The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.


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


The SPEAKER. The Chair will enter up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.


Your greater honor and glory.


They are Americans in every sense of the word—except on paper.


Los Dreamers merecen esta oportunidad. Es tiempo para pasar la “Dream Act.”


Son americanos en todo el sentido de la palabra—menos en un papel.


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


Pledge of Allegiance


Washington, Thursday, June 13, 2019


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

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

Printed on recycled paper.
He is a familiar face at the museum, where he shares his stories of the brave men and women he fought beside and friends he lost during the war.

Mr. Nipp’s bravery will never be forgotten, and I am grateful for the work he continues to do to serve this great country and share the stories of those who fought for justice and peace. I am honored to name him the First District’s Veteran of the Month for June.

HONORING EDDIE JONES, II

(Ms. KELLY of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Madam Speaker, today I pay tribute to the life and legacy of a selfless community servant, Eddie Jones, II, who passed away last week at the much-too-soon age of 69.

Eddie was truly remarkable and exemplified what it meant to be a good steward of our Chicagoland community.

Born in Arkansas to Eddie and Rosie Jones, Eddie grew up in Chicago’s Bronzeville neighborhood, graduating from Wendell Phillips High School and Western Illinois University before embarking on a 30-year career with IBM and All Points Security.

Eddie was chairman of the Iota Delta Lambda Foundation, the March of Dimes, and served as the president of the Chicago Urban League Metro Board. He was a proud brother of Lambda Educational Foundation, the Lambda Student Union, and a familiar face at the museum, Chicago Historical Society, and the March of Dimes, and served as the president of the Chicago Urban League Metro Board.

I am thankful to have called Eddie my friend, and I am comforted and inspired by the fact that his life and legacy endure in the memories, smiles, and service of others.

On behalf of a thankful Second Congressional District I say: We will miss you, Eddie. Thank you for a life well lived.

ENSURING STUDENTS A SAFE COLLEGIATE EXPERIENCE

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak about a bill to eradicate hazing on college campuses.

This morning, Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE will introduce the END ALL Hazing Act. I am proud to lead this bill with her to increase campuswide transparency and accountability for all student organizations.

For too long, hazing has threatened the health and safety of students and undermined the educational mission of higher education institutions.

No student on any campus should have their well-being put in jeopardy because of a dangerous and life-threatening situation as part of a sports team or a club ritual.

Parents who have lost children to incidents of hazing have been working with fraternities and sororities to engage in aggressive student education, outreach, and advocacy efforts to end tragic hazing incidents. Their work has included successfully pursuing legislation with transparency requirements in several States, including my home State of Pennsylvania.

A Federal solution will more quickly address the problem and ensure students across the country can enjoy a safe collegiate experience with involvement in extracurricular activities and student organizations without fear of being hazed.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

RECOGNIZING WOMEN VETERANS

(Ms. BROWNLEY of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Madam Speaker, yesterday was Women Veterans Day in my home State of California, also home to 145,000 women veterans.

Seventy-one years ago, President Truman signed the Women’s Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. This law recognized women’s enduring and critical service to the Nation and made them permanent members of the United States Armed Forces.

As chairwoman of the Women’s Veterans Task Force, I am working with 66 of my colleagues in the House, as well as in the Senate, to increase visibility of women veterans. We are promoting inclusivity and equitable access to healthcare, benefits, education, and economic opportunity, particularly in the Department of Veterans Affairs.

I ask all Americans to join me in recognizing the 2 million women who have served our country in uniform. To these women veterans I say: Thank you for your service to our great Nation.

STOPPING THE INVASION AT OUR BORDER

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, this past week, we were privileged to have been invited by our Speaker, those of us who have been in the military, to serve our country in the military, to go with her to the 75th anniversary of Normandy. It was deeply moving. And to be on those beaches and to see and know the sacrifices that occurred there, we talked in terms of it being an invasion over and over.

Now I get back to Texas and I found out, last month, about the same number, about 144,000, invaded France. Is what we had last month here in America—just right here, even in Texas. We are being invaded by people who do not know how to preserve a self-government.

Ben Franklin said: It is a Republic, madam, if you can keep it.

If we don’t stop the invasion, we will not keep it.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 962, BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaders.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I urge the immediate scheduling of that bill for a vote here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not been recognized for debate.

TAKING ACTION AGAINST OUR NATION’S GUN VIOLENCE EPIDEMIC

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, yesterday was the third anniversary of the Pulse nightclub shooting. Three years ago, 49 young people were senselessly murdered and 53 more were wounded.

In the 3 years since then, approximately 120,000 more Americans have died from our Nation’s gun violence epidemic, and our Nation has failed to take any meaningful action. Just recently, we witnessed another mass shooting in Virginia Beach that killed 12 people—12 innocent people.

And yet Congress has yet to pass commonsense measures to save lives, measures that 90 percent of Americans support like universal background checks and bans on massacre-sized magazines and silencers.

H.R. 8, passed by the House more than 100 days ago, still awaits action in the Senate.

How many more tragic anniversaries must pass—how many must die—before we offer more than thoughts and prayers?

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Ms. KELLY of Illinois.) 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 further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740.

Will the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER) kindly take the chair.

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 further 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 Mrs. FLETCHER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, June 13, 2019, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 71 printed in House Report 116-109 offered by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY) had been postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment Nos. 72 and 73 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 74 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Ms. SPANBERGER. 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 dollar amount, insert ``(increased by $3,000,000)''.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ``(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Chair, my amendment to H.R. 2740 increases funding toward colorectal cancer screening and prevention.

Right now, colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death in the United States. This year alone, more than 50,000 people across the country are expected to die from this disease. One out of 20 Americans will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer during their lifetime.

When I hear these statistics, I think of more than just the numbers. I think of the families and the lives that are impacted. I think of my own mother-in-law who was diagnosed with colorectal cancer many years ago and remains cancer-free to this day. I think of my dear friend Peg—a teacher, an advocate, and a fighter—who, when faced with her own devastating diagnosis, committed herself to educating others about this disease and the benefits of screenings.

With so many Americans like Peg and my mother-in-law diagnosed with colorectal cancer each year, Congress needs to support prevention efforts. Over the last few years, funding for the groundbreaking Colorectal Cancer Control Program has remained the same.

This year, I thank the Appropriations Committee for recognizing this problem. By bringing attention to the increasing rate of colorectal cancer among younger adults, we are sharing the gift of research and promoting the spread of 21st-century prevention.

My amendment would strengthen the Appropriations Committee’s efforts by providing $3 million in additional funding for colorectal cancer research under the Coordinated Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Program.

In Virginia, the Virginia Department of Health significantly benefits from this program and uses these funds to provide early screenings across the Commonwealth.

If this critical amendment passes, the House would provide a major increase and much-needed funding for colorectal cancer screening and control under the CDC. This increased support means more necessary screenings, more evidence-based interventions, and a path toward saving, especially among some of our country’s most vulnerable patients.

Studies indicate that as many as 60 percent of colorectal cancer deaths could be prevented with screening, but the number of colorectal cancer screenings has remained level since 2010. Clearly, we are overdue for progress in this fight.

By making a vigorous effort to increase the numbers of screenings, we will be able to catch abnormal growths before they turn into cancer, and we can catch colorectal cancer early when treatment is more effective.

As we fight for additional vital funding for the CRCCP, we are allowing preventive care initiatives to reach more Americans. That gives more families the opportunity to live cancer-free.

We have a rare opportunity to build a coalition in this battle. Across the country, more than 1,700 organizations have committed to defeating colorectal cancer as a public health crisis. Together, they have committed to the goal of 80 percent screened in the coming years.

Congress needs to join this effort, and my amendment can and should be part of that fight.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DeLAURO).

Ms. DeLAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

I would note that the underlying bill that we are considering today includes a $2 million increase for a total funding level of $45 million for colorectal cancer prevention activities at the CDC. Given the increasing rate of colorectal cancer among younger adults, I am proud to support further expansion of CDC’s efforts.

As a survivor of ovarian cancer, I thank the gentlewoman for raising the issue of colorectal cancer and the importance of cancer screenings.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I know we will have a discussion here, Madam Chair, about where the dollars are coming from, but I would like to remind the gentleman from Maryland that last evening, the minority voted overwhelmingly for a 14 percent cut across the board, which, in fact, would have cut the general departmental management by 14 percent, so I find this line of opposition to be somewhat disingenuous.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, here we go again. Obviously, we took a 5-hour break, but now we are back to not making priorities.

The bottom line is, now we are up to $27 million out of this basket of money that the Secretary has to manage a Department that is actually increasing in size and increasing in complexity.

This is a very real-world problem, and there is no question in anyone’s mind, I hope, that colon cancer screening, for instance, is essential. Every American who falls within the guidelines should be encouraged to undergo the screening, but we have to set priorities.

If we are going to increase further the funding into that program—because as we heard from the subcommittee chair, we have already increased the funding—if we are going to increase it further, we have to look somewhere to decrease funding. That is not a magical pot of money that is endless. Literally, it is true that, sooner or later, the Secretary is going to have to take out loans to pay salaries in his Department because we will have drained the entire amount.

Again, since the last vote series, which we had 1 a.m. eastern time—it is now 9:20 eastern time—since then, we have drained that fund by $27 million. That is a lot of money for good projects, but that is not the way we should be doing business here.

When families in my district have a priority, they set a new priority. They say this family needs this a lot right now. They look into their budget and ask, do they have to spend on that? That is what we ought to be doing.

If this is so essential, Madam Chair, I would suggest some other program, not a magical pot of money that some people believe has no bottom.

Again, the Secretary has a choice to run an increasingly complex Department. The bottom line is that we have now drained, if all the amendments pass
that we have discussed since 1 a.m., $27 million out of the fund. This is not the way we ought to do business.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Chair, I have an issue with that argument from my colleague across the aisle when, last night, he voted for a 14 percent cut across the board to this pot of money, which he refers to as a “magical” pot of money.

I think it is incredibly important that when we are looking at priorities, priorities such as prevention, priorities such as early detection related to such a disease that kills so many Americans, where prevention and early screenings are vital to survival levels, it is incredibly important that we prioritize screenings and invest. This amendment stipulates $3 million toward this vital, vital effort.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, we are showing the American people right now that we live in fantasy land.

The bottom line is, the amendment that I and many of my colleagues voted for last night merely restored this bill to the state of law. It makes it comply with the Budget Control Act. I didn’t vote for the Budget Control Act, but it is the law of the land.

We can pretend it is not. That is the difference between us and the people in my district. They don’t have Monopoly money to play with. They can’t pretend that the law isn’t the law. They can’t pretend that they can invent money in their families. They have to follow the laws. They have to follow their budgets. But I guess that is just not true.

This is why Congress has a 9 percent approval rating. The people watching us today, the millions of people watching us today, are watching promises being made that can’t be kept, promises being made that take money out of not this generation but the next generation and the generation following.

Again, this is a worthy cause. But the bottom line is, last year, when the majority was in the minority, every single member in the Appropriations Committee voted against funding this program when it left the committee, every majority member when they were in the minority.

I get how this game is being played. I get it. We have to restore fiscal discipline, the same fiscal discipline every family in our districts has. If you set a priority and you decide this is necessary to spend on, you find something that is not necessary to spend on.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Chair, I would like to note, for the Record, that I am new to Congress, elected in November, so I was not here last year or last Congress during the tax bill cycle. Given that my colleague across the aisle was, I find the lectures about fiscal discipline to be very challenging to take when we are discussing Monopoly money, fantasy land money, and taking money from the next generation.

I know a great deal about the challenges that ride on the fact that we have increased our debt year after year, and I find it very difficult to listen to lectures about this from a colleague who, in fact, voted to balloon the deficit the last night.

This is about prevention and screening. This is about the health of Americans. This is about being proactive in our spending.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, parliamentary inquiry.

The Acting CHAIR. Gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HARRIS. Is any time remaining on the other side because the gentlewoman moved to reserve her time?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland controls the only time remaining.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, I am a physician. I have taken care of people for 55 years. I am not sure I should be lectured. Madam Chair, on the proper way to take care of people in this country with regard to their health.

I understand the attraction of maybe bringing a tax bill into this. I am not sure why the proponents can’t leave this as a discussion of funding health.

The bottom line is, this is an important subject, no question about it.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BUDD. 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 Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MR. DELGADO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 75 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. DELGADO. 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 dollar amount $474,169,000, insert “(reduced by $1,000,000)”.

Page 91, line 1, after the dollar amount $592,622,000, insert “(increased by $1,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from New York (Mr. DELGADO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, upstate New York and communities across the country are experiencing an unprecedented increase in Lyme disease and tick-borne diseases. At all of the townhalls that I have held in my district this term, folks asked me what Congress is doing about Lyme disease.

Today, I am offering an amendment to better understand and prevent this disease. The amendment adds $1 million in critical CDC funding for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of Lyme disease.

This package of appropriations bills makes critical investments in our priorities. But as temperatures rise and families spend more time outside, we must invest more in treating and preventing Lyme.

Lyme disease is a devastating disease that can often go undetected as it travels through ticks, tiny bugs that reside in dense forests and rural areas, areas found all across my district in upstate New York.

While most Lyme disease patients who are diagnosed and treated early can fully recover, 10 to 20 percent of patients suffer from persistent symptoms, which, for some, are chronic and disabling.

These numbers are even more startling as we consider that, over the last 20 years, Lyme disease has increased by over 300 percent in the northeastern States. In 2017, there were 3,502 confirmed cases of tick-borne Lyme in New York State alone.

Madam Chair, I have 5-year-old twin boys. Whenever I do bath time, I have to check for ticks. There have been a few scary moments where I have actually had to pull ticks off my little boys. It is a frightening experience.

Parents, myself included, are sending their children into our yard or local park with fears that they can return with a chronic lifelong and potentially disabling disease.

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time.

But this is just not a medical or moral issue. Lyme disease is costing our economy. How much money are the American people spending on this disease as we still know so little about it?

Studies indicate that Lyme disease costs approximately $1.3 billion each year in direct medical costs alone in the United States. The American people are spending $1.3 billion on the symptoms of a disease rather than investing in medical research to treat and prevent it.

This figure doesn’t even address the opportunity cost of failing to act to address Lyme disease in our communities. How will our local economy attract tourists when people can get sick? What is the cost of sending children cooped up inside rather than enjoying the outdoors for fear of tick-borne illnesses?
Upstate New Yorkers and communities struggling with tick populations need medical solutions now to stop this disease in its tracks. 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. My amendment offers trying to better understand the disease and allowing us to develop a more effective treatment of the disease.

Unlike in other infectious disease settings, tests to directly measure the presence of the infecting organism are not available for 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. The disease requires specialized treatments, which requires real investment in research to better manage and prevent the disease. Madam Chair, the time to invest is now. Indeed, the National Science Foundation has declared that Lyme disease is an emerging global pandemic due to climate change.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, I reserve my time in opposition.
Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chairwoman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAUA. Madam Chairwoman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAUA).

Ms. DELAUA. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise in support of this amendment and the Project School Emergency Response to Violence, Project SERV, program.

The program provides counseling and referral to mental health services, as well as other education-related services, to school districts, colleges, and universities where the learning environment has been disrupted by a violent or traumatic crisis.

To strengthen this critical program, the underlying bill increases the set-aside within the School Safety National Activities program by $5 million over the 2019 enacted level. I appreciate that the amendment is drawing attention to this important program, and I am happy to support it.

Mr. CROW. Madam Chair, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Chair, we have an obligation to take care of our students, teachers, and school administrators after horrific tragedies. We must ensure that they have the time to heal, return to school, and focus on learning and moving forward with their lives, all the while feeling safe doing so.

I look forward to working with the distinguished chairwoman, appropriators, and members of the authorizing committee to support Project SERV and programs like it in the months and years ahead.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mr. CROW).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BUDD. 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 Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 77 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Ms. HOULAHAN. 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 137, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 451, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment to H.R. 2740, which advocates for funding for the Department of Education’s comprehensive literacy development grants.

The LEARN Program provides competitive grants to States to help local educational agencies develop comprehensive literacy plans to ensure high-quality instruction and evidence-based intervention strategies for all students from kindergarten through grade 12.

This program is the only Federal funding stream to support these statewide efforts. This funding allows local school districts to support high-quality professional development for teachers, teacher leaders, principals, and specialized instructional support personnel to improve literacy instruction for struggling readers and writers, including English language learners and students with disabilities.

The state of literacy in our country is alarming. Before coming to Congress, I taught high school chemistry, and what I found was that most of my high school students couldn’t read above a third or fourth grade level. How could my students learn chemistry if they couldn’t read? How could they expect to, later in life, be able to pursue a quality and rewarding life?

It was a wake-up call for me, and I spent the summer, as a consequence, building a nonprofit that focused on early childhood literacy in our most disadvantaged communities.

According to the National Institute of Literacy, approximately 32 million adults in the U.S. cannot read. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development found that half of U.S. adults cannot read a book written at an eighth grade level.

The fight for a more literate America is crucial. We must acknowledge that low literacy more dramatically affects communities of color.

On the most recent National Assessment of Educational Progress, in the 12th grade reading level assessments, 46 percent of students scored at or above proficient, while only 25 percent of Latino and 17 percent of Black students scored proficient. In essence, the fight for literacy is a fight for a fairer country, for a more level playing field. How can we expect young Americans from every race, gender, and socioeconomic background to be ready for our workforce?

How can we be living up to the notion that every American deserves a shot at the American Dream if we are not aggressively fighting to ensure that they have the most fundamental ability to read.

Our inaction is costing us all. The National Council for Adult Learning estimates that low literacy costs our country $225 billion each year in non-productivity in the workforce, crime, and loss of tax revenue due to unemployment.

The American Journal of Public Health found that in excess of $230 billion a year in healthcare costs is linked to low adult literacy. Our inaction on literacy is costing us nearly $600 billion a year. I believe, and I am sure that many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle believe, that every American child deserves his or her shot at the American Dream, at the ability to get a quality education, and to make a living to support themselves and their families.

We are denying millions of people their shot and their promise in this country by refusing to more aggressively advocate for and fund programs that do the critical work of increasing our literacy levels.

I am thankful that my amendment is being considered. I think it is an important first step in the long overdue fight for a more literate and, by extension, a more fair America. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chairwoman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chairwoman, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise in support of the amendment and of Comprehensive Literacy Development grants, which help States and school districts provide evidence-based literacy instruction for disadvantaged students from birth through grade 12.

Literacy is a mark of a civilized society, and it is one of the most important predictors of a student’s success. To further advance literacy skills for students across the country, the underlying bill provides $385 million for Comprehensive Literacy Development grants, a $5 million increase over the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

I might add that the Trump administration cut this program, literacy, and they also cut the innovative approach to literacy, Train, which we have increased by $2 million. It may mean that they don’t understand that literacy is a mark of a civilized society. I appreciate that the amendment is drawing attention to the importance of this program, and I am happy to support it.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chairwoman, the Trump administration followed the
law. I know that for Congress here, we don’t really like to follow the law. We think we make it for everybody else, and we don’t have to follow it. In fact, the bill we are discussing today doesn’t follow the Budget Control Act. It pretend doesn’t exist.

Now, the Trump administration did the appropriate thing and said: You know what? The law does exist. The reason why we get into trouble, and why America looks at what Congress does, the profligate spending that we have, our dollar deficits, and the $22 trillion debt is because in some cases like this, we just don’t follow the law. The President says: No, we should return to the law.

