other side, I am opposed, people are against it. They want to cover up these deaths? They don't want the American people to know that people are dying?

There have been, in the last few years—actually, in less than a year—six children who have died in government custody, and more adults over the last few years.

This is already the rule with the Department of Homeland Security with ICE. This is extending it to ORR.

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

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, it is already the rule. We are wasting our time here today. These are reported.

The hypocrisy of coming to the floor and claiming to be for the children, while opposing the President's supplemental budget that actually will take care of these children.

The Members who are going to vote and who support this opposed the President's funding request to actually take care of the thousands of children who are crossing the border every week. Without that money, you can't take care of these children.

So the proponents of this amendment—again, this is a totally unnecessary amendment because this is already the policy of the administration. This is make-believe. This administration reports the deaths. It is the hypocritical proponents of the amendment who oppose funding to take care of children on the border for purely political purposes.

If they really want to take care of the children on the border, this bill would have included a supplemental appropriation to take care of those children. In fact, that amendment was considered in committee and along party lines rejected. The majority rejected money to take care of the children and now come to the floor and claim to be for the children.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS).

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his passion, for his advocacy, and for truly making sure that we set the record straight.

The gentleman from Texas has his heart in the right place. Actually, the gentlewoman who spoke earlier, she and I actually met the very first time, we came together—a liberal from the northeast, a conservative from the south—to actually address human trafficking together.

I think it is high time that in a bipartisan way we get together, work together on this supplemental, and let's do it tonight. Instead of having show votes, let's make sure that we provide the money that the President has requested to make sure that the humanitarian needs at the border are taken care of.

The gentleman from Maryland is exactly right, now is the time to act. Let's show the compassion with our vote.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, we are sitting here 10:30 at night, and I am mystified that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are preaching about this issue, which is already the policy of the administration, and yet we are not funding the $4.5 billion request from the administration to deal with the problem at hand.

Our border is being overrun. My friend from Texas knows this, we know it, if you go spend any time on the border. We had 144,000 people apprehended on our southern border. HHS has taken charge of nearly 41,000 unaccompanied alien children this year, a 57 percent increase from last year. I could go down stat after stat after stat.

Little girls are being abused on the journey and cartels are profiting while we ignore it. Talk to the mayor of Uvalde, Texas, and throughout the southern area of Texas, talk to the people about what is actually happening in the communities.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. I cannot believe, for the life of me, that we can't come together in a bipartisan fashion to pass $4.5 billion to fund the necessary beds, to fund what is necessary to house these children.

When people talk about kids in cages, are they directly attacking Border Patrol? Have they spent time with Border Patrol who are trying to figure out whether a kid's dad is actually the dad or whether it is somebody who is using that child?

That is happening today while this body waxes on about whatever amendment we are throwing on the floor right now that is already part of the administrative policy. We are not actually addressing the problem. And the American people sent us here to do that: Oh, by the way, oh, no, we are demanding votes.

Heaven forbid this body votes. Heaven forbid we follow the Constitution, which says something about a quorum. Maybe we should actually be in this body voting on the things the American people sent us here to do, like secure the border and ensure the safe passage of migrants in the United States of America under our rule of law.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Chairman, we have a disagreement. I don't believe this is the law right now. If it already is the law, then what is the big deal with supporting this amendment? All it does is reaffirm the law. I am surprised that we can't agree to it.

I want to give you an example and a story of why this is so important. Last September, when Darlyn Valle died in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement, news of this death was not revealed to the American public or Members of Congress until just a few weeks ago because of a CBS investigation.

Darlyn Valle was 10 years old when she died while in ORR custody. She was in ORR custody in my hometown of San Antonio when she became gravely ill and staff sent her to the hospital. However, beyond those few details, we have limited information surrounding her death because the administration has decided to deny it to Congress, even after we asked the officials repeatedly about any injuries, abuse, or deaths on their watch.

This amendment seeks to end this confusion and enhance transparency in our government. I want to repeat that again. Last fall, when we were asking this administration whether any child had died or been seriously injured in government care and custody, their answer was no.

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

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, the bottom line is, let's stop the charades. This is already an administration policy.

I understand the desire to score political points against this President, a president who has come to Congress and said that we need more money because of the flood of children across the border. There were 145,000 people who crossed the border last month, including thousands and thousands of children—he needs money to take care of them—and the majority refuses to bring this bill to the floor. In fact, in a motion to recommit, they voted against it and in committee they voted against it.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

N O T I C E

Incomplete record of House proceedings.

Today's House proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.