If the Congress thinks we ought to spend more, then pass a bill that changes the Budget Control Act. But, Madam Chairwoman, I would suggest that if the President had not followed the law, the complaint would be: The President is not following the law. You are doing it if you do. You are damned if you don’t.

The President follows the Budget Control Act, submits a budget consistent with that, and then gets blamed by the majority for following the law, not for relieving budget.

Madam Chairwoman, our families can’t do make-believe budgets. They have a certain amount of money and they have to stay within that budget. But I guess we are Congress. We are different. We can make-believe budgets.

This is why we have a 9 percent approval rating, because Americans look at what we do here in Congress and say: This isn’t the real world.

This education is important. There is no question about it, but we have to place priorities. I reluctantly oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Chairwoman, I am nearly speechless with the case that I have just heard where we are talking about the most fundamental of things that we need, the equipment that we need to be functioning in our society, that skill of literacy, that we are thinking somehow that this is a checkbook balance situation rather than an investment in a child, an investment in a family, an investment in a future.

If we are talking about the need to imagine, we have to give people the skills they imagine. I imagine the life that they will be able to have when they are able to read a street sign; when they are able to read to their child; when they are able to read their driver’s test. These are things that we should not deny anyone. These are fundamental things that we absolutely have to provide to every single citizen in our economy.

If we are not providing education and literacy, what good is this Nation? I will confide by saying that I came here to Congress and I stand on this floor, the daughter of a refugee from Poland. He came here with nothing as a 5 year old. He came here with no literacy skills, and a generation later, I am standing here in front of you because my father had the opportunity to learn to read.

My father had the opportunity to pursue the American Dream, and 70 years later, I stand here in front of you because that is the promise that our Nation makes to all of us and the investment that our Nation makes in every one of us.

I very much appreciate the opportunity to speak about something that I am committed to. I am committed to the President that the vast majority of our Nation is deeply passionate about this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chairwoman, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chairwoman, I won’t take 3 minutes. We obviously have a lot of work to do this morning and did a lot of work last night.

Part of the American Dream—and my parents as well came to this country—and it is amazing that the children of immigrants can sit on this floor, but they came to this country because there is a rule of law in this country.

The law right now says, under the Budget Control Act, that we should be spending much less than this bill suggests overall. The Trump administration proposed spending within the law. Now, that law is not a Trump administration law. That law was actually signed by the last President with the majority controlling the Senate. It was a bipartisan agreement, the Budget Control Act.

But again, we pretend that it just doesn’t exist. This is part of the problem. Americans look at us and say: Wait a minute. You expect us to live by the law? In fact, you insist that we live by the law, and now talk about imagination, this is really imaginary because we are presenting a proposal here today that spends tens and tens of billions of dollars more than the law says we are authorized to spend. That is astounding.

No wonder we have a 9 percent approval rating. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BUDD. 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 Pennsylvania will be postponed and I will be in possession.

Ms. DeLAURO. Madam Chair, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PASCRELL) having assumed the chair, Mrs. FLETCHER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having considered 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, had come to no resolution thereon.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 436 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

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 Mrs. FLETCHER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today pursuant to House Resolution 431, further proceedings on amendment No. 77 printed in the House Report 116–290 offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) had been postponed.

Pursuant to House Resolution 436, further amendments printed in part B of House Report 116–111 may be offered at any time during consideration of the bill for amendment, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before actionthereon, shall not be subject to amendment except amendment described in section 4 of House Resolution 431, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the time.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. POCAN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 116–111.

Mr. POCAN. Madam Chairwoman, 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 convene an ethics advisory board with regard to research grant applications or current research projects in the competitive renewal process that propose to use human fetal tissue.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. POCAN. Madam Chairwoman, I rise today to offer an amendment that ensures the Trump administration cannot block critical groundbreaking research solely because it utilizes human fetal tissue.

I believe this new policy announced by HHS just last week is shortsighted and that Congress should make its voice heard on the issue. This amendment prohibits any funds in this bill being used to establish a sham ethics advisory board with regard to research products that use human fetal tissue.

The June 5, HHS announcement bars NIH scientists from conducting any research using fetal tissue unless an advisory board review of NIH grant applications for fetal tissue research occurs. This decision by President Trump is unnecessary since these grant applications are already subject to rigorous ethical review requirements.

Currently, any federally funded research that uses fetal tissue must comply with oversight pursuant to the NIH Revitalization Act of 1993, which was enacted on a bipartisan basis. This framework requires informed consent and declarations pertaining to fetal tissue use from all donors, physicians, and researchers involved.

Let’s be clear. The Trump administration’s decision is not about science or ethics. It is about politics.

Fetal tissue research is not new. It has been supported by the NIH since the 1950s, and fetal tissue has been used to develop vaccines that have saved and improved the lives of billions of people around the world.

Vaccines for diseases such as measles, mumps, rubella, chickenpox, whooping cough, polio, rotavirus, hepatitis A, and rabies were all created using fetal cell cultures. Researchers today are using fetal cells to develop vaccines against diseases that include Ebola, HIV, and dengue fever. Studies at UW-Madison in my district involving fetal tissue are trying to develop treatments for conditions that include blindness, Zika, developmental disorders, and diabetes.

This is exactly the type of research that the Federal Government should be supporting.

I encourage my colleagues to ensure that we all continue to fund critical research on behalf of the American people and that we block last week’s decision that threatens Federal funding of fetal tissue research.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAUR), who is an amazing colleague.

Ms. DELAUR. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of Congressman POCAN’s amendment.

The administration’s decision to forgo promising research to develop treatments and cures for diseases such as HIV, ALS, and Parkinson’s, once again, is putting personal ideology ahead of public health.

Researchers have used fetal tissue in research for decades to develop vaccines and cures for diseases such as polio and measles. The research has saved millions of lives. That is what we are about, saving lives.

Research involving fetal tissue today is conducted subject to strict guidelines that have lasted through both Democratic and Republican administrations. This antiscience decision will stall medical research in its tracks, reduce hope for those suffering from debilitating diseases, and harm the ability of American scientists to continue to lead global efforts on biomedical research.

The Trump administration has said that the Department of Health and Human Services conducted an audit and scientific review of fetal tissue research. It is a sham. Quite frankly, they refuse to make the results of that review available to the Congress.

There is simply no scientific or ethical basis for the proposed restrictions on this vital research. It is misguided. It is a dangerous policy. It should be reversed.

Madam Chair, I support the gentleman’s amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, let’s get a handle on exactly what this amendment does. This amendment says that we are going to take one of the most controversial areas of research—controversial regarding the ethics of the research—and we are going to say the Federal Government can’t determine whether it is ethical.

Madam Chair, I have a construct for this. This construct was developed by Mr. Waxman two decades ago in a piece of statute signed by President Clinton that said that when you submit research for funding to the HHS Department, and it is a topic around which there are ethical questions—and there are ethical questions—that the Secretary can choose to seat a panel, not a sham panel, but a panel that consists of attorneys, ethicists, practicing physicians, theologians, and scientists with substantial accomplishments in biomedical and behavioral research.

That doesn’t sound too shaming to me. It is a panel that is going to review it because, Madam Chair, without that, the only review this gets with regard to, for instance, an institutional review board is at the institution that stands to gain the funding when the project is funded. It is because of that conflict of interest that the Congress thoughtfully empowered, in statute, to have a mechanism to consider the ethics.

Madam Chair, we are going to hear about all kinds of things done with fetal tissue. Yes, they were done decades and decades ago. Those vaccines and those cures that have been around for a long time.

Can there be some research that might benefit from fetal tissue? Sure, there can be. But we should always make the determination of whether it is ethical.

How can we stand in good conscience and say that we are going to take, on the basis of ethics, one of the most controversial areas of research and wall it off and say that the Federal Government can’t consider ethics? Oh, my gosh, that is a step too far away.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POCAN. Madam Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. POCAN. Apparently, Madam Chair, the other side of the aisle would like to debate political science rather than medical science today. I understand that. It is always great to make your base happy rather than healthy. But there is a big difference when it comes to the issue of fetal tissue.

We have had this debate before in committee. This isn’t new. What is new are the cures that are coming out of the use of fetal tissue not just at UW-Madison but across the country.

The President’s actions show how far removed not just the debate is that we just heard, which is more about politics than science, but over half the people who are on this new board don’t even have to be scientists, when we already have the proper oversight in place to make sure that this is ethical research.

I get it. You have to make your base happy, especially in the era of Donald Trump. But the bottom line is, you are hurting your constituents by trying to place politics over medical science. That is just a really bad idea.

Mr. HARRIS. Parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, are comments supposed to be addressed to the Chair?

The CHAIR. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. POCAN. Which I was doing, Madam Chair, and I appreciate that.

So, again, if you want to be a scientist who doesn’t wallow in science, that is fine. That means you are a politician. I would like to think that those of us who are going to deal with those
areas that involve science, even if we are politicians, focus on the science aspects, and I am going to do just that. That is why this amendment is important to make sure we have lifesaving research.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland has 2 1/2 minutes remaining.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, before I came to Congress, I was a medical scientist. I actually held NIH grants. So, Madam Chair, I find it a little unusual that someone would criticize my opinion on medical science and dismiss it. But we live in a strange world. That is why the American people look at Congress and wonder what is going on.

The fact of the matter is that it is not a Trump administration policy that issues where ethics are involved should go to a committee convened to consider that.

Madam Chair, I have had things go before IRBs, institutional review boards, at institutions. It is a good first step, and the peer-review process at NIH is probably a good second step. But for those issues like fetal tissue research, where we saw fetal tissue marketed—brains, $800 plus tax—we think it is not at all unreasonable that the Federal Government, before spending a dime to taxpayers' money—because, remember, the President's policy does nothing about funding it. It just says taxpayer dollars shouldn't be used unless we have considered the ethics.

My gosh, there is nothing wrong with that. The fact of the matter is that Americans don't want their tax dollars spent on things that are unethical, and this is the way that we can determine whether it is ethical.

Again, this has not been set up by the Trump administration. This is Mr. Waxman's bill, and it never has been confused with a Republican, and signed by President Clinton.

I will remind the gentleman that this issue has been discussed in committee for a few years. The committee has come down on both sides of it because this is a controversial issue, and controversial issues are best left to the experts just like this ethics committee statute states.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN).

The question was taken; and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

The CHAIR. The amendment is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 116-111.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 68, line 9, before the period insert the following: "Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading and not reserved by the preceding provisos, $10,000,000 shall be made available to carry out section 7091 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271)."

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, 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. First, Madam Chair, I commend Chairwoman DeLAURO, the gentlewoman from Connecticut, and Ranking Member COLE for their work on this bill and accommodating a bipartisan amendment. I thank my colleagues, Congressman DAVID MCKINLEY, Congresswoman DIANA DEGETTE, and Congressman SCOTT TITTON, for working together with me on this quest for the past 2 years.

The Alternatives to Opioids in the Emergency Department program, or ALTO, was first piloted by Dr. Mark Rosenberg, a doctor at St. Joseph's emergency department in my hometown of Paterson—one T—New Jersey, and hospitals in Colorado as well. ALTO tests alternative pain management protocols to limit the use of opioids in emergency departments.

ALTO programs can serve as a new preventive blueprint for hospitals and health care providers across America. As our health providers grapple with ways to combat the opioid epidemic wracking every community in our Nation, they have been working and achieving results to prevent unnecessary use of opioids.

To build on these successful programs, we introduced H.R. 5197, the Alternatives to Opioids in the Emergency Department Act, last Congress. To help tackle the opioid crisis and limit the use of opioids in emergency departments, this bill authorized a $10 million grant program to fund demonstration programs to test alternative pain management protocols. Thanks to the Energy and Commerce Committee, our bill was signed into law as part of H.R. 6, the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act.

This bipartisan Pascarella-McKinley-DeGette-Tipton amendment No. 2 would provide the full authorized funding for the Alternatives to Opioids program. Our amendment has the support of the American College of Emergency Physicians.

Madam Chair, I include in the Record their letter.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS, June 11, 2019.

Hon. Bill Pascrell, Jr., Washington, DC.

Dear Congressman Pascrell: On behalf of the American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) and our 38,000 members, thank you for your steadfast commitment to address the nation's opioid epidemic, especially your continued efforts to promote your Alternatives to Opioids in the Emergency Department Act that was successfully included in the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (P.L. 115-271) last year. We are proud to join you in securing enactment of this important law that will help expand access to appropriate options to treat a patient's pain without opioids.

ACEP is based on a simple premise that the best way to avoid opioid misuse and addiction is to never start a patient on opioids. ALTO protocols use specific non-opioid medications and therapies that target receptor sites and enzymes that mediate the pain. As you well know, within two years of implementing the ALTO program at a hospital in New Jersey, there was an 82 percent reduction in opioid prescriptions. More recently, 10 hospitals in Colorado established a similar program and saw a decrease in opioid use of 36 percent in just the first six months.

We are politicians, focus on the science aspects, and I am going to do just that. That is why this amendment is important to make sure we have lifesaving research.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Chair, let's give these the resources to help save some more lives. I respectfully ask the House to support my amendment so that we may fully fund the ALTO program.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, even though I don't oppose the amendment, I rise in opposition.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Chair, I yield such time as she may consume to Mr. HARRIS.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Chair, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DeLAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Paterson with one T.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of this bipartisan amendment, and let me reiterate "bipartisan amendment."

This amendment provides $10 million for a new program at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration for a newly authorized demonstration program for hospitals and emergency departments to develop, implement, or study alternatives to opioids for pain management.

As our Nation continues to combat the opioid epidemic, this effort would provide the opportunity to study and develop best practice pain management strategies that involve nonaddictive medical products and other types of treatments provided in emergency rooms.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan amendment.
Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for this. This is a real problem that we have. As a physician, I will tell you, we haven’t gotten this right yet.

Again, I am an anesthesiologist, and I have been taking care of patients for 30 years, through all kinds. What we still find is that we have people who prescribe narcotics and opioids. We know, by the way, Madam Chair, that if someone is given a 10-day supply of opioids for an outpatient operation, there is a 10 percent chance that they will be addicted 1 year afterward.

Yesterday, my son had an outpatient operation, and he got a prescription for 50 opioid pills. I am sitting there thinking, oh my God, is there an alternative?

We were taught for years that if you go to the emergency room and you have a broken bone, you are going to get sent out with a narcotic prescription. Then they did a study that shows that alternating Tylenol with ibuprofen, acetaminophen with ibuprofen, is just as good as the narcotic.

My God, for decades, we have been giving people narcotics, unaware that we were committing a certain number of them to a terrible life.

And I appreciate the gentleman’s passion about it, because we had good news in Maryland yesterday, for the first time, the number of deaths from overdoses went down. But the number of overdoses continues to increase.

We got better at preventing the deaths. Now we have to get better at preventing the addiction and treating the addiction.

Madam Chair, this amendment goes a long way toward that.

I reserve the balance of my time

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for the support. I urge the passage of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HICE of Georgia, Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PASCRELL) having assumed the chair, Mrs. FLORCZYK, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration 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, had come to no resolution thereon.

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

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 further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740.

Will the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER) kindly resume the chair.

\section{1017}

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 further 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 Mrs. FLETCHER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The CHAIR. The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, pursuant to House Resolution 436, further proceedings on amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 116–111 offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) had been postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MRS. LESKO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 78 printed in part B of House Report 116–110.

Mrs. LESKO. 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 590, line 22, strike “That” and all that follows through “Provided further,” on page 594, line 2.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO).

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Chair, my amendment would strike the requirement that at least $750 million of Global Health Programs be made available for so-called family planning, a funding stream that can support domestically-based, nongovernment organizations that support the global abortion industry.

Regard for human life has never been higher. Polling statistics indicate that Americans are as likely to identify as pro-life as they are pro-choice.

A Marist Poll shows that 75 percent of Americans would limit abortion to the first 3 months of pregnancy.

Further, Americans oppose taxpayer funding for abortion in the U.S., 54 percent to 39 percent.

Madam Chair, 75 percent of Americans oppose using tax dollars to fund abortions in foreign countries. That is 75 percent.

Our policies reflect these views through the Hyde amendment, which has protected Federal tax dollars from funding abortions in the United States for the last four decades, and the Helms amendment, passed in 1973, to protect tax dollars from being spent on abortions through U.S. foreign assistance.

Most recently, President Trump has committed to Congress and to the American people that he will veto any legislation that encourages the destruction of innocent human life at any stage.

Our President has also courageously reinstated the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance policy, which prohibits foreign nongovernment organizations from performing and promoting abortion as long as they are receiving U.S. tax dollars.

However, domestic nongovernment organizations are still using Federal tax dollars to perform and promote abortion abroad.

In the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations language, we use the word “family planning” and “reproductive health” to disguise giving grant recipients license to permeate foreign countries with abortion.

Promoting abortion in poor, developing nations undermines our purposes in providing lifesaving assistance and, I believe, disrespects the cultures and, by extension, the policies of those nations. It encourages the idea that having fewer children reduces poverty and economic instability instead of promoting real solutions to those problems, like more human rights and liberties and helping women be self-employed.

Stopping domestic nongovernment organizations from using American tax dollars for abortions is consistent with our other policies, like the Hyde and Helms amendments, and the PLGHA that limits government funding for abortions, and is consistent with the views of 75 percent of Americans.

These policies save lives. In the case of my amendment, thousands of children all over the world can be saved.

To be clear, my amendment does not eliminate, nor does it reduce, funding. My amendment aims to ensure that, instead of investing funds in promoting and performing abortions abroad, the valuable dollars that fund our global health programs are vested in reducing maternal and infant mortality, treating health complications and enabling access to safe blood, nutrition, and antibiotics. These dollars should be used to provide quality obstetric care and true humanitarian assistance to those in need.
My amendment ensures that our Nation’s policies align with the views of the vast majority of the American people. We must not allow this onslaught on children to continue being promoted in foreign nations, and especially not with our tax dollars.

Children are a source of hope, prosperity, and development. They must be treated as such from the very beginning of their lives, here and everywhere.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. PASCRELL). The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I am shocked that my colleague would propose an amendment that would strike all funding for bilateral family planning programs.

These services prevent unintended pregnancies, maternal deaths, and abortions; reduce rates of infant and child mortality; empower women to stay in school and join the workforce; create stronger and healthier families; and improve economies.

Aren’t these bipartisan policy outcomes that both sides of the aisle should be supporting?

Family planning does exactly what it says: It helps women plan when to have children.

But, as we sit here today, more than 200 million women around the world still lack access to modern contraceptives.

If we want to build the self-reliance of countries, one of the most cost-effective measures is to increase access to the family planning services that women so desperately seek. Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), a member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I thank Madam Chair for her leadership and for yielding time.

I rise in strong opposition to this amendment, which would strike the provision in the bill that increases funding for international family planning and reproductive health programs. Women around the world deserve access to the full range of reproductive healthcare, and the Fiscal Year 2020 State and Foreign Operations bill will help to ensure that.

USAID provides vitally needed family planning funds to overseas health centers. Evidence has shown that USAID family planning programs have had important, real-world effects on the health of women and families worldwide, resulting in fewer unintended births, abortions, and miscarriages.

Funding for our international family planning programs has also helped reduce maternal and infant deaths, a goal that has strong bipartisan support.

Mr. Chair, I have been around the world, to Africa and to other countries and continents, and have talked with families in villages, women and their spouses with maybe five, six, seven children.

I have visited these villages with Republicans. And their first request to us is to help them with family planning. They know that it is so important in terms of planning the births of their children and in terms of just the stability of the family and the empowerment of women that family planning services be available.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, cutting funds to bilateral family planning programs is simply bad foreign policy. It undermines U.S. Agency for International Development objectives and hurts millions of women and girls.

I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose 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 Arizona (Mrs. Lesko).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. LOWEY. 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 Arizona will be postponed.

\[1030\]

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 79 printed in part B of the House Report 116-108.

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 405, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert: “(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)”.

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 thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) for their great leadership. But let me thank the gentlewoman from New York again for her overall leadership as chair of the Appropriations Committee, and her ranking member as well.

These are the tools of female genital mutilation. Around the world, there are young girls and women who are facing this kind of brutal attack. My amendment, which makes a good bill even better, provides $1 million more to help combat the draconian practice of female genital mutilation, cutting, FGM/C, abroad.

Female genital mutilation comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for nonmedical purposes.

This practice is rooted in gender inequality and is often linked to other elements of gender-based violence and discrimination, such as child marriage, recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of women and girls.

Unfortunately, this means an estimated 200 million girls and women alive today have been victims already of FGM/C, female genital mutilation, with girls 14 and younger representing 40 percent of those who have been cut.

For example, around the world, at least five girls are mutilated, cut. More than 3 million girls are estimated to be at risk.

The impacts of this on the physical health of women and girls can include bleeding, infection, obstetric fistula, complications during childbirth, and death.

I ask my colleagues to think about their children, their girls.

According to UNICEF, FGM/C is reported to occur in all parts of the world, but is most prevalent in parts of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

So I ask my colleagues to support this legislation.

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 LOWEY and Ranking Member ROGERS for their hard work in bringing Division D, the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs 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 $1 million more to help combat the draconian practice of Female Genital Mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) abroad.

I have been a dedicated champion against this practice for a long while, even working with former Congressman Joe Crowley of New York to introduce legislation targeted at supporting the elimination of this abhorrent practice of mutilating young women.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

This practice is rooted in gender inequality and is often linked to other elements of gender-based violence and discrimination, such as child marriage and recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of women and girls.

Unfortunately, this means an estimated 200 million girls and women alive today have been victims of FGM/C, with girls 14 and younger representing 44 million of those who have been cut.
For example, consider that:
1. Around the world, at least five girls are mutilated/cut every hour.
2. More than 3 million girls are estimated to be at risk of FGM/C annually.
3. The impacts of FGM/C on the physical health of women and girls can include bleeding, infection, obstetric fistula, complications during childbirth and death.

Other significant barriers to combating the practice of FGM/C include the high concentration in specific regions associated with several cultural traditions, that is not tied to any one religion.

According to UNICEF, FGM/C is reported to occur in all parts of the world, but is most prevalent in parts of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

Due to the commonality of this practice many migrants to the U.S. bring the practice of FGM/C with them, increasing the importance of combating FGM/C abroad.

The United Nations adopted a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 that includes a target to eliminate FGM/C and recognizes the abandonment of this practice can be achieved because of a comprehensive movement that involves all public and private stakeholders in society.

With these provisions in place and my amendment increasing the funding for foreign assistance we can ensure Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), an internationally recognized violation of the human rights of girls and women comes to an end.

Centers for Disease Control (CDC) published a report in 2016 estimating that 513,000 women and girls were in the United States were at risk or may have been subjected to FGM/C.

The presence of FGM/C in the United States brings a sobering truth to light, that we still have much work to do here at home to stop our young women and girls from suffering at the hands of this archaic and utterly unnecessary practice.

I am reminded of the story of Hadiatu Jalloh, a 7-year-old from Sierra Leone, who with her mother fled to Houston to seek a life-saving operation to rectify complications from the practice of FGM/C from which she suffered for more than a year.

Due to complications from the FGM procedure, little Hadiatu could not stop bleeding, she then underwent two additional non-medical procedures to repair the damage she suffered.

However, the bleeding continued and after the second procedure to stop the bleeding, Hadiatu could not properly urinate and suffered terrible pain.

In her desperate quest for help, Hadiatu’s mother placed her daughter across the border to Sierra Leone, but still could not find a doctor to treat Hadiatu.

Dr. Hardwick-Smith a world-renowned board certified OB/GYN—along with a team led by Houston pediatric urologist Dr. Eric Jones—solved Hadiatu’s problem by removing scar tissue during the successful surgery.

Stories such like this remind me of the importance of this work, and how we can cannot afford to ignore any instance of FGM/C.

And that is why earlier we celebrated the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation, a multinational effort to bring this practice to an end.

That is why my amendment reprograms funding that will be used by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for elimination of FGM/C.

It also directs the U.S. Department of State to emphasize the need to raise awareness among communities at the grassroots level, through diplomatic and multilateral engagement and bilateral humanitarian settings to address the practice of FGM/C.

In short, the Jackson Lee Amendment increases funding to protect young women and girls from mutilation at the most intimate level.

The amount of funds dedicated to these programs in the United States and the international community to the goals of protecting women and girls and truly addressing this problem.

The harmful practice of female genital mutilation undermines the human rights of women and girls by damaging their health, limiting their economic opportunities and girls’ access to education, and increases the likelihood of early and forced marriage.

The Jackson Lee Amendment increases funding to expedite the complete and total elimination of FGM/C.

I urge support for the Jackson Lee Amendment.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, while this amendment does not have a budgetary effect, I would like to thank my colleague for raising such an important issue for millions of women around the world.

For more than 200 million women, female genital mutilation can mean health problems that haunt them for the rest of their lives. The quest for gender equality will not be complete until women are no longer subjected to these practices.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I am reminded of the story of Hadiatu Jalloh, a 7-year-old from Sierra Leone who, with her mother, fled to Houston to seek a lifesaving operation to rectify complications from the practice of female genital mutilation, from which she suffered for more than a year.

This story reads: “The Woman’s Hospital of Texas Saves an African Girl’s Life. Dr. Susan Hardwick-Smith and Dr. Eric Hardwick-Smith Care to 7-year-old Affected by Female Genital Mutilation,” only one of 200 million girls.

This amendment will focus and provide an extra focus and extra resources to help more girls who have lived this nightmare to come and get help at home.

I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment, lifesaving, so that more girls do not have to get this singular help from a singular hospital, but they can be helped at home because this dastardly act will be stopped.

Mr. Chair, I include a statement in the Record from USAID, and I ask for support of my amendment.

[From the Department of State and USAID]  
THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WORKING TOGETHER FOR THE ABANDONMENT OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), a traditional practice which involves the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia. UNICEF estimates that at least 120 million girls and women have experienced FGM/C in the countries affected by the practice in Africa and the Middle East where the practice is concentrated. Given present trends, as many as 30 million girls under the age of 15 may still be at risk. However, that FGM/C is becoming less prevalent overall; and the younger generation is less vulnerable to the practice. Though no religion mandates the procedure, FGM/C is practiced across cultures, religions and continents. It is practiced in sub-Saharan Africa, northern Iraq, Malaysia and Indonesia, and new evidence is showing prevalence in other Middle Eastern countries, including Yemen, Iran, Syria, Oman and Saudi Arabia, and parts of South Asia. The practice also can be found in Europe, the United States and other countries in the West where immigrants bring their cultural traditions with them.

The reasons given for conducting FGM/C, which is generally carried out between infancy and the teen years, encompass beliefs about health, hygiene, women’s sexuality, risk of message to adulthood and community initiation rites. Research has shown that all forms of the practice harm women’s health, causing serious pain, trauma and frequently severe physical complications, such as bleeding, infections or even death. Long-term complications may include recurrent infections, infertility, (1) and difficult or dangerous childbirth that can result in the death of the mother and infant. (2)

The U.S. Government has supported FGM/C abandonment efforts since the early 1990s, considering the practice not only a public health concern but also a human rights issue that violates a woman’s right to bodily integrity. In September 2000, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) officially incorporated elimination of FGM/C into its development agenda, issuing an official policy and strategy that underscored the importance of abandoning FGM/C. It is recognized for 5 minutes.

The U.S. Department of State emphasizes the need to raise awareness among communities at the grassroots level, through diplomatic and multilateral engagement and within humanitarian settings to address the practice of FGM/C.

In August 2012, the United States released its first-ever Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally, along with an accompanying Presidential Order directing its implementation. The strategy marshals the United States’ capacity and expertise to establish a coordinated, government-wide approach to preventing and responding to gender-based violence (GBV) and includes harmful traditional practices such as FGM/C.

The United States also pursues regional, national and local coordination and implementation by international donors, governments and community leaders. U.S. Government agencies are actively engaged with internationally based working groups to address the practice of FGM/C, including the Donors Working Group (DWG) on FGM/C, (3) which is composed of key international governmental and intergovernmental organizations and foundations supporting the abandonment of the practice. USAID was a co-founder of the DWG and is
dedicated to expanding and strengthening partnerships and increasing resources for abandonment of this harmful traditional practice. The group has collaboratively issued a Call to Action that summarizes the collective programmatic approach that focuses on the community approach to social change.

III. GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

The State Department’s Secretary’s Office of Global Women’s Issues (S/GWI) funded community-based approaches involving men, boys and all members of society in public awareness and education campaigns. These campaigns emphasized the detrimental consequences of FGM/C on the physical and mental health of girls, their families and the overall community. In order to promote lasting solutions, S/GWI also worked with the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) to strengthen the reporting of this issue in the Annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. In addition to describing whether FGM/C occurred and the type and category of FGM/C most common, we are seeking information on international and governmental efforts being taken to prevent and address FGM/C (especially through educational programs, but also by means of shelter and violence training).

The Office of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) largely supports efforts in humanitarian aid among refugees with programs designed to prevent and respond to GBV, which includes FGM/C. These organizations rely on U.S. Government assistance to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees, survivors of conflict, internally displaced persons and stateless persons worldwide. This encompasses a wide variety of assistance, including the provision of protection, shelter, health care, water and sanitation, as well as the prevention of and assistance to survivors of GBV and FGM/C. PRM also supports targeted activities to prevent FGM/C in Somali and Sudanese refugee populations.

USAID supports implementing partners, both from Washington and at the country level, to provide community-based programs in key countries where the practice is prevalent. The Agency’s projects have supported targeted in-country efforts in Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Mali and Nigeria, among others that consider cultural sensitivities and are integrated with health, economic, social or democratic programs. USAID programs are community-based, involving community and religious leaders as well as women and youth to build the quality and effectiveness of abandonment efforts and to improve conditions that will lead to FGM/C abandonment.

III. IN-COUNTRY

Egypt—S/GWI supported a project working in the community of Al Darb Al Ahmar in Cairo called Creating Attitudes Favorable to the End of FGM/C Amongst the Young Through the dissemination of appropriate and relevant information, coupled with education initiatives and public awareness campaigns in the community and the provision of education and prevention of violence against women and girls, including FGM/C, in select Cairo communities. Additionally, the project builds community capacity for building in victim advocacy and mental health for health care providers, community leaders and volunteers.

In 2012, USAID launched a project in Egypt incorporated FGM/C into an existing community-level health program, reinforced by select national-level messaging and educational messages. The program reinforces ongoing efforts to bring about abandonment of FGM/C, as it involved training staff at both the Ministry of Health and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to broaden the reach and coordinate with the government’s National Council of Childhood and Motherhood, the Ministry of Health and the NGO Strategy of Sudan. The U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan is funding a program in northern Iraq. The project is working to strengthen the capacity of community leaders and local organizations to effectively and sustainably address FGM/C. The project mobilizes children, women and men in the community to support targeted trainings of abandonment of FGM/C. Through intensive trainings, community leaders draw upon preexisting social structures with the wider community and build community ownership to end FGM/C sustainably.

Iraq—In coordination with the DRL, S/GWI is funding a small program in northern Iraq composed of integrated victim services and a successful educational campaign for village residents and political and religious leaders, leading to the first-of-its-kind declarations of villages being “Female Genital Mutillation Free.”

Kenya—PRM provides resources to NGOs partners to promote community and prevention of FGM/C through community-based institutions and civil society, including men’s groups, youth groups, women’s groups and religious leaders to promote social and economic empowerment of women and girls to reduce the risk of exposure to GBV, including FGM/C, while educating participants on the impact of harmful traditional practices, including FGM/C.

USAID conducted studies to better understand the practice of FGM/C among the Somali in northeastern Kenya to inform the design and implementation of interventions and to clarify the correct Islamic understanding of FGM/C. Research provides crucial evidence that FGM/C is neither a religious practice nor one sanctioned by Islam, which clearly stipulates provisions for the protection of basic human rights, underlines the sanctity of the human body and prohibits any practice that violates these rights or causes harm to the body without justification. The conclusions called on religious scholars to collaborate with medical doctors to make verdicts based on scientific facts and to work with their communities to help delink FGM/C.

USAID is supporting the launch of the Kenya Centre of Excellence for FGM/C, which will be based at Nairobi University, to create a multidisciplinary, cross-institutional research platform for advancing FGM/C research into the learning experiences that ultimately empower the entire community. As a result of this multidimensional approach, thousands of participants, all of whom have publicly abandoned FGM/C and other harmful traditional practices upon completion of the Tostan program.

In the United States, in 2012 at the first-ever Zero Tolerance Day event that was held at the U.S. Department of State, former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton spoke passionately about creating conditions for ending FGM/C, so all girls can enjoy their full potential. At that event, organized by USAID and the State Department, a spark was lit among the communities that have publicly abandoned FGM/C and other harmful traditional practices upon completion of the Tostan program.

Ambassador Verrier led a panel discussion that included Amina Salum Ali, Ambassador of the African Union to the United States; Dr. Nawal Nour, a Sudanese-American from the Netherlands. They each have made, and are continuing to make, extraordinary contributions toward putting an end to FGM/C, and the Ambassador noted, “are a testament to why community-driven, holistic approach is essential to achieving sustained progress.” The event brought together activists from the NGO community, diplomatic corps and policymakers in the U.S. Government to address ways various stakeholders can work toward zero tolerance for FGM/C. The event also attracted 1,648 online participants from 30 countries in an interactive virtual discussion.

USAID has commissioned a desk review of interventions, evaluations and reports published since 2000 on ending FGM/C. Based on
this review, as well as key informant interviews with experts, USAID is drafting a report called Ending Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Lessons from Ten Years of Programming. This report will review lessons learned, promising approaches and recommendations for the future. By looking back, policymakers and advocates will be better able to move forward decisively to create societies that allow women and girls around the world to achieve their full potential.

Our vision of the way forward has been sharpened by all the work that went on before this decade.

First, the centrality of “social norms”—what communities believe and how they act and expect the members of that community to act—must be addressed.

Second, a wide range of actors play pivotal roles in the abandonment of FGM/C: men; women; grandparents; boys; girls; and community, health, religious and political leaders.

Third, and perhaps most important, the focus must be on holistic, integrated, multi-sectoral approaches that bring together the advocacy, policy-level work and community-level transformation of social norms.

Ms. JACKSON Lee. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, 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. HICE of Georgia. 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. 80 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. RICHMOND). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 80 printed in part B of House Report 116-13.

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 599, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)”.

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, this is a very important amendment in the cycle of life, protecting endangered species, which give the joy of life and understanding to the world, to the co-existence of humans and these wonderful species that have given us so much knowledge.

My amendment makes a good bill better by providing a $1 million focus to combat the transportation of the remains of endangered species, to bring down the desire to go after these endangered species.

So many of us remember, a few years ago, the brutal killing of Cecil the lion. At that time, I introduced and sought the support of my colleagues as original co-sponsors of my legislation, Cecil the Lion Endangered and Threatened Species Act of 2015.

Currently, the Endangered Species Act does not protect the majority of wildlife animals killed. At this point, we can choose to make wise decisions that will sustain the global population, or we can ignore the warning signs.

Climate change is not the only threat facing our world. There is also massive extinction of microscopic organisms to more complex insects and animals. More than 90 percent of all organisms that have ever lived on Earth are extinct.

So I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee 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 LOWEY and Ranking Member ROGERS for their hard work in bringing Division D, the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs 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 $1 million combat the transportation of the remains of endangered species.

A few years ago, in light of the brutal killing of Cecil the Lion, I introduced and sought the support of my colleagues as original co-sponsors of my legislation entitled, Cecil the Lion Endangered and Threatened Species Act of 2015.

That bill sought to strengthen partner countries’ capacity in countering wildlife trafficking and designating major wildlife countries for protection.

This Jackson Lee Amendment is offered in the same spirit—to prohibit the taking and transportation of any endangered or threatened species as a trophy into the United States.

This amendment provides $1 million to focus efforts on poaching of endangered species on protected preserves.

Hunting endangered species that are on protected preserves should come with an element of greater risk to those who engage in this practice.

The amendment provides additional resources to ensure better coordination and monitoring of incidents like the killing of Cecil the Lion, with a goal of holding people accountable.

Currently, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) does not protect the clear majority of wild animals killed and imported.

Because of this loophole, tens of thousands of wild animals are killed every year by trophy hunters and transported into the United States.

The conservation of endangered and threatened species is critically important to the sustainability of our biodiversity, ecosystem and the beauty of wildlife as we know it.

Biodiversity and ecosystem balance are essential to sustaining life as we know it on planet earth.

The rate that species are disappearing globally can easily be compared to other mass extinction events in our earth’s history.

Human life requires a health global biodiversity and ecosystem.

At this point we can choose to make wise decisions that will sustain the global population or we can ignore the warning signs.

Climate change is not the only threat facing our world—it is also massive extinction from microscopic organisms to more complex insects and animals.

More than 90 percent of all organisms that have ever lived on Earth are extinct.

As new species evolve to fit ever changing ecological niches, older species fade away.

But the rate of extinction is far from constant or equal.

At least a handful of times in the last 500 million years, 50 to more than 90 percent of all species on Earth have disappeared in a geological blink of the eye.

Another threat to endangered species are terrorist organizations that pose a threat to our environment and natural wildlife, utilizing the funds from their illicit activity of wildlife poaching to fund their terrorist activities.

Vulnerable species are at the mercy of transnational terrorists groups whose actions place these natural inhabitants of the earth in danger of extinction.

For example, the population of African elephants has decreased from 1.3 million to 400,000, with 22,000 poached in 2012.

Only 3,200 tigers remain in the wild, and these tigers remain in danger of being poached for their skins, bones and body parts.

This supports the efforts of the State Department under the Transnational Organized Crime Rewards Program to dismantle the wildlife trafficking syndicates in the global south from Africa to Asia.

I ask that my colleagues join me in supporting this amendment that in a significant way makes a difference for the safety and security of endangered species.

The food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe relies upon biodiversity and balance in ecosystems.

Scientists warn that our planet is now during its sixth mass extinction of plants and animals.

Although extinction is a natural phenomenon, it occurs at a natural “background” rate of about one to five species per year.

Scientists estimate we’re now losing species at up to 1,000 times the background rate, with literally dozens going extinct every day.

It could be a scary future indeed, with as many as 30 to 50 percent of all species possibly heading toward extinction by the year 2050.

I ask my colleagues to support this Jackson Lee Amendment.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition, although I am not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.
There was no objection.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, while this amendment does not have a budgetary effect, I thank my colleague for raising such an important issue.

I was pleased to be able to increase the resources available in this bill by $10 million, for a total of $100.6 million to combat wildlife trafficking and poaching.

Wildlife trafficking generates more than $8 billion, annually. I am optimistic that a comprehensive and appropriately resourced approach to address the drivers of trafficking will help us turn the corner.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for her support of my original amendment on female genital mutilation, and I thank her for her support of this amendment.

I just offer to my colleagues a list of the threatened and endangered species: Giant panda, giant tortoise, giant white shark, greater one-horned rhino, hippopotamus, leatherback turtle, loggerhead turtle, marine iguana, olive ridley turtle, polar bear, savanna elephant, snow leopard, sea turtle—all of these, among many others. The jaguar is now threatened. The white rhino is threatened.

I include in the RECORD the endangered species list I mentioned:

**SPECIES DIRECTORY**

*Common name, Scientific name, Conservation status*

**Dugong, Dugong dugon, Vulnerable.**

**Forest Elephant, Vulnerable.**

**Giant Panda, Ailuropoda melanoleuca, Vulnerable.**

**Giant Tortoise, Vulnerable.**

**Great White Shark, Carcharodon carcharias, Vulnerable.**

**Greater One-Horned Rhino, Rhinoceros unicornis, Vulnerable.**

**Hippopotamus, Hippopotamus amphibius, Vulnerable.**

**Leatherback Turtle, Dermochelys coriacea, Vulnerable.**

**Loggerhead Turtle, Caretta caretta, Vulnerable.**

**Marine Iguana, Amblyrhynchus cristatus, Vulnerable.**

**Oliver Ridley Turtle, Lepidochelys olivacea, Vulnerable.**

**Polar Bear, Ursus maritimus, Vulnerable.**

**Savanna Elephant, Loxodonta africana africana, Vulnerable.**

**Sea Turtle, Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidae families, Vulnerable.**

**Snow Leopard, Panthera uncia, Vulnerable.**

**Southern rockhopper penguin, Eudyptes chrysocephalus, Vulnerable.**

**Albacore Tuna, Thunnus alalunga, Near Threatened.**

**Beluga, Delphinapterus leucas, Near Threatened.**

**Greater Sage-Grouse, Centrocercus urophasianus, Near Threatened.**

**Jaguar, Panthera onca, Near Threatened.**

**Mountain Plover, Charadrius montanus, Near Threatened.**

**Narwhal, Monodon monoceros, Near Threatened.**

**Plains Bison, Bison bison bison, Near Threatened.**

**White Rhino, Ceratotherium simum, Near Threatened.**

**Yellowfin Tuna, Thunnus albacares, Near Threatened.**

**Arctic Fox, Vulpes lagopus, Least Concern.**

**Arctic Wolf, Canis lupus arctos, Least Concern.**

**Bowhead Whale, Balaena mysticetus, Least Concern.**

**Brown Bear, ursus arctos, Least Concern.**

**Common Bottlenose Dolphin, Tursiops truncatus, Least Concern.**

**Gray Whale, Eschrichtius robustus, Least Concern.**

**Macaw, Ara ararauna, Least Concern.**

**Amur Leopard, Panthera pardus orientalis, Critically Endangered.**

**Black Rhino, Diceros bicornis, Critically Endangered.**

**Bornean Orangutan, Pongo pygmaeus, Critically Endangered.**

**Cross River Gorilla, Gorilla gorilla diehli, Critically Endangered.**

**Eastern Lowland Gorilla, Gorilla beringei graueri, Critically Endangered.**

**Hawksbill Turtle, Eretmochelys imbriata, Critically Endangered.**

**Javan Rhino, Rhinoceros sondaicus, Critically Endangered.**

**Malayan Tiger, Panthera tigris jacksoni, Critically Endangered.**

**Orangutan, Pongo abelii, Pongo pygmaeus, Critically Endangered.**

**Saola, Pseudoryx nghetinhensis, Critically Endangered.**

**South China Tiger, Panthera tigris amoyensis, Critically Endangered.**

**Sumatran Elephant, Elephas maximus sumatranus, Critically Endangered.**

**Sumatran Orangutan, Pongo abelii, Critically Endangered.**

**Sumatran Rhino, Dicerorhinus sumatrensis, Critically Endangered.**

**Western Lowland Gorilla, Gorilla gorilla gorilla, Critically Endangered.**

**Yangtzé Finless Porpoise, Neophocaena asiaeorientalis ssp. asiaeorientalis, Critically Endangered.**

**African Wild Dog, Lycaon pictus, Endangered.**

**Amur Tiger, Panthera tigris tigris, Endangered.**

**Asian Elephant, Elephas maximus indicus, Endangered.**

**Bengal Tiger, Panthera tigris tigris, Endangered.**

**Black-footed Ferret, Mustela nigripes, Endangered.**

**Blue Whale, Balaenoptera musculus, Endangered.**

**Bluefin Tuna, Thunnus thynnus, Endangered.**

**Bonobo, Pan paniscus, Endangered.**

**Borneo Pygmy Elephant, Elephas maximus borneensis, Endangered.**

**Brahmaputra River Dolphin, Platanista gangetica gangetica, Endangered.**

**Common Bottlenose Dolphin, Tursiops truncatus, Endangered.**

**Cross River Gorilla, Gorilla gorilla diehli, Critically Endangered.**

**Milne-Edwards’s Birofish, Barracuda, Endangered.**

**Mudskipper, Periophthalmus, Endangered.**

**Pelagic Salmon, Oncorhynchus kisutch, Endangered.**

**Peregrine Falcon, Falco peregrinus, Endangered.**

**Vulnerable.**

**Endangered.**

**Critically Endangered.**

**North Atlantic Right Whale, Eubalaena glacialis, Endangered.**

**Red Panda, Ailurus fulgens, Endangered.**

**Sea Lions, Zalophus wollebaeki, Endangered.**

**Sei Whale, Balaenoptera borealis, Endangered.**

**Sri Lankan Elephant, Elephas maximus maximus, Endangered.**

**Tiger, Panthera tigris, Endangered.**

**Whale, Balaenoptera, Balaena, Eschrichtius, and Eubalaen, Endangered.**

**Whale Shark, Rhincodon typus, Endangered.**

**African Elephant, Loxodonta africana, Vulnerable.**

**Bigeye Tuna, Thunnus obsesus, Vulnerable.**

**Black Spider Monkey, Atelis paniscus, Vulnerable.**

**Ms. JACKSON LEE. I believe we can do better, and I would ask my colleagues to do better by supporting the Jackson Lee amendment.**

For example, the population of African elephants has decreased from 1.3 million to 400,000, with 22,000 poached in 2012. Working with my amendment, working with this legislation, we can have a greater focus on ensuring the protection of endangered species.

Mr. Chair, I ask support for the Jackson Lee amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MASSIE. 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. 8 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR**

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 81 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER), 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:

At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ... None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to any Federal department or agency by this Act may be used to make assessed or voluntary contributions on behalf of the United States to or for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, or the Green Climate Fund.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer Congressman LUETKEMEYER’s
amendment to ensure the United Nations climate change organizations are no longer used as an international slush fund for ineffective climate change research and projects.

Unfortunately, many of the United Nations climate change organizations operate with unproven science, no accountability, while being financed, in part, by the American taxpayer.

Unelected bureaucrats and foreign leaders across the globe should not have greater control over U.S. policy than our citizens and elected officials, especially when paying for their programs.

The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, or UNFCC, and the Green Climate Fund, GCF, have been surrounded in controversy since their inception.

The IPCC, which is broadly represented as the top authority on climate matters, was under fire when emails were publicly released from a university in England that showed that leading climate scientists—that 95 percent, they are always quoting—intentionally manipulated climate data and suppressed legitimate arguments in peer-reviewed journals.

Further, while the IPCC supposedly issues assessments based upon so-called independent surveys of published research, some of the most influential conclusions summarized in its report have neither been based upon truly independent research nor properly vetted through accepted peer-reviewed processes.

The United Nations Green Climate Fund, which, unfortunately, received $1 billion in taxpayer funding thanks to the Obama administration, has not approved a new project since 2017, causing the executive director of the fund to resign.

According to the Green Climate Fund former co-chair, 30 percent—yes, 30 percent—of the funds pledged are never going to materialize.

Despite its stated goal of supporting developing countries to pursue renewable energy sources, the Green Climate Fund's pledges that do materialize are going to wealthy nations with little to no effect on emissions.

Let me give a couple of examples.

One project to install a solar plant in Kazakhstan directly benefited Chinese construction companies instead of investing in Kazakhstan's companies. Directly investing in one of our economic rivals, China, is definitely the best use of taxpayer funds.

Worse yet, the fund proposed a $9.8 million investment in the wealthy kingdom of Bahrain's oil sector. How is this pursuing renewables in developing countries?

Many former and current members of the United Nations climate change organizations acknowledge they have made little to no progress and don't see the organization being successful in the future.

This amendment is not about climate change, but about the proper stewardship of taxpayer dollars. Our constituents should not have to foot the bill for organizations that have no track record of success and have a proven history of funding corruption and fraud to advance a radical climate change agenda.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. Chair, most of us, even my friends across the aisle, agree that climate change is a real global threat. Our military also believes this.

Prohibiting United States contributions to the multilaterals that combat climate change is an shortsighted, harmful policy that does not prepare our country to face this threat.

I cannot emphasize enough that climate change is exacerbating the root causes of conflict. We will see an increasing demand on our humanitarian and other resources if we don't address it now.

We cannot afford to stand idly by while others address climate change, nor will we simply avoid its impact. We already feel its effects. This is precisely why we should not be alienating multilateral partners who want to join us in the fight.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, as Members may recall, during the climate negotiations leading up to the Paris conference, participants called for a Green Climate Fund that would collect $100 billion a year by 2020. Although Congress has yet to appropriate a single dollar specifically allocated for the Green Climate Fund, the U.S. contributed over $800 million under the Obama administration through the Economic Support Fund.

However, a July 2018 report by Transparency International concluded that funding allocated from the Green Climate Fund was extremely vulnerable to fraud, embezzlement, and rigged bidding since corruption risk of processes in infrastructure-related procurement is extremely high.

Mr. Chair, I urge Members to support the amendment, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, in times of crisis, we seek to join forces with multilateral partners to help mitigate and recover from damage, and our approach to combating climate change should be no different.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, once again, throwing money into the wind when it has no accountability is foolish. We have seen these over and over. Good process builds good policy is good politics.

We want to see outcomes, and what we are not seeing from this is outcomes.

Mr. Chair, I ask everybody to join in. This isn't about climate change. This is about accountability. We need to see results, not just throwing money to the wind.

Mr. Chair, I ask everybody to vote 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 Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. 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 Arizona will be postponed.
As time went by, since 1944, we now find that the waste coming from Mexico, 92 percent of the effort that the wastewater facility has to undertake is in Santa Cruz County and in Nogales.

I mention that because of how we have the wa-- the wastewater from Nogales, Mexico, to the United States for treatment under the treaty that Mexico and the U.S. signed is 8.5 miles of pipes are needed to transport this waste.

Over the last decades, and the people of those communities can attest to this, there is almost daily occurrences and seasonal occurrences during the rainy season of damage to this pipeline.

The infrastructure is as old as the treaty. The infrastructure and pipes are in dire need of repair. It has been identified by people through the State and Federal Government as an emergency, a public health risk. When there is discharge of waste into the drainage areas, down into the river, it creates an extraordinary public health risk for the people of Santa Cruz and Nogales, Arizona.

In 2017, the Governor of Arizona set to commence the disaster declaration procedure of Arizona to secure Federal assistance to remedy and prevent raw sewage exposure to these Arizona residents.

My amendment seeks to clarify that very important issue of responsibility. This is a treaty, an international treaty, sanctioned by the State Department that was established in 1944 that deals with an infrastructure that is falling apart and exposes issues of security for the area, it is on the border. There are issues of public health, and issues of liability for the county of Santa Cruz and the city of Nogales, a fiscal responsibility that they cannot undertake and a responsibility to repair that they cannot undertake.

Because it is a treaty and it needs to be treated as a responsibility of the Federal Government, my amendment seeks to address that issue.

This ongoing international issue that impacts the safety and the well-being of these communities across southern Arizona has been addressed in the past.

Senators and Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle of the Arizona delegation have collaborated to remedy the situation.

Mr. Chair, I would like at this point to thank Senator McSALLY for bringing the companion legislation in the Senate. I also want to thank the chair of the committee and her staff for their work on the bill.

Mr. Chair, I appreciate the opportunity to speak on this amendment. I would urge my colleagues to support it, and we can finally begin to find a solution to the public health threat to the residents of the area, to security issues underlying the whole tunnel system and pipes in Nogales, and establish the responsibility and accountability for transporting this waste from Mexico to be treated in the United States that was established by treaty, placing it squarely where the responsibility belongs, and that is with the Federal Government in the enactment of this treaty.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time. Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to this amendment.

The amendment deals with issues under the jurisdiction of the United States International Boundary and Water Commission, which is one of several such commissions funded under this act.

The IBWC’s mission is to provide bi-national solutions to issues that arise during the application of United States-Mexico treaties regarding the boundary demarcation, national ownership of waters, sanitation, water quality, and flood control in the entire region, in the border region.

This amendment addresses a long-running problem involving a pipeline, the International Outfall Interceptor, it is called, that transports sewage from both sides of the border to the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant. That plant is owned by the IBWC and the city of Nogales.

Mr. Chairman, we can all understand the desire to enjoy clean, safe water, and we have no objection to this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I want to applaud the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), but I also want to highlight that there is a further issue that we need to address.

Not only is there a pipeline problem, but there is a floodplain problem that needs to have some jurisdiction and some changes and involvement.

We have become the victims in regard to when floods run. We see our infrastructure on this side of that international border being destroyed.

Mr. Chair, this is a golden opportunity to highlight an opportunity that is a joint venture between the two countries that we can actually see some camaraderie to actually facilitate change.

Mr. Chair, I applaud the gentleman for bringing this up, and I look forward to seeing his remedy this continuing problem.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the chairwoman of the full committee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, while this amendment does not have a budgetary effect, I would like to thank the gentleman for raising such an important issue.

The International Outfall Interceptor pipeline is long overdue for repair. My amendment recognizes that this line is critical to public health.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. LOWEY of Georgia. 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 Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 83 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. 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 D (before the short title), insert the following:

None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, my amendment is straightforward. It would prevent any funds in this bill from being used for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is responsible for some of the worst multinational agreements we have signed onto.

These agreements are technically implausible and have unrealistic emission goals in order to appease environmental extremists. This includes the flawed Paris Agreement, for example.

Americans for Tax Reform estimates the Paris Agreement will cost the U.S. an estimated 6.5 million jobs by 2040 and reduce our GDP by over $2.5 trillion.

NERA Consulting estimates those numbers are even higher and that the
Paris Agreement will cost the U.S. an estimated 31.6 million jobs by 2040 and reduce the GDP by over $3 trillion.

In June of 2017, President Trump announced he would withdraw the United States from the Paris Agreement, stating: "The Paris Climate Accord is the latest example of Washington entering into an agreement that disadvantages the United States to the exclusive benefit of other countries, leaving American workers...and taxpayers to absorb the cost in terms of lost jobs, lower wages, shuttered factories, and vastly diminished economic production."

The U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change has also become a mechanism for executive overreach. For example, when President Obama signed us up in the Paris Agreement, he did not consult Congress in any way. This was a direct assault on Congress' constitutional duty to approve any treaty signed on to by the United States.

Fortunately, there is an alternative. Mr. Chairman, the best way to improve our environment and ensure our economic prosperity is to allow energy innovations in this country, not by sending billions of dollars to some transnational organization.

We have new innovations being implemented in our energy sector as we speak, every day. From carbon sequestration coal plants in Texas, to the shale revolution in the Midwest, to solar facilities in my home State of Arizona, locally driven solutions are creating thousands of jobs and benefiting our environment.

It is a simple concept. The people who depend upon our energy resources to provide security for their families and communities understand those resources best. States and municipalities are best suited to deal with local issues than are the distant out-of-touch Washington and U.N. bureaucrats. We have new innovations being implemented in our energy sector as we speak, every day. From carbon sequestration coal plants in Texas, to the shale revolution in the Midwest, to solar facilities in my home State of Arizona, locally driven solutions are creating thousands of jobs and benefiting our environment.

It is a simple concept. The people who depend upon our energy resources to provide security for their families and communities understand those resources best. States and municipalities are best suited to deal with local issues than are the distant out-of-touch Washington and U.N. bureaucrats.

The facts are clear: The U.S. has had one of the largest absolute decreases in carbon emissions of any country in the world. From 2005 to 2017, the U.S. cut 862 million tons of carbon, a 14 percent decline. Over the same period, global emissions increased by 26 percent. China increased its emissions by 4 billion tons, and India increased its carbon dioxide emissions by 1.3 billion tons, a 70 percent increase.

America's energy renaissance is the backbone of our economy. It is a story of freedom, prosperity, and opportunity. The story of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is a much different one, one that is characterized by a one-size-fits-all policy that gives special preferences to some of the world's worst polluters, like China and India.

This isn't a partisan issue. This is about doing what is right for America and protecting freedom and opportunity for our children and grandchildren. I urge all Members on both sides of the aisle to support my amendment.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

The U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change brings together critical multilateral partners so the United States can combat climate change alone. By supporting the UNFCCC, we are signaling to the world that we are committed and serious about combating this threat.

The United States has been a party to the UNFCCC since 1992. As chairwoman of the House Appropriations Committee, I will never support efforts that jeopardize our treaty-based obligations, and I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, once again, we hear the same lame excuse over and over again, that doing the same thing over and over, we are going to get a different result. Well, that doesn't work.

Trust is a series of promises kept. Why don't we set by example? And that is exactly what we are proposing here. The United States, by our technology, by our innovation, has shown the way regards to combating climate change. That is exactly the way that we ought to handle it, not by some failed multinational bureaucracy that uses the United States as a slush fund.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, the United States must remain committed to our global partners because climate change just cannot be fought alone.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, once again, doing the same thing over and over again and expecting a different result is insanity. Once again, we have seen the ineptness of the United Nations in regard to this. We have seen the misuse of money to developed nations like China and India, and we allow them to continue to pollute when we set the example.

I like this amendment setting the example for everybody else to follow. We are the innovators. We are the leaders. We ought to establish that, I ask everybody to vote for 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 Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. 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 Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 84 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Ms. SPEIER. 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 414, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $40,000,000) (reduced by $40,000,000)."

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Chairman, I rise with great enthusiasm this morning to support an amendment that would designate $40 million from the assistance for Europe and Eurasia fund to Armenia's democracy assistance. This amendment is cosponsored by the other Democratic chairs of the Caucus on Armenian Issues here in Congress.

In the last year, Armenia has undergone a breathtaking transformation from a stagnant autocracy to a very vibrant democracy. The images of Armenia's Velvet Revolution bring a smile to my face every time I think of it, having people dancing in the streets, having a blockade, but a blockade of small toys by children in the town square.

The amazing part of all of this is that this democracy occurred with not one drop of blood being shed. So it is very important, at this point in time, that we do everything in our power to support this new democracy.

Since the revolution, Armenia has held fair and free democratic elections that swept Nikol Pashinyan to power. Recently, his government signed an agreement with the United States providing up to $60 million, over 2 to 3 years, to promote economic growth and good governance in Armenia.

Although these efforts are welcome, they are not enough. Armenia has a rare and potentially fleeting window of opportunity to consolidate and build upon its democratic gains. Fundamental changes to its constitution, electoral code, and governance institutions cannot be achieved by repackaging existing aid under a new header.

Armenia has earned a clear signal that the United States supports its democratic transformation and resources will be brought to them to carry out that transformation. This amendment would provide $40 million in 1 year to supercharge Armenia's democratic progress. Armenia would continue to lead the process, but the U.S. expertise and assistance would serve as a true catalyst.

This particular fund is filled with over $700 million. We are already giving $250 million to Ukraine, over $50
Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. SPEIER. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, while this amendment does not have a budgetary effect, I would like to thank my friend for raising such an important issue.

The progress made in Armenia’s transition to democracy and the Velvet Revolution is a refreshing development at a time when so many other countries are headed in the opposite direction. This account funds critical programs to counter Russian aggression and influence in Europe and Eurasia and support to key partners like Ukraine and Georgia. I am prepared to work to provide the necessary resources to encourage continued progress in Armenia, and I am willing to accept the amendment.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman and leader of our Appropriations Committee for her support, and I am grateful beyond words.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. RICHMOND). Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. 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 560, line 13, after the dollar amount insert “(increased by $33,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, this amendment withdraws an additional $33 million from Pakistan, in addition to the $33 million that is currently being withheld. This seems like it should not be necessary, but, indeed, it is.

Dr. Shakil Afridi has been in prison for his role in helping the United States Government locate Osama bin Laden. The message, Mr. Chair, needs to be clear that imprisonment, in violation of human rights, of this fine doctor needs to cease.

Mr. Chair, you probably find the same thing back home in your State as I do in mine. Many of my constituents question why we are sending money to Pakistan anyway, let alone if they are going to violate the human rights of someone who has helped bring justice to a terrorist.

In prison since 2011, Dr. Afridi was almost entirely restricted. He was prevented from meeting with his lawyers. Indeed, his previous lawyer was murdered. Dr. Afridi has been tortured, repressed, and has been described as now looking like a skeleton.

Mr. Chair, this body needs to stand unanimously together and send a clear message to the Pakistani Government that we will not tolerate this kind of behavior and this violation of human rights. We need to stand with his wife, and we need to stand for freedom.

We appreciate the support of Freedom House in supporting this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), someone I fondly refer to as “Mr. Chairman,” who has been a leader on so many of these issues.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding the time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Ms. SPEIER) assumed the chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

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

The Committee resumed its sitting.
I note that U.S. aid to Pakistan has been substantially decreased in recent years, including the suspension of all security assistance funding for the Pakistani military because of insufficient cooperation on counterterrorism. Similarly, the 2020 request for economic assistance to Pakistan has been reduced from $200 million to $48 million. Remaining U.S. programs in Pakistan help combat violent extremism, support the rule of law, and counter narcotics, including along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

Nonetheless, this amendment sends a strong signal that the United States views the charges against Dr. Afridi as baseless and that we will continue to press for his release.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for his passion.

In the interest of time, I encourage all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand for freedom and to make sure that what we do is send a clear message to those who will stomp out and try to eliminate those who are freedom-loving across the globe.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I share the gentleman's frustration that the current withholding, a restriction that has been in place since 2014 that has withheld $165 million to date, has not yet compelled the Government of Pakistan to release Dr. Afridi from prison.

It has been reported that after being held for 8 years by the Pakistani Government, Dr. Afridi's health has begun to deteriorate. We must increase pressure on the Government of Pakistan to release Dr. Afridi.

Mr. Chair, I 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 North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes prevailed to have it.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. 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 North Carolina 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 118-100 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 48 by Mr. JEFFRIES of New York.

Amendment No. 49 by Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of North Carolina.

Amendment No. 50 by Ms. ADAMS of North Carolina.

Amendment No. 51 by Ms. ADAMS of North Carolina.

Amendment No. 52 by Mr. BRYER of Virginia.

Amendment No. 53 by Mr. BRYER of Virginia.

Amendment No. 54 by Ms. BLUNT of Delaware.

Amendment No. 55 by Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.

Amendment No. 57 by Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ of New York.

Amendment No. 58 by Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ of New York.

Amendment No. 59 by Mr. MCADAMS of Utah.

Amendment No. 60 by Ms. SCHRIER of Iowa.

Amendment No. 61 by Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

Amendment No. 62 by Mrs. CRAIG of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 63 by Mrs. CRAIG of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 64 by Mrs. CRAIG of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 65 by Ms. PORTER of California.

Amendment No. 66 by Ms. PORTER of California.

Amendment No. 67 by Ms. PORTER of California.

Amendment No. 68 by Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL of Florida.

Amendment No. 70 by Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

Amendment No. 71 by Ms. PRESSLEY of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 74 by Ms. SPANBERGER of Virginia.

Amendment No. 75 by Mr. DELGADO of New York.

Amendment No. 76 by Mr. CROW of Colorado.

Amendment No. 77 by Ms. HOULAHAN of Pennsylvania.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. JEFFRIES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) 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—aes 275, noes 148, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 295]

Amendment No. 48 by Mr. JEFFRIES of New York.

Adams

Aguilar

Allred

Amedee

Armstrong

Anne

Bacon

Barragán

Bass

Beatty

Bera

Bishop (GA)

Blumenauer

Blinken

Boyle, Brendan

Brindisi

Brown (MD)

Brown (CA)

Buchanan

Bustos

Butlerfield

Caballaj

Cardenas

Carpenter

Case

Cast (FL)

Cast (TX)

Caucus

Cicilline

Cisneros

Durbin (IL)

Clarke (NY)

Clay

Clay

Clyburn

Cohen

Connolly

Cooper

Costa

Courtney

Cox (CA)

Craig

Crawford

Cuccinelli

Cunningham

Cuellar

Cummings

Davis (KS)

Davis (CA)

Davis, Danny K

Davis, Rodney

DeFazio

DeGette

DeLauro

DelBene

Delgado

Dembinsky

DeSaulnier

Degette

Dingle

Dobbs

Downey

Emanuel

Engel

Frankel

Fudge

Gabbard

Gallego

Garamendi

Garcia (CA)

Garcia (TX)

Goldfinch

Gomez

Gonzalez (OH)

Gonzalez (TX)

Gonzalez-Colón (PR)

Gottleib

Green (LA)

Green (TN)

Grijalva

Haslam

Harder (CA)

Heck

Higgins (NY)

Hill (CA)

Himes

Horn, Kendra S.

Horner

Hottinger

Hoyer

Huffman

Hurd (TX)

Jackson Lee

Japal

Jeffries

Johnson (GA)

Johnson (LA)

Johnson (OK)

Joyce

Kaptur

Katke

Katz

Keller

Kennedy

Khanna

Kilises

Kilmer

King (NY)

Qininger

Kirkpatrick

Krishnamoorthi

Kuster (OH)

Lamb

Lang

LaRosa (OH)

Larsen (WA)

Larsen (CT)

Larsen (WA)

Lawson (FL)

Lee (CA)

Lee (NY)

Levin (CA)

Levin (MI)

Lewis

Lien, Tien

Lipsinski

Locke

Lofgren

Lowenthal

Lujan

Lumpkin

Lynch

Malinowski

Mama

Carly

Maloney, Sean

Maloney, Stephen

Mam

Maddox

Mccall

McCaul

McBath

McAdams

McAuliffe

McCollum

McGovern

McHenry

McKean

McNerney

Meeks

Menendez

Morelle

Moulton

Mucarsel-Powell

Mueller

Mullin

Murphy

Napolitano

Neal

Nugent

Norcross

Norton

O’Halleran

Osario-Cortez

O’Malley

Padilla

Pappas

Paletta

Pace

Parker

Paul

Payne

Perlmutter

Peterson

Philips

Pingree

Plaskett

Pocan

Porter

Price (NC)

Quigley

Reed

Rice (NY)

Richmond

Rhy

Rodgers (WA)

Roe, David P.

Rose (NY)

Rouda

Royal-Allard

Ruiz

Ruppersberger

Ryan

Sánchez

Sarlo

Scanlon

Schakowsky

Schiff

Schneider

Schneider

Schweikert

Scott

Serrano

Sherman

Sherrill

Slade

Slotkin

Smith (WA)

Soto

Spanberger

Spano

Sper

Stanton

Staub

Stefanik

Steil

Stevens

Stivers

Suozzi

Takano

Taylor

Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)

Thompson (PA)

Titus

Tongko

Torres (CA)

Torres Small (NM)

Tran

Trone

Turner

Underwood

Upton

Van Drez

Vargas

Veasey

Velasquez

Waltz

Wasserman Schultz

Waters

Watson Coleman

Welch

Weston

Wild

Wilson (FL)

Yarmuth

Zeldin

NORSE–148
Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. GRANGER, Messrs. DIAZ-BALART and CALVERT changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Ms. STEFANIK, Messrs. RODNEY DAVID, NEAL, NOCROSS, FORTENBERRY, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington 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. 49 OFFERED BY MR. SEAN MALONEY OF NEW YORK**

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. SEAN MALONEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk redesignates the amendment. The Clerk redesignates 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 266, noes 150, not voting 22, as follows:

**AYES—266**

Adams 
AgUILa
Alger 
Aligned
Amodeo
Amine
Bacon
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Blumenauer
Blinken
Boehlert
Boehm
Bost
Boten
Brown (CA)
Brown (IL)
Brown (TX)
Brooks (IN)
Brooks (NY)
Brown (MD)
Brownfriend
Brownlee
Bustos
Butterfield
Cardenas
Cardenas
Carlson (IN)
Case
Cast
Cato
Chapman
Cheney
Childress
Chisholm
Cleaver
Clyburn
Colin
Connor
Cornyn
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
David (KS)
David, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Dougherty
Doyle, Michael
Engel
Esch
Escola
Epstein
Fleming
Fitzpatrick
Fischer
Flemington
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez 
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (PR)
Gooden
Gomez
Gosar
Gosar
Granier
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Hagedorn 
Pence 
Perry
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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

Mr. GROTHMAN changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MS. ADAMS

The Actng Chair. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. Adams) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignates 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—aye 307, noes 115, not voting 63, as follows:
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. Cox of California) (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. BRYER

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. Carson of Indiana). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Beyer) 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.
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT ROCHESTER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) 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 376, noes 47, not voting 15, as follows:
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

June 13, 2019

Announcement by the Acting Chair
The Acting Chair (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

Noes—55

Allen
Amash
Arrington
Bigs
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Conaway
Davis (OH)
Davis, Rodney
Duncan
Dunn
Eastwood
Foxx (NC)
Frelinghuysen
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gaetz
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Gardner
Gehrke
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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

[227]

Ms. DEMINGS changed her vote from "no" to "aye." So the amendment was defeated.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. Chair, I unintentionally recorded a nay vote for roll call No. 303 today. I intended to vote yea and I support the amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Ms. Ocasio-Cortez) 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.

VOTED RECORD

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 91, noes 331, not voting 16, as follows:
June 13, 2019
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meeks
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Neal
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O’Halleran
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell

Pence
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Plaskett
Porter
Posey
Quigley
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sewell (AL)
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier

NOT VOTING—16
Abraham
Bost
Buck
Doyle, Michael
F.
Gianforte

Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Radewagen

Sablan
San Nicolas
Smith (NJ)
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.
b 1232
Messrs. NEAL, GREEN of Texas, and
LUJAN changed their vote from ‘‘aye’’
to ‘‘no.’’
So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.
AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. MCADAMS

lotter on DSK3G9T082PROD with HOUSE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS)
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 2minute vote.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Zeldin

Jkt 089060

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 388, noes 30,
not voting 20, as follows:
[Roll No. 305]
AYES—388
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
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

PO 00000

Frm 00027

DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcı́a (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón
(PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
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)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna

Fmt 7634

Sfmt 0634

Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
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)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Loudermilk
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
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O’Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips

Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)

Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
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
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko

Amash
Arrington
Biggs
Brooks (AL)
Cloud
Comer
Davidson (OH)
Estes
Gooden
Gosar

Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Harris
Hice (GA)
Jordan
King (IA)
Lesko
Long
Marshall
Massie

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
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—30
McClintock
Norman
Rice (SC)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Timmons
Watkins
Webster (FL)
Yoho

NOT VOTING—20
Abraham
Bost
Buck
Doyle, Michael
F.
Foster
Gianforte

Green (TN)
Grothman
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Pascrell

Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Scanlon
Smith (NJ)
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.
b 1236
So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.
AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MS. SCHRIER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentlewoman from Washington (Ms.
SCHRIER) 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 2minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 371, noes 49,
not voting 18, as follows:

E:\CR\FM\A13JN7.034

H13JNPT1


The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The Clerk: The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 365, noes 54, not voting, 19 as follows.
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMPENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MRS. CRAIG

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) 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 383, noes 36, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 308] [AYE=383]

[Blank slate]

[Blank slate]

[Blank slate]
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR made the following announcement.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

The Acting CHAIR so announced.

The Acting CHAIR so announced.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR so announced.

The Acting CHAIR so announced.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR so announced.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

The Acting CHAIR so announced.

The Acting CHAIR so announced.

The Acting CHAIR so announced.

The Acting CHAIR so announced.
The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

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The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR. (The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

☐ 1300

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Ms. Porter) 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 311, noes 183, not voting 20, as follows:
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—aye\textsuperscript{s}, no\textsuperscript{es} 138, not voting 19, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roll No. 314</th>
<th>AYES—281</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>Gomez</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderholm</td>
<td>Gonzales</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azar</td>
<td>Gonzalez-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alford</td>
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<td>Amodei</td>
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<td>Anene</td>
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<td>Baker</td>
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<td>Baca</td>
<td>Gutiere</td>
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<td>Bera</td>
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<td>Beyer</td>
<td>Hardin</td>
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<td>Bilirakis</td>
<td>Heck</td>
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<td>Bishop (GA)</td>
<td>Higgins</td>
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<td>Blumenauer</td>
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<td>Blunt</td>
<td>Hillman</td>
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<td>Bonamici</td>
<td>Hudson</td>
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<td>Boyle, Brendan</td>
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<td>Brosnai</td>
<td>Burgess</td>
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<td>Brown (MD)</td>
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<td>Casten (WV)</td>
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<td>Chatlos</td>
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<td>Cheney</td>
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<td>Chin, Judy</td>
<td>Chiarella</td>
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<td>Davis, Rodney</td>
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<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>Fletcher</td>
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<td>Foster</td>
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<td>Frankel</td>
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<td>Fudge</td>
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<td>Gabbard</td>
<td>Gabbard</td>
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<td>Gallego</td>
<td>Gallego</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garamendi</td>
<td>Garcia (IL)</td>
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<td>Garcia (TX)</td>
<td>Garcia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden</td>
<td>Golden</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted “Yea” on rollcall No. 313.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.
The result of the vote was announced

NOT VOTING—18

The Acting Clerk redesignated the amendment to the vote. The Clerk redesignated the amendment to the vote.
This page contains a record of votes taken in the United States House of Representatives on June 13, 2019. The votes include amendments and other procedural matters. The voting results are listed by the names of the members who voted, with the ayes and noes tallied. The page also includes announcements and the procedure for voting. The voting results are shown in a format that includes the names of the members, their voting intentions, and the final tally of ayes and noes.
The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CROW). The time is now 1:15 p.m. 

[The vote is announced, and the result is noted.]
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 333, noes 86, not voting 19, as follows:

By: [List of representatives]...

[Roll No. 320]

AYES—333

Ads...
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 225, noes 193, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 321]

AYES—225

Adams
Alger
Ali
Axe
Barzagar
Bass
Beatty
Bero
Bryan
Brewer
Burnett
Campbell
Carroll
Carson (CA)
Carson (IN)
Carson (NY)
Case
Castan
Castro (TX)
Cox (IL)
Cox (NV)
Crow
Cruzan
Cuellar
Culver
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (KS)
Davis (CA)
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demsing
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Engel
Ezachel
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Furguson
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (TX)

AHERD

Balderson
Barnes
Barnes
Barnes
Barr
Barr
Bergman
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Boddy
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buchon
Buchanan
Burg
Buchert
Burger
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cheney
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DeLauro
Duncan
Egger
Etes
Ferguson
Finaster
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Fox (NC)
Franks
Price (SC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richardson
Rosa
Rose (NY)
Ryan
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schneiter
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Seelbach
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MD)
Titus
Taylor
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
Tran
Trone
Underwood
Vandervent
Vargas
Vassey
Vela
Viscosi
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Westmoreland
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Carr
Cook
Doyle, Michael F.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 225, noes 193, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 321]

AYES—225

Adams
Alger
Ali
Axe
Barzagar
Bass
Beatty
Bero
Bryan
Brewer
Burnett
Campbell
Carroll
Carson (CA)
Carson (IN)
Carson (NY)
Case
Castan
Castro (TX)
Cox (IL)
Cox (NV)
Crow
Cruzan
Cuellar
Culver
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (KS)
Davis (CA)
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demsing
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Engel
Ezachel
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Furguson
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (TX)

AHERD

Balderson
Barnes
Barnes
Barnes
Barr
Barr
Bergman
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Boddy
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buchon
Buchanan
Burg
Buchert
Burger
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cheney
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DeLauro
Duncan
Egger
Etes
Ferguson
Finaster
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Fox (NC)
Franks
Price (SC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richardson
Rosa
Rose (NY)
Ryan
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schneiter
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Seelbach
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MD)
Titus
Taylor
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
Tran
Trone
Underwood
Vandervent
Vargas
Vassey
Vela
Viscosi
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Westmoreland
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Carr
Cook
Doyle, Michael F.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 225, noes 193, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 321]

AYES—225

Adams
Alger
Ali
Axe
Barzagar
Bass
Beatty
Bero
Bryan
Brewer
Burnett
Campbell
Carroll
Carson (CA)
Carson (IN)
Carson (NY)
Case
Castan
Castro (TX)
Cox (IL)
Cox (NV)
Crow
Cruzan
Cuellar
Culver
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (KS)
Davis (CA)
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demsing
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Engel
Ezachel
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Furguson
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (TX)

AHERD

Balderson
Barnes
Barnes
Barnes
Barr
Barr
Bergman
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Boddy
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buchon
Buchanan
Burg
Buchert
Burger
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cheney
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DeLauro
Duncan
Egger
Etes
Ferguson
Finaster
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Fox (NC)
Franks
Price (SC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richardson
Rosa
Rose (NY)
Ryan
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schneiter
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Seelbach
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MD)
Titus
Taylor
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
Tran
Trone
Underwood
Vandervent
Vargas
Vassey
Vela
Viscosi
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Westmoreland
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Carr
Cook
Doyle, Michael F.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 225, noes 193, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 321]

AYES—225

Adams
Alger
Ali
Axe
Barzagar
Bass
Beatty
Bero
Bryan
Brewer
Burnett
Campbell
Carroll
Carson (CA)
Carson (IN)
Carson (NY)
Case
Castan
Castro (TX)
Cox (IL)
Cox (NV)
Crow
Cruzan
Cuellar
Culver
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (KS)
Davis (CA)
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demsing
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Engel
Ezachel
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Furguson
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (TX)

AHERD

Balderson
Barnes
Barnes
Barnes
Barr
Barr
Bergman
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Boddy
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buchon
Buchanan
Burg
Buchert
Burger
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cheney
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DeLauro
Duncan
Egger
Etes
Ferguson
Finaster
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Fox (NC)
Franks
Price (SC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richardson
Rosa
Rose (NY)
Ryan
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schneiter
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Seelbach
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MD)
Titus
Taylor
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
Tran
Trone
Underwood
Vandervent
Vargas
Vassey
Vela
Viscosi
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Westmoreland
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Carr
Cook
Doyle, Michael F.

The act was ordered as recorded.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been ordered.

The act was ordered as recorded.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been ordered.

The act was ordered as recorded.
The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Cox of California) having assumed the chair, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, reported that Committee, having had under consideration 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, 2021, had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Lasky, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 299. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify presumptions relating to the exposure of certain veterans who served in the vicinity of the Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes.


The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the Federal Register for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine democratic processes or institutions of Belarus that was declared in Executive Order 13485 of June 16, 2009, is to continue in effect beyond June 16, 2019.

The actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus’s democratic processes or institutions, to commit human rights abuses related to political repression, and to engage in public corruption continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security.
LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. SCALISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the majority leader the schedule for next week.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the House majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman, Mr. SCALISE, the Republican whip, for yielding the floor.

On Tuesday, the House will meet at 12 p.m. for morning-hour debate, and 2 p.m. for legislative business, with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate and 12 p.m. for legislative business.

Members are reminded that when the House is considering appropriation bills, votes will occur after 7 p.m.

On Friday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Last votes on Friday may occur between 2 and 3 p.m.

We will consider several bills under suspension of the rules. The complete list of suspension bills will be announced by the close of business tomorrow.

The House will continue consideration of H.R. 2740, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.

The House will also begin consideration of H.R. 3055, which is the Commerce, Justice, Science, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act.

This will be the second minibus that will be coming to the floor over this work period. It is my intention, Mr. Speaker, to yield 12 appropriation bills in this work period.

This package is yet another step toward the House doing its work to avoid another shutdown, which has such a negative effect on the Nation and a negative effect on the morale of those who work for the American people in the Federal Government.

Hopefully, it will result in an agreement between the House and the Senate, and a signature of the President, which will preclude a repeat of the shutdown.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I know we have been starting and going through the appropriations process. I would like to ask the majority leader about the conversation we have been having for weeks and weeks, going back to May 1, when the President submitted a supplemental emergency spending bill to address this serious humanitarian crisis at our southern border.

We have had this conversation multiple times in the colloquy. I continued to ask the majority leader when we are going to see a bill on this House floor to address this crisis. Each week, we have not been given an actual timeline. In fact, as the majority leader just went over the schedule, there is still no mention of a supplemental bill to deal with this crisis.

I know we have been seeing multiple attempts by Members from our party. I would hope that there are some from the gentleman’s party that have recognized that we have to deal with this. We can’t keep putting it off.

If the gentleman would look at The New York Times just this week, the headline is: “When Will Congress Get Serious About the Suffering at the Border?”

I want to read a couple of statements from it because it contains some things that we have been saying that are just not getting enough coverage across the country. More and more now, we are seeing how serious this is. This is about to come to a head, not in months, not in weeks, but in days.

We are talking about young children who are right now in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security, many of whom are coming over with health diseases, serious diseases, who they are able to turn over right now to Health and Human Services to care for their needs.

They are about to completely run out of money. This isn’t a new development. They have been saying this over and over for months.

The Presidential supplemental request came out on May 1. On May 3, at our colloquy, I inquired of the majority leader: When will this happen? We never got a timeline. On May 10 in our colloquy, I asked the majority leader: When will Congress address this? Still no timeline. Just last week, I brought it up again.

I want to read what The New York Times said in their description of how serious this is. They said, “It’s time to cut the squabbling and pass an emergency relief package.”

Here is a comment from John Sanders, who is the Acting Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection. “We are in a full-blown emergency, and I cannot say this stronger: The system is broken.”

Just in this fiscal year, HHS has taken charge of nearly 41,000 unaccompanied children. On average, every single day, over 200 young children are referred to HHS for medical needs. HHS is about to run out of money in a matter of days, and Congress has still not taken action.

There is a letter that I will be happy to enter in the RECORD.


DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: We continue to experience a humanitarian and security crisis at the southern border of the United States, and the situation is dire each day. On May 1, 2019, the Administration requested $4.5 billion in emergency appropriations for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense, and the Department of Justice to address the immediate humanitarian crisis at our southern border. I write today to ask that you appropriate this funding as soon as possible.

We cannot stress enough the urgency of immediate passage of emergency supplemental appropriations to fund operations that are essential for the life and safety of unaccompanied alien children (UAC), the system is broken. The system is broken. The system is broken.

If the gentleman would look at The New York Times just this week, the headline is: “When Will Congress Get Serious About the Suffering at the Border?”

I want to read a couple of statements from it because it contains some things that we have been saying that are just not getting enough coverage across the country. More and more now, we are seeing how serious this is. This is about to come to a head, not in months, not in weeks, but in days.

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There is a letter that I will be happy to enter in the RECORD.
ORR would not have had to take these actions to preserve essential operations if requested supplemental funding had been provided. If Congress acts quickly to provide the requested funding to prevent the current surge, ORR will be able to restore these services. Until such funding is provided, ORR will only be able to pay for essential services to keep families safe.

The number of migrants has escalated. On May 16, HHS notified Congress that the Agency for International Development (AID) was taking steps to reallocate up to $167 million from Refugee Support Services (RSS), Victims of Trafficking, and Survivors of Torture to the UAC program. RSS does not meet the criteria in 31 U.S.C. § 1515(b)(1)(B). Last week, HHS informed the state refugee coordinators and refugee resettlement grantees in 49 states and the District of Columbia that ORR was withholding third quarter funding for these programs. The RSS program addresses barriers to employment for refugees such as legal status, access to employment, transportation, day care for children, and citizenship and naturalization. Again, this was not a decision that ORR wanted to make, or took lightly. HHS’s hand was forced by the current funding situation and the law, HHS must ensure that it is fully compliant with the AntiDeficiency Act and that HHS stretch its existing funds as far as possible to protect the life and safety of children who are presently, or should be, in HHS care.

While the primary concern of both of our Departments is the safety of children in our care, DHS faces changing dynamics at the border that continue to stress its ability to respond. For example, more groups are illegally entering the United States, and they are getting larger.

On May 23, U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) agents apprehended over 1,000 migrants illegally crossing from Mexico as one group, with sponsors would be required to work without pay. It is not only the UAC program that will be impacted. On May 16, HHS notified Congress that the RSS program will be required to respond to the escalating number of unaccompanied children, and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is in close contact with grantees about expected increases in funding for these programs. HHS is working with its partners to ensure that funds are available to support the full range of services in response to this crisis.

The Centralized Processing Center in McAllen, Texas, and other CBP facilities have experienced outbreaks of flu which has required standing up separate quarantine facilities to reduce the risk of further exposing children and other vulnerable populations to infectious disease. While CBP is providing the best care possible, these groups need more appropriate care, and they need it now. If DHS does not receive additional funding, it will be forced to close CBP support facilities in August that will impact other critical programs that support DHS missions throughout the country. All DHS components, including the Transportation Security Administration, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, the Coast Guard, and the Department of Homeland Security, which are responsible for national security and travel will be required to redirect manpower and funding to support measures to address the crisis.

In addition, if the supplemental, it is clear that we need bipartisan legislation to address the causes of this crisis. We urge Congress to take swift action to provide the necessary funding to address the severe humanitarian and operational impacts of this crisis and to enact reforms to the root causes of these problems so that they do not persist into the future. Thank you for your immediate attention to this matter. A copy of this response will also be sent to your state’s executive leadership.

Sincerely,

ALEX M. AZAR II,
Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

KEVIN MCALEENAN,

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I know the majority leader received this letter, as has the Speaker, from the Secretary of Homeland Security earlier this week, saying: “We cannot stress enough the urgency of immediate passage of emergency supplemental funding. This funding will provide resources that our Departments need to respond to the current unit that enables us to protect the life and safety of unaccompanied alien children, and help us to continue providing the full range of services to the children in our custody.”

They are urgently in need of care of these 70 trips life missions. This is life and death we are talking about. In a matter of days, they will run out of money. This has been going on for weeks and weeks, and Congress hasn’t taken action.

I would ask the majority leader if we can get a commitment that this House will take up this legislation that has been sent weeks ago. The majority has had several days to review it and hasn’t addressed this serious problem. When are we going to see action from the House? I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments. First of all, I think there is broad agreement that there is, indeed, an emergency, that we need to act, and we need to act as quickly as possible. The gentleman probably knows because it was reported in the press, we had a leadership meeting with the appropriators yesterday, urging the swiftest action possible.

What I am saying is, I frankly think to put this in context, the gentleman indicates the system is broken. I would agree with that. I think everybody agrees with that. The Senate tried to fix it in 2013. We have urged for the last 6 years for a bill that would pass both sides of the aisle and get comprehensive immigration reform. While it may not have totally solved this issue, it certainly would have addressed this issue.

Notwithstanding that historical perspective and context, it is clear that there is an emergency and that we need to respond. I would hope that my friend would say that we would respond in the sense of the emergency that exists, I think both sides believe that we ought to deploy emergency resources to deal with the emergency.

If we can limit it to that, I suggest to my friend, we will have a lot better opportunity to get a consensus. Now, what I am saying is, I frankly think the administration conflates border enforcement and some of the things it wants to do on enforcement and humanitarian relief.

If we can pass a bill that is limited to humanitarian relief, I hope that we could pass it as soon as possible, meaning next week. I will tell the gentleman that Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD has been working very hard to reach a consensus not only within her committee but reach a consensus with those who have a particular focus on it. The Congressional Hispanic Caucus, as you know, is very concerned about the humanitarian situation at the border, as we all are.

The New York Times editorial, which I brought to the attention of my Members, and they had already seen it, I think The New York Times’ premise is correct. We need to act. We need to act quickly. We are working toward that end.

I would hope that we could move as early as next week. I can’t promise that, but I am hopeful that we can reach a consensus. It would be nice if we could reach a consensus between the House and the Senate. I know the Senate talked about acting next week. We will see what they do.
I guarantee that this week, over the weekend, or the beginning of next week, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and others are working to get a bill together that we believe could get a majority of the House and a majority of the Senate and the signature of the President because we need to act. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I would reiterate the urgency of acting next week, not trying to act next week.

I don’t have an opportunity to do this often, so I will quote The New York Time because it is not something I am normally used to doing. But to quote them: “It’s time to cut the squabbling and pass an emergency relief package.”

I know there might be differences over every single detail. There is no wall funding in the request for the President.

The big battles that we had last year, this year, I am sure, will continue on how we actually secure the border. I would hope we, over the next few months as we debate the appropriations bills, keep coming to an agreement on how to secure America’s southern border. The magnitude of this problem can’t be overstated. Just in the last month, over 144,000 people came across illegally that we apprehended. Those are just the ones we know about. This is 3 months in a row now we have had more than 200,000 people coming across illegally. The average is over 3,000 people per day.

And when we look at the amount of young children who are coming across sick, again, more than 200 children every single day are being referred to HHS for healthcare needs. That is the crisis that we want to address today.

This isn’t the bigger debate on wall funding, and so I hope we can separate those two, but recognize the President’s request does not include a dime for wall funding for this humanitarian crisis. I would hope we would treat it in an isolated way, as it was submitted. I would just refer to the gentleman when Barack Obama was President and we were in the majority. While we had differences with President Obama, including on immigration, he sent out a request in 2014. His request was for $3.7 billion for an additional border supplemental to address the crisis at the border. We still had a crisis back then. We have a worse crisis today. But when President Obama submitted that request for $3.7 billion, we didn’t squabble over it. I am sure we might have had some disagreements, but in less than a month, we, this Republican House, passed the full amount that Barack Obama requested when he was President and sent it back out of the House. That was quick action. I am just saying we have the same kind of quick action.

We can disagree on the wall funding. Again, this isn’t that disagreement.

This is a request from the President that was made in May and that is literally coming to a head in days, where HHS has told all of us—nobody is disputing it—HHS completely runs out of money and has no ability to take, safely, any more children who are being sent to them.

And they are coming over at more than 200 kids a day not who are coming across illegally, but as Homeland Security receives them, over 200 a day have serious enough health needs that they aren’t sending to HHS or HHS, HHS has told us clearly that they will run out of money in a matter of days. I hope it is in a matter of days that we take up the request.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments, and I understand the deep concern. We have deep concern on this side of the aisle about the administration’s attitude, for instance, when they take children from their parents and send them to far-off places and don’t keep sufficient records to reunite those children.

So, yes, we share the concern about the humanitarian crisis, but we are also concerned that the administration that has done some of the things that it has done and that has made it much more difficult for people to pursue asylum to which they may be entitled under American law, we want to make sure that, in dealing with humanitarian issues that the gentleman raises and not issues that seem to be related by this administration.

We have cause for concern and we have cause for caution, but I am hopeful, as I said, that we can get this done, because I don’t disagree with the gentleman, and The New York Times and we don’t disagree. There is a very serious challenge at the border to make sure that people are safe, kept in places where they are warm and out of the elements and where they can be treated in a way that Americans would want to treat others and would want to be treated themselves. So I am hopeful that we will get this done sooner rather than later.

But Mr. Obama asked for that supplemental. The other thing he asked for was for many, many years was let’s get a comprehensive immigration bill passed. As my friend has pointed out, on the floor, it would have had a majority of votes in the House. It was never put on the floor for years—not months and not days, for years. That is part of the solution. Irrespective of that, we need to act as soon as possible, hopefully, within the week.

Much work is being done on this to resolve the concerns of those who have some of the most knowledge, and that is members of our Hispanic Caucus who live on the border, who interface on the border, and who see, every day, the consequences of what is happening. They want to make sure that, yes, there is humanitarian assistance and people are treated humanely, safely, and with respect. But they don’t want that money used to treat other people who are in this country in an arbitrary and capricious way.

So I want to join the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, and assure him that I share his concern. We are urging everybody to work as hard as they possibly can to get to an agreement, and I am hopeful that we can do that in the very, very near future. I am told leaving here without doing that would not be acceptable.

Mr. SCALISE. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I know when we talk about the broader immigration problem, President Trump has been very clear that he wants to work with Congress to solve the problem, the bigger problem, not just a wall, but full border security and closing those loopholes.

In fact, Mexican officials have even pointed out that America’s broken asylum law is one of the biggest magnets that is drawing people through their southern border, up to our southern border, and into our country. They even acknowledge it. We need to fix that. We need to work together as a Congress to fix that problem.

President Trump offered to solve the DACA problem. He still hasn’t found a willing partner. We need to keep working at that.

We have just had testimony in a committee earlier this week where it was pointed out that, as people come over, unfortunately, they abuse children over and over again. They take children from young children are a ticket into the country much quicker than other illegal means, and so they abuse these children over and over again. It is one of the many reasons why we need to solve that problem.

But when they get that asylum ticket, then they are sent into the interior of the country and are told to come back and see us in years, sometimes, months, and over and over again. So, yes, we share the concern about the humanitarian crisis, but we have no cause for concern.

Mr. Speaker, and assure him that I share his concern. When my friend’s party was in the majority last time, when Barack Obama took office and when Speaker PELOSI was first Speaker and there was a majority in the Democratic side, there was never an attempt to bring a bill through Congress to solve the immigration problem. I would like to see us come together and do that. We need to do it. But today, we need to solve the immediate crisis. We will have that broader debate later. Hopefully, by next week we can get that done.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to place in historical context, again, this House
passed a DREAM Act, and we sent it to the Senate and the Senate didn’t pass it. So this House, when we were in the majority, did do that, but we couldn’t get 60 votes in the Senate. We knew that problem. It so happens we were in the majority, but we couldn’t get 60 votes for that at that point in time.

We could go on a long time about pointing fingers at who has done what and when, but the fact of the matter is we have some people in real distress. We have some Federal employees who have a responsibility who are being greatly challenged. We need to address that, and I am urging that we do that as quickly as we possibly can.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, hopefully, we can continue that work through the weekend and get that done next week. I know there is other work the House is getting ready to take up on the appropriations bills.

On one final note, as we approach Father’s Day on Sunday, I would also like to wish the gentleman from Maryland a happy birthday tomorrow. So, hopefully, the gentleman has some fun events planned this weekend, maybe go eat some Maryland crabs. If my friend is really lucky, we will give him some gulf crabs from the Gulf of Mexico. I won’t sing “Happy Birthday” to the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am looking forward to celebrating that birthday. My daughters were a little premature. We celebrated it last Saturday, too, so we are going to have a number of celebrations on this birth- day, too, so we are going to have a premature. We celebrated it last Saturday. My daughters were a little premature. We celebrated it last Satur- day, and then hopefully everybody will forget it, including me.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I will be happy to give the gentleman a review of the restaurant. I am sure it will be really good. I wish the gentleman well, and I wish all fathers a happy Father’s Day this weekend.

I look forward to seeing the gen- tleman back in a few days, and with that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

HOUR OF MEETING ON MORR- ROW, AND ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 2019, TO TUES- DAY, JUNE 18, 2019

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 1 p.m. tomorrow, and further, when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at noon on Tuesday, June 18, 2019, for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is that session tomor- row that we would be meeting a pro forma session?

Mr. HOYER. Yes.

Mr. ROY. Will there be any amend- ments related to this current appropria- tions bill taken up during that time?

Mr. HOYER. No, we do not expect any business to be conducted. The SPEAKER pro tempore, Without objection, the reservation is with- drawn.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gen- tleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI) 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 further consider- ation of the bill, H.R. 2740.

Will the gentleman from California (Mr. COX) kindly resign the chair.

□ 1412

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 further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the De- partments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending Sep- tember 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with Mr. COX of California (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Com- mittee of the Whole rose earlier today, pursuant to House Resolution 436, amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 116–111 offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. LOWEY OF NEW YORK

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 431, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendments No. 86, 88, 90, 95, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, and 106 printed in part B of House Report 116–109, of- fered by Mrs. LOWEY of New York:

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. COHEN OF TENNESSEE

At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

SBC ___. (a) None of the funds appro- priated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to enter into any new contract, grant, or cooperative agree- ment with any entity listed in subsection (b).
(b) The entities listed in this subsection are the following:

Trump International Hotel & Tower Chicago, Chicago, IL
Trump National Doral Miami, Miami, FL
Trump International Hotel & Tower, Van- couver, Vancouver, Canada
Trump Tower, 721 Fifth Avenue, New York
City, New York
Trump International Hotel & Tower, NY
Heritage, Trump Place, 240 Riverside Blvd,
New York City, New York
Trump Grande, Sunny Isles, FL
Trump Tower at City Center, Westchester, NY
Trump Plaza Residences, Jersey City, NJ
Trump Tower Mumbai, India, Mumbai, India
Trump Towers Istanbul, Sisli, Istanbul, Sisli
Briar Hall Operations LLC, New York, New
York
Trump International Hotel & Tower New
York, New York City, NY
Trump International Hotel Waikiki, Hon- oloa, HI
Trump World Tower, 845 United Nations
Plaza, New York City, New York
Trump Parc East, 100 Central Park South,
New York City, New York
Trump Place, 220 Riverside Blvd, New York
City, New York
Trump Park Residences, Yorktown, NY
The Estate at Trump National, Los Angeles,
CA
Trump Towers Makati, Philippines, Makati,
Philippines
Trump Tower Punta Del Este, Uruguay,
Punta Del Este, Uruguay
DT Dubai Golf Manager LLC, New York, New
York
Trump International Hotel Las Vegas, Las
Vegas, NV
Trump SoHo New York, New York City, NY
Trump International Hotel Washington, DC
Trump Park Avenue, 502 Park Avenue, New
York City, New York
Trump Palace, 200 East 69th Street, New
York City, New York
Trump Place, 220 Riverside Blvd, New York
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Trump Plaza, New Rochelle, NY
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AMENDMENT NO. 88 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER OF ILLINOIS
Page 423, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $10,000,000) (reduced by $10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA
At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

Sec. 149. None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Military Education and Training” may be made available for assistance for the Government of Saudi Arabia.

AMENDMENT NO. 90 OFFERED BY MR. CICCILLI OF RHODE ISLAND
At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

Sec. 150. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to establish the Department of State’s Commission on Unaffiliated Rights, as proposed in Federal Register Vol. 84, No. 104, on May 30, 2019 (Public Notice 1077).

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. BRENDAN F. BOYLE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Page 421, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $1,500,000) (reduced by $1,500,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 92 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA
At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

Sec. 151. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to withdraw the United States from the North Atlantic Treaty, done at Washington, DC on April 4, 1949.

AMENDMENT NO. 93 OFFERED BY MR. KRISHNAMOORTHI OF ILLINOIS
At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

Sec. 152. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in violation of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (subtitle B of title XVII of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019; Public Law 115–223).

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MR. MURPHY OF FLORIDA
Page 421, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $3,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 95 OFFERED BY MR. ESPAILLAT OF NEW YORK
Page 567, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MR. COX OF CALIFORNIA
Page 414, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $1,500,000) (reduced by $1,500,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. CUNNINGHAM OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Page 410, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $5,000,000)”.

Page 410, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $5,000,000)”.
At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 1. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide assistance to Forces Armees d’Haiti.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) will vote 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, this en bloc includes amendments from Representatives Cohen, Foster, Connolly, Cicilline, Boyle, Panetta, Krishnamoorthi, Espaillat, Cox, Cunningham, Spanberger, Levin, and Murphy.

The amendment includes a number of good ideas that were not included in the original bill. I support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this en bloc package that includes my amendment to prohibit the use of funds in this act for assistance to the Forces Armees d’Haiti, or the Haitian Armed Forces, the FAd’H.

I worked in Haiti as an investigator for Human Rights Watch in 1992, not long after Haitian soldiers led a coup against Haiti’s first democratically-elected President and not long before the military was implicated in the massacre of his supporters in the town of Raboteau.

Now, the Haitian government has revived the armed forces and empowered some of the same people who played a part in those horrific of the 1990s to lead them.

We cannot let a single dollar of U.S. taxpayer funds go to the FAd’H. The Haitian people must know that we have not forgotten the horrors of their past and we are committed to working with them for a better future.

Mr. PANETTA of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN), a senior member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COHEN of Tennessee. Mr. Chair, I am speaking in favor of the amendment we have that would prohibit the use of funds at businesses owned by President Trump. Mr. RASKIN joins me in these amendments.

President Trump’s refusal to divest himself of his many businesses raises serious questions about compliance with the domestic Emoluments Clause, which protects against Presidential corruption.

By prohibiting the use of Federal funds at businesses owned, in whole or in part, by President Trump, we will be sending a strong message to the American people that we will not allow this or any other President to use his high office for personal enrichment.

The fact is, when we stay at his hotels and his properties, he makes money. Nobody is supposed to make money from the Presidency, directly or indirectly, and they are supposed to report these possibilities to the Congress, so we have knowledge.

That has not been done. We need no notice, we need knowledge, and we need prohibition.

I urge passage of this amendment to protect the American taxpayer.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) a member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

My amendment will direct the State Department to use $10 million from the NADR account to take advantage of the opportunity to advance U.S. diplomatic goals in the Middle East through scientific engagement with a contribution to the SESAME Project.

SESAME, the Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Application in the Middle East, is a major science facility in Jordan.

About an hour drive from Amman and an hour drive from Jerusalem, it is a cooperative venture by scientists and governments throughout the region, including Israel, Iran, and everyone in between.

Science is a universal language that can cross barriers and build bridges, if we let it. As a high-energy particle physicist who spent my career working with international teams of scientists, I saw firsthand that even when a country’s politicians cannot get along, often its scientists can.

This U.S. support will strengthen the SESAME Project and encourage scientific collaboration among all of the countries in the Mideast.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me and vote ‘yes’ on this en bloc package.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a senior member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the en bloc amendment which includes my amendment to prevent funding for the proposed Commission on Unalienable Rights at the Department of State which has been proposed by Secretary Pompeo in order to promote natural law and natural rights.

Now, I would wholeheartedly support a concerted focus on human rights by this administration.

Instead of any really coordinated human rights policies, President Pompeo and Secretary of State have cozied up to dictators and made excuses for flagrant human rights violations, even by some of our supposed allies.
Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 2740 and its amendments.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is a self-sustaining government agency that helps American businesses invest in emerging markets. This Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the DFC, with increased capabilities to invest and drive economic growth around the developing world.

Critically, the DFC will be able to compete with China on a global stage, strengthening our relationship with nations around the world. However, these agencies do not have specific national security processes or reviews in place. They are entirely dependent on Federal standards.

My bipartisan amendment, which I introduced with Republican Congressman CHRIS STEWART, prohibits any agency from violating the Export Control Act, which lays out which goods, items, and knowledge can be exported. This amendment would ensure that an American business investing funds and technology in foreign ventures are not inadvertently exporting equipment that is, in fact, Huawei supported.

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

Mr. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield the gentleman from Illinois an additional 1 minute.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. It is essential that all government agencies, particularly in times of transition and growth, are fully compliant with national security requirements. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of this en bloc package of amendments to H.R. 2740, which includes my simple amendment that would prohibit funding for International Military Education and Training (IMET) for Saudi Arabia—restating a prohibition that was included in the FY 2019 funding bill.

As its name suggests, IMET assistance provides grants to foreign military personnel to access training and education at U.S. military facilities. But this program is also a portal to a major direct investment in military technology, giving a foreign country purchases from the United States.

Traditionally, Saudi Arabia had received a nominal $10,000 in IMET assistance annually—but that funding unlocked a discount for Riyadh, enabling the Kingdom to save up to $30 million per year on its purchase of defense services.

In the wake of Jamal Khashoggi’s murder, rising civilian casualties in Yemen, and increasing oppression of political dissent inside and outside Saudi Arabia, provision of IMET—and the significant savings it unlocks—to Riyadh is no longer tenable.

The United States must take stock of our strategic interests and reexamine our relationship with Saudi Arabia to ensure that U.S. policy is rooted in American values, particularly respect for human rights.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to this bill and ensure that we hold Saudi Arabia accountable for its gross violations of human rights.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my bipartisan amendment which would add additional funding towards USAID’s efforts to combat illegal, under-reported, and unregulated fishing internationally.
This is particularly important to the Lowcountry, which has a vibrant fishing industry that goes out of its way to safeguard our marine resources. I want to make sure that they can compete in a fair market, and that their work for the environment is not undermined by bad actors.

American fisheries are some of the best managed in the world. But our fishermen who work hard and play by the rules are constantly undercut by low-cost imports caught by unscrupulous means. In fact, by some estimates, commercial fishermen in the United States could lose $158 million if we cede our percent raise were it not for illegally-caught, imported fish. This is not only due to the volume of illegal imports, it is also because these illegal products come to market without meeting the safety, labor, and environmental standards that American fishermen abide by.

It goes without saying that allowing this practice to continue unchecked will have a disastrous effect on marine ecosystems and encourage further crimes on the high seas. As a Member of the House Natural Resources Committee, I am committed to protecting both the environment and our fishermen.

My amendment would contribute to efforts to tackle this problem before it reaches our shores. By helping partner nations build the capacity to police their own waters, we will stop illegal fishing at its source. My amendment supports an American foreign policy that is both good for the environment and good for our fishermen. I urge all of my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, to vote to support the environment and the American fishing industry.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

The question was taken; and the Act-
ing CHAIR. Pursuant to the rules, the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from New York will be postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 87 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN.

I rise today in support of my amendment that would reduce the overall funding provided under Division D of State and Foreign Operations by 2.1 percent.

Every year, the House lays out a blueprint for spending that is comprised of 12 separate bills. It seems many in this body have chosen to continue Washington’s pattern of out-of-control spending with increases in every bill, some bills going up as much as 15 percent.

This is why I believe Washington is doing exactly what is expected, spending too much money overall while not funding critically important programs like border security.

Given that last year we borrowed nearly $1 trillion, or 20 percent of total spending, this partisan 4.1 percent spending increase, an additional $2.2 billion, included in the State and Foreign Operations division of H.R. 2740, as proposed by House Democrats, puts America’s fiscal debt, which is completely irresponsible.

It is kind of strange, if you think about it. If you were going to ask somebody for more money, would you ask the U.S. Government?

My amendment seeks to rein in this out-of-control government spending by capping growth in the State and Foreign Operations division.

I encourage my colleagues to return to responsible spending and support this amendment.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I claim time in opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from New York for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, Ranking Member ROGERS and I have worked hard to craft a bill that provides the necessary tools to the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator to advance United States foreign policy.

The bill also upholds many bipartisan priority programs and activities, such as security assistance for our ally, Israel. Now is the time to cut $69 million in essential security assistance for our ally, Israel.

I urge Members to oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Chair, I will just make one point. We are borrowing. We have dropped a little bit below about 20 percent of our budget right now. I think most people on the Appropriations Committee would say everything is essential.

I will make one point, among several, on the programs that were criticized. We are going to cut 2.2 percent of global health programs. In my district, it is more and more common for people to have $10,000, $15,000, $20,000 deductibles on their health insurance policies. Frequently, they are paying $15,000 or $20,000 for those policies, to boot.

We are crying the blues that maybe we can’t afford a 2 percent cut in our global health programs. I think it is bizarre that I am going to have to go back home—and I will probably lose this fight—and tell people that next year, their health insurance premiums may go up 10 or 11 percent, but we can’t cut global health programs by 2 percent. It is just absurd.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I strongly urge a “no” vote on the gentleman’s amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting CHAIR announced that the noes appeared to have it.
Mr. GROTHMAN. 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 Wisconsin will be postponed.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. VAN DREW) having assumed the chair, Mr. COX of California, Acting Chair, reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration 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, had come to no resolution thereon.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 436 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740.

Will the gentleman from California (Mr. COX) kindly take the chair.

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 further 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. COX of California (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole House rose earlier today pursuant to House Resolution 436, further proceedings on amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 116–111 offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. LOWEY OF NEW YORK

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 436, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendments Nos. 1 and 3 printed in part B, page 381, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $500,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN OF MICHIGAN

Page 381, line 11, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by $500,000)"

Page 382, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $500,000)"

Page 394, line 12, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by $500,000)"

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York, Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, this en bloc includes amendments from Representative KILDEE and Representative SHERMAN. The amendment includes a number of good ideas that were not included in the original bill.

I support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), a senior member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for including my amendment, along with one other amendment, in this en bloc amendment.

My amendment would transfer $500,000 to the State Department's capital investments fund and put it in the U.S. Agency for Global Media fund. This extra money would allow the USAGM to begin the process of having Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty broadcast in the Sindhi language in Pakistan.

There is, perhaps, nowhere in the world where it is more important for the United States to battle extremism and to reach out with a message of democracy and the values of the American people than Pakistan.

Pakistan is a nuclear-armed state, the only nuclear-armed state that has ever experienced a military coup, and is a nuclear-armed state with a significant problem with terrorism.

Today, the USAGM broadcasts in the Urdu language of Pakistan, which is the primary language of only 8 percent of the Pakistani population. It does not have the funds to broadcast in the Sindhi language, which would reach 40 million people.

Mr. Chair, we had hearings in the subcommittee that I chair, the Subcommittee on Asia, where we focused on this issue. Just today, the relevant Assistant Secretary of State for South Asia talked about how important it was for us to reach out to the people of Sindh, to southern Pakistan, in the language that the people actually speak in their daily lives.

Accordingly, I offer this amendment, which would provide expanded broadcast capacity to the entity known as Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. Of course, Pakistan is not in Europe, but it is reached by Radio Liberty.

In 2015, the State Department began some efforts to reach out in the Sindhi language with a website and with press releases. Now, we have to take it to the point of radio broadcasting.

Since 2001, the United States has invested $30 billion in economic security and humanitarian assistance for Pakistan. This amendment deals with only $500,000 to be invested in winning the hearts and minds of the Sindhi people.

I will point out that while this amendment would provide $500,000 for this purpose, it is, as we go through the legislative process, we can increase that amount to $1.5 million, which is the estimate that the Broadcasting Board of Governors has given me for what it would cost to have a year-round, mostly close to 24-hour Sindhi language service.

I know that amount seems low, but keep in mind that they already have most of the content since they are already doing the journalism necessary to do stories about Pakistan in the Urdu language. This would give them a chance to broadcast that same content and some other content in the Sindhi language.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. VAN DREW). The time of the gentleman has expired. Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chair, I will simply say that looking at the fact that we have invested $30 billion in our relationship with Pakistan, I cannot think of a better investment than for us to provide $500,000, and, I hope, as we go through the legislative process, $1.5 million in reaching out to those who speak the Sindhi language, some 40 million people.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

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 amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from New York will be postponed.

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of Ranking Member LOWEY, and I move to strike the last amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of my amendment to H.R. 2740, which ensures vital funding for the ongoing demining and rehabilitation projects in Nagorno-Karabakh.

In 1992, during the fall of the Soviet Union, war broke out in Nagorno-
Karabakh. Twenty thousand people were killed and hundreds of thousands more were displaced before the conflict froze. While an agreed upon ceasefire has been held for over 2 decades, the lack of a formal agreement between the countries has left the Armenian people of Nagorno-Karabakh isolated. Un-detonated mines and cluster bombs from the conflict remain in the region. As a result, Karabakh has one of the world’s highest civilian casualty rates from land mines and the explosive remnants of war.

According to the HALO Trust, there have been nearly 400 civilian casualties from mines and unexploded ordnance in Karabakh over the last 2 decades, and a quarter of those land mine victims have been children.

In 2013, a needs assessment estimated that the HALO Trust’s interventions in Karabakh have benefited over 80 percent of the region’s population.

Mr. Chair, families and children shouldn’t have to live in fear of dying due to a land mine accident. That is why I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to support my amendment. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time. 

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to. Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROUDA) having assumed the chair, Mr. VAN DREW, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration 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, had come to no resolution thereon.

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

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 further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740. Will the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) kindly take the chair.

□ 1450

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 further 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. VAN DREW (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole House rose earlier today pursuant to House Resolution 431, further proceedings on amendment No. 87 printed in part B of House Report 116–109 offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) had been postponed. AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. WALKER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 89 printed in part B of House Report 116–109. Mr. WALKER, 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 405, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $3,966,500,000)”.

Page 409, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $9,920,000,000)”.

Page 410, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $4,164,867,000)”.

Page 410, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $435,312,000)”.

Page 411, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $52,943,000)”.

Page 412, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $30,000,000)”.

Page 413, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $172,700,000)”.

Page 414, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $101,000,000)”.

Page 414, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $770,331,000)”.

Page 416, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $3,532,000,000)”.

Page 416, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $91,355,000)”.

Page 417, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $225,000,000)”.

Page 418, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $90,961,000)”.

Page 419, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $32,500,000)”.

Page 419, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $101,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Chair, less than 10 days ago, this body missed a perfect opportunity. You see, natural disasters are unpredictable, but you know what isn’t? Congress failing to do their job and serve the Americans impacted by natural disasters by prioritizing Americans and American recovery efforts first.

Mr. Chair. My amendment would be a priority or responsibly budgeting for the front of the line, especially during these times of disaster relief and especially since we are the ones that will foot the bill.

With these spending offsets, I believe we can show the American people we are serious about their recovery from disasters in a fiscally responsible manner that will not burden our future generations with debt and despair.

Finally, we can help our neighbors and serve the Americans impacted by natural disasters by prioritizing our families before foreign interests.

Congress should take this opportunity to put America first and lead responsibly.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, Ranking Member ROGERS and I have worked strongly since we are the ones that will foot the bill. Disaster aid shouldn’t be added to the debt. That is akin to going to the emergency room after an injury, putting the charges on a credit card, and then pretending the credit card bill is never going to arrive.

The bottom line is this, that even during an emergency, Washington needs to pay its bills. My amendment is relatively simple. Mr. Chair. My amendment would be a 1-year reallocation of the Department of State and USAID’s bilateral economic assistance and independent agency funds to cover the disaster recovery.

Let me explain. Combined, these accounts amount to more than $23.9 billion and would fully cover the disaster recovery, including the $5.87 billion in debt servicing costs of the borrowed funds, all while prioritizing America’s recovery and recovery.

America is still the most philanthropic country in the world and would continue to be.

Mr. Chair, this amendment recognizes our dire fiscal health by reducing foreign aid during these times and prioritizing Americans and American recovery efforts first.

As the President and this administration have said on multiple occasions, we must prioritize our domestic needs over foreign aid and put the Americans at the front of the line, especially during these times of disaster relief and especially since we are the ones that will foot the bill.

With these spending offsets, I believe we can show the American people we are serious about their recovery from disasters in a fiscally responsible manner that will not burden our future generations with debt and despair.

Finally, we can help our neighbors and serve the Americans impacted by natural disasters by prioritizing our families before foreign interests.

Congress should take this opportunity to put America first and lead responsibly.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, Ranking Member ROGERS and I have worked hard to craft a bill that provides the necessary tools to the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator to advance United States foreign policy.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Chair, 10 days ago, this body missed a perfect opportunity. You see, natural disasters are unpredictable, but you know what isn’t? Congress failing to do their job and prepare for them.

For too long Washington has governed by crisis and shifted its responsibility to adequately care for those in need, opting instead to saddle our children and grandchildren with an impossible debt.

Then days ago, this body wanted to spend more than $19 billion with no consideration of how to pay for it. Was it for a worthy cause? Absolutely. Of course, I would know that every dollar appropriated by Congress is for a worthy cause. But as then-Representative MIKE PENCE said in 2005, following the devastation of Hurricane Katrina, does Congress have a duty to ensure that a catastrophic event does not become a catastrophe of debt?

Congress should pay for these emergency packages by either cutting spending in other areas that are less of a priority or responsibly budgeting for them ahead of time.

Disaster aid shouldn’t be added to the debt. That is akin to going to the emergency room after an injury, putting the charges on a credit card, and then pretending the credit card bill is never going to arrive.

The bottom line is this, that even during an emergency, Washington needs to pay its bills.
July 13, 2019

70 million children learning to read with U.S. assistance: 68.5 million refugees displaced by conflict or natural disasters; and 7,200 Peace Corps volunteers serving as excellent representatives of the United States.

How are these cuts in our national interest?

Mr. Chair, I urge a ‘no’ vote on the gentleman’s amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Chair, my amendment is about prioritizing domestic needs. It is about prioritizing these families that have suffering. It is about prioritizing these children who are suffering.

We need to be responsible.

Mr. Chair, I thank the chairwoman and the ranking member for their hard work in the appropriations process, but nowhere is this spending disaster relief ever talked about. It is time that we do so.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, our national security is strongest when development, diplomacy, and defense are equally prioritized.

This amendment undermines United States leadership and diminishes our engagement in the world.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose 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 North Carolina (Mr. WALKER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. LOWEY. 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 North Carolina will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. PALMER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 91 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. PALMER. 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 599, strike line 3 and all that follows through line 17 (and redesignate accordingly).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would strike the section that allows payments to go towards the Paris climate agreement. Most importantly, it would allow President Trump to follow through on his plan to withdraw from the agreement.

Just a few months ago, it was reported that the U.S. economy exceeded analysts’ predictions and grew at over 3 percent in the first quarter of this year.

In October of last year, unemployment hit a new 50-year low, and wages are going up. In fact, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported there are 7.4 million jobs available.

Mr. Chair, now those on the other side of the aisle want to put at risk that growth and enforce policies that will do nothing to stop climate change.

What would staying in the agreement lead to?

The Heritage Foundation has modeled the policies that would be required to meet the Obama administration’s Paris commitments and found that by 2035 there would be an overall loss of nearly 400,000 American jobs at a $1.7 trillion cost. If China would be in manufacturing, an average total income lost of more than $20,000 for a family of four, an aggregate GDP loss of over $2.5 trillion, and an increase in household electricity expenditures between 13 percent.

My amendment would allow the United States to stay out of this unrealistic and overbearing agreement. I urge the Members to vote “yes” on this amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALMER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I rise in support of his amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, as early as 2025 the U.S. market has identified that China is not meeting its own Paris commitments and we have the greatest emissions reductions in the world, greater than the next 11 countries combined, and we have done it without this agreement.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA).

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Chair, when are my colleagues on the other side of the aisle going to give up this toddler argument that we should not take action to address the number one issue facing our mankind, and that is climate change?

The fact that other countries are not moving as fast as we are is no reason for us to give up the mantle of leadership and allow the United States of America to be the only country on the face of the Earth not a member of the Paris climate accord.

It is time for us to do the right thing, not just for us, but for our children, our grandchildren, and future generations.
Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chair, I would like to point out that the United States has led the world in reducing carbon emissions, and I would also like to point out that even former Secretary of State John Kerry, in 2015, stated, if we somehow eliminated all domestic greenhouse gas emissions—what—it still wouldn’t be enough to offset the carbon pollution coming from the rest of the world.

I would also like to point out that, in a hearing before the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, I asked the Democrat witnesses, including an author and editor of the International Panel on Climate Change, if the United States completely eliminated all of its carbon emissions, would it stop climate change, and their answer was it would not.

We have led the world in reducing carbon emissions without harming our economy, and it makes no sense scientifically or from an engineering perspective, and extreme in destroying our own economy when the rest of the world and, particularly, China and other emerging economies are not doing their part to reduce their carbon emissions.

I want to emphasize the fact that eliminating our carbon emissions will not stop climate change. Sound science, technology, and sound engineering will do more to mitigate and adapt than anything else you can do.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, the best and the brightest among us—our military, our business leaders, our scientists—all agree that climate change is real and is a serious threat. We are already experiencing its harmful effects which will continue if we do not act alongside our multilateral partners. If we want to prepare our country to better mitigate and manage climate change, then I urge my colleagues to oppose this 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 Alabama (Mr. PALMER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. PALMER. 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 Alabama will be postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 92 will not be offered.

The Chair also understands that amendment No. 93 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MR. ABBINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 94 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. ABBINGTON. 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:

At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

Sec. 1. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 2740 that would prevent funds from being used to contribute to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Mr. Chairman, at the heart of America’s economic prosperity and unrivaled security is an abundant, affordable supply of domestic energy, and the lion’s share of that, 90 percent, is fossil energy. The hardworking energy producers of western Texas and the folks in my district are leading the way.

In the Permian Basin of west Texas, we produce 8 million barrels of oil a day to 4 million a day, soon to be 8 million in just 3 or 4 years, making it the most active oil and gas producing region in the world.

The blessings of these natural resources have given us an overwhelming advantage for economic prosperity as well as national security. To ensure we continue these advantages for the next generation, I offer this amendment that would prevent U.S. taxpayer dollars from going to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, a costly, ineffective, and irresponsible program that has produced the likes of the Paris climate accord.

The climate activists’ agenda, Mr. Chairman, is ideological, one-size-fits-all solutions, and extreme views promoted by the Framework Convention embrace the view that the only means to successfully reduce carbon emissions is to eliminate conventional fuels, which, by the way, power our Nation’s economy, again, at 90 percent.

This framework is flawed in its assumptions, fraught with political bias, hostile towards our main source of energy, and amounts to a jobs program for ideological bureaucrats, and I oppose, and I oppose it as a people of west Texas and most of the people in this country.

And did I mention that we spend billions of dollars to subsidize the biggest polluters to comply with the mandates from this framework and completely transition away from conventional energy sources?

America would pay out of the nose to fuel their vehicles and heat their homes. It would hurt our poor people more than anyone else.

The Paris accord is the most recent product and egregious example of this framework. At best, the Paris Agreement is political window dressing. At worst, it is a tax on middle- and working-class families, with a price tag that, in just 5 years, would amount to $250 billion in costs to our economy and 2.7 million jobs. Meanwhile, it would have forced us to subsidize the worst polluters, like India, and it would give a pass to hostile powers like Russia and China for years.

I believe we have an environmental stewardship responsibility to our creator and to our children, but we must be responsible to balance those stewards’ responsibilities with our economic and national security interests.

Here is the irony, Mr. Chairman. The irony is that America is already leading the way for a cleaner environment, and we are leading by example, not by words, by flowery words, fancy phrases, big speeches, fear-mongering. We are leading by example.

And we are doing this not through Big-Government solutions, one-size-fits-all top-down mandates from Washington, and 2.7 million jobs. Meanwhile, it would have forced us to subsidize the worst polluters, like India, and it would give a pass to hostile powers like Russia and China for years.

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I believe we have an environmental stewardship responsibility to our creator and to our children, but we must be responsible to balance those stewardship responsibilities with our economic and national security interests.

Here is the irony, Mr. Chairman. The irony is that America is already leading the way for a cleaner environment, and we are leading by example, not by words, by flowery words, fancy phrases, big speeches, fear-mongering. We are leading by example.
The United States has been a party to the UNFCCC since 1992, thanks in large part to the leadership of the George H.W. Bush administration.

As chairwoman of the Appropriations Committee, I will not support efforts that will jeopardize our treaty-based obligations.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California, Mr. ROUDA.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Chair, the gentleman knows the Paris climate accord is voluntary, so he does not save one job by declining to follow the protocol that we previously agreed on.

I do agree that there are economic opportunities that we can embrace, new technologies. I would love to see us work across the aisle to do just that.

As a former Republican, I used to be in that party because of its environment policies. Because I believed that capitalism could help solve these problems. I still believe it as a Democrat on this side of the aisle, and I am hopeful that we can work together.

For example, for every $1 that we provide in economic incentives for renewable energies, we have provided $80 to the fossil fuel industry. Clearly, if we had parity, we would see a much faster adoption of clean energies and the dissemination of clean energies by the energy companies. We cannot wait to work with my colleagues across the aisle to accomplish that outcome.

Ninety-seven percent of scientists recognize that climate change is real. The Department of Defense recognizes this is one of the top, if not the number one, national threats to our security.

Let’s work together. Let’s quit pointing fingers across the aisle and using rhetoric that does not move forward an important issue that all of us should be fighting hard to address.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, the United States is a world leader in many areas, and we need to step up on climate change.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose 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 Texas (Mr. ABBINGTON).

The question was taken; and the Acting CHAIR announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GOMERT. 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 Texas will be postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. The clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ... Each amount made available in division D, except those amounts made available to the Department of Defense, 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 Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Chair, my amendment would apply a 14 percent reduction in the amounts made available for this division. However, it is important to note that this amendment would not apply to amounts made available for the Department of Defense and would have no effect on foreign military financing.

As my colleagues highlight, there are worthy programs in this division to help us build and maintain strong relationships around the world, but we cannot continue to be a dependable friend to those in need if we do not put our own fiscal house in order first.

As I mentioned previously, Washington is addicted to spending. Our national debt today stands at over $22 trillion. We are set here to add trillions of dollars more in debt every year for the foreseeable future if we continue down this path of spending without any fiscal discipline.

We need to act now to prevent a debt crisis that consumes our children and our grandchildren. Unfortunately, it appears that this is not a priority for my friends across the aisle.

America needs leadership to solve this problem. That is why I am here today again proposing that we start by making commonsense reductions to discretionary spending, like the one that I am proposing today to this division of H.R. 2740.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, the amendment applies an indiscriminate 14 percent across-the-board cut to all programs, projects, and activities in the bill, apart from those administered by the Defense Department.

The members of our committee worked hard to craft a bill that provides the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator the necessary tools to advance United States economic and security interests abroad. While we did not agree on every issue, the bill prioritizes the programs and activities of Members on both sides of the aisle requested.

For example, under the amendment, global health programs would be cut by $1.3 billion, including drastic cuts to HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health, family planning, and infectious disease programs.

Humanitarian assistance, including funds to respond to those displaced by the crises in Venezuela, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and South Sudan, would be cut by $1.5 billion.

Embassy security, which ensures the protection of our diplomatic and development personnel and facilities overseas, would be cut by $590 million.

Development assistance, which supports basic education, water, sanitation programs, efforts to combat human and wildlife trafficking, and global food security activities in the developing world would be cut by $383 million.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Chair, the contrast here isn’t going to be as stark as we have so many young people who are watching us in the gallery today. At home, I have three daughters who are aged 9, 7, and 6. If we don’t do something about a $22 trillion national debt today, they are going to be holding the bag for the lack of leadership that they are seeing firsthand with the spend, spend, spend mindset of politicians in Washington, D.C.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to continue spending beyond the means of our government. What I hear from families back home in northeast Indiana is if they can live within a budget and if they can live within their means, why can’t Washington, D.C., do the same?

Hoosiers are used to a State government with a balanced budget every year, that passes balanced budget after balanced budget and lives within its means at our State house, as well. Yet, they see exactly the opposite time and time again in Washington. They see deficits on the rise. They see the national debt grow at astronomical rates, to over $22 trillion today.

That is why I am here again today, the second day in a row, offering an amendment to cut across the board 14 percent without affecting defense spending or foreign military financing to address our national security concerns.

Why am I here doing this for the second day in a row? It is because the Democratic majority has failed the most fundamental leadership test of all. The majority promised if they got the majority in the last election, they would pass a budget. They have failed to do that. By failing to do that, we are here today proposing a 14 percent discretionary spending cuts across the board to the tune of 14 percent.

Now, you might ask yourself, why 14 percent? That seems like an abnormal number to start with. Fourteen percent across the board is what it is going to take to balance the budget.

I have chaired the Republican Study Committee’s spending and budget task
force over the past several months. With a group of many of my colleagues, we worked tirelessly every week to propose a budget of our own. Right now, it is the only budget in this Congress that has been proposed. It cuts spending to the tune of trillions of dollars, and it balances in 6 years.

To get to that balanced budget, it is an across-the-board 14 percent reduction in nondefense and discretionary spending.

Mr. Chair, I am going to be back. I am going to come back time and time again, proposing this same amendment for across-the-board cuts of 14 percent because my daughters’ generation and the young people who are watching us in the gallery today are depending on it.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair would remind Members to avoid references to occupants of the gallery.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I strongly urge a “no” vote on the gentleman’s amendment, and 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. BANKS. 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 Indiana will be postponed.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROUDA) having assumed the chair, Mr. VAN DREW, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole, reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration 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, had come to no resolution thereon.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 436 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740).

With the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) kindly resume the chair.

In the Committee of the Whole

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole

My amendment today is simple. It would reduce State and Foreign Operations spending by 1 percent for fiscal year 2020. Democrats have increased this division by $2 billion, bringing foreign nondefense spending to a whopping $560 million. If you do the math, my amendment would cut $560 million. Even with my 1 percent cut, this division will still increase spending for fiscal year 2020 compared to fiscal year 2019.

In my mind, my Democratic colleagues should support my amendment, as they will be spending a lot more of your hard-earned money, just a bit less than they intended.

It is not my intention to cut funding going towards our critical ally, Israel. And while our diplomatic efforts abroad are necessary, it is equally as important that we take a hard look at the balance sheet and make appropriate cuts wherever possible.

Also, just to be clear, it was my goal to offer an amendment to reduce spending by 1 percent across all branches in this minibus spending package, with the exception of defense. However, House Democrats blocked this effort, continued to promote out-of-control government spending and neglecting our national debt crisis, and only ruled this amendment in order.

Mr. Chair, I am a proud grandfather of 13 grandchildren, and I believe it is my duty to do everything in my power to avoid placing a $22 trillion—and rising—burden on their backs.

I urge my colleagues in this body to support my amendment today and take a small step towards bringing fiscal responsibility back to Washington.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, our committee has worked hard on a bipartisan basis to craft a bill that provides the Secretary of State and the U.S. administrator with the necessary tools to advance United States foreign policy.

As I have said before, I have long opposed amendments that indiscriminately apply across-the-board cuts to the carefully thought-out funding recommendations in appropriations bills. Our amendments, in addition to the exceptions of defense spending that is the exception to the exceptions, would apply across-the-board cuts to our diplomatic efforts abroad.

Mr. Chair, our committee has worked hard on a bipartisan basis to craft a bill that provides the Secretary of State and the U.S. administrator with the necessary tools to advance United States foreign policy.

As I have said before, I have long opposed amendments that indiscriminately apply across-the-board cuts to the carefully thought-out funding recommendations in appropriations bills. Our amendments, in addition to the exceptions of defense spending that is the exception to the exceptions, would apply across-the-board cuts to our diplomatic efforts abroad. For example, the amendment would cut $33 million from security assistance to Israel. It would cut $92 million from global health programs, including $138 million less for foreign key allies, such as Jordan, Egypt, Ukraine, Colombia, and countries in Eastern Europe battling Russian aggression and disinformation.
Mr. Chair, I tell my friend, as a grandmother of eight, I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chair, I can’t stress enough how important it is to the future of this country that we take desperately needed steps to rein in our national debt and restore some fiscal sanity to this Chamber. H.R. 2740 is an unseemly proposal that will not be signed by President Trump. I would ask all my colleagues to think about, again, their grandkids, their kids, and their great-grandkids before casting their vote. If we can’t cut just 1 percent of one spending division on a bipartisan basis, then how will Congress ever get spending under control?

Mr. Chair, I urge a “yes” vote on my amendment today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I support this amendment. We have a moral obligation to help our veterans, especially our wounded veterans, to live a fulfilling life after they have hung up that uniform.

This is a worthy addition to the bill. I urge its support and thank the gentleman for bringing this amendment up.

Mr. Chair, I yield such time as she may consume to gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, we must ensure we do everything possible to expand opportunities for veterans in this country. I will continue to encourage the State Department to increase grant and contract opportunities for veteran- and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses.

Mr. Chair, I support this amendment.

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chair, I appreciate that we were able to debate this amendment on the floor today that would emphasize the State Department’s working with veteran-owned and disabled veteran-owned small businesses when awarding contracts and grants, and we were able to agree on a bipartisan basis that this important amendment be passed.

Mr. Chair, I encourage 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 Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 381, line 11, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by $1,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to H.R. 2740, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) offered an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. The question was taken; and the Act­ing Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 416, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $2,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment to recognize the contributions of Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian immigrants and to discourage attempts to repatriate them to those countries.

In 2008, Vietnam and the United States reached a formal agreement that contains specific restrictions on the repatriation of certain individuals to Vietnam, including barring the repatriation of any Vietnamese national who arrived in the United States before 1975 or who have lived in the United States for decades to continue to make positive change in communities across our country.

Under President Trump’s Administration, however, we have seen an increase in deportations of Southeast Asian immigrants in a push to negotiate repatriation agreements across Southeast Asia, including using visa sanctions to unilaterally punish countries like Laos that do not currently have such an agreement with the United States.

I am proud to represent a thriving Southeast Asian community, including thousands of men and women and children who came to the United States fleeing violence and genocide during and after the Vietnam war in search of a better life.

I call upon President Trump’s administration to cease these attacks on Southeast Asian constituents and halt all efforts to renegotiate the 2008 agreement with Vietnam and negotiate a new repatriation agreement with Laos.

I would like to thank the organizations, like the Southeast Asia Resource Action Center, Asian Americans Advancing Justice, and the National Pacific American Bar Association for their work to support these individuals and their help in raising this issue before the House.

I would also like to thank my colleagues, especially Representatives ALAN LOWENTHAL, Lu Correa, and ZOE LOFGREN for their important work on behalf of these communities. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed.
The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, while deportation policy is a component of immigration and should be appropriately be considered by the House Judiciary Committee, I appreciate my friend from California for highlighting this matter and urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I rise today in support of this amendment to provide protections for Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian people who came to the United States as war refugees. I thank my colleagues, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. CORREA, and Ms. LOFGREN for their work on this crucial issue.

Decades ago thousands upon thousands of Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Laotian refugees fled strife, war, and persecution in their own countries and made America their home.

They started families, built businesses, and formed communities. They have become part of the American tapestry—contributing to a nation that welcomed them and is now their home.

My district is one of the most diverse in the nation, and home to some of the largest Vietnamese and Cambodian communities outside of both countries.

As the co-chair of both the Vietnam and Cambodia congressional caucuses, I am intimately aware of the problems these refugees have faced since arriving in America.

One of the most pressing problems since the current administration took office is the deportation of members of the Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Laotian communities across the nation.

Previous Democratic and Republican administrations put in place safeguards to prevent these refugees from being forced to return to countries that don't want them. These protections are now under attack by the current administration.

These refugees fled war and persecution. America opened its arms and accepted them. We cannot turn our backs on them now.

They are our neighbors, our friends, and our family. Often the case, they also have spouses and children who are American citizens.

Deporting them back to countries ruled by authoritarian governments is inhumane and will separate families from their loved ones.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to uphold and acknowledge these refugees' contributions to our nation and to protect them from deportation.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA).

The Acting CHAIR. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROUDA) having assumed the chair, Mr. VAN DREW, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration 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, had come to no resolution thereon.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1607

Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my sponsorship in the Fairness to Pet Owners Act. H.R. 1607.

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

There was no objection.

HEALTHCARE IS A RIGHT

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, all Americans, all people have the right to affordable and accessible healthcare.

While I am proud that we have recently passed five bills that improve and strengthen healthcare accessibility, lower prescription prices, and protect access for those with pre-existing conditions, we still have much more work to do.

Healthcare is the people's issue. When polled, 75 percent of Americans listed it as the most important issue to them, and many struggle with healthcare, but affordable, accessible healthcare. We must fight to improve our healthcare system.

We must fight the opioid crisis. We must fight to lower prescription prices, and we must unite to make sure that Americans do not go into debt because they or a loved one has an emergency or are diagnosed with a terrible illness.

The only way we are going to make real change, the only way we can protect people is if we work to come together to really form real solutions.

My message should be clear: healthcare is truly a right.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it is an interesting process we have for appropriating money. Some people are wondering why there were so many requests for a recorded vote, because normally most will go by a voice vote. We don't have to gather everybody together to vote. I think it is important. I know Members are not supposed to mention this when they are asking for a recorded vote, but we have a crisis on our southern border.

Last month, there were over 144,000 individuals that came into the United States across our southern border illegally. That would seem to be a crisis. As I mentioned early this morning, around 9 o'clock, in my 1-minute speaking time, I asked the Acting Secretary to be here. He has not returned from being at Normandy for the 75th anniversary of D-Day.

What an incredible thing that is to contemplate. And, of course, for those who know history thoroughly, World War II. Be aware that there was even a dress rehearsal for D-Day. There were no live rounds that were utilized, and yet, the Allied forces lost hundreds of military members during that flasco of a practice for D-Day, which some attributes as being the reason that General Eisenhower, as the Supreme Allied Commander, had written out a resignation letter and given it to his subordinate that tendered his resignation with instructions that if D-Day went poorly, to please submit his resignation to his superiors.

He didn't know how it was going to come out. They tried to prepare, but there are different estimates: 150,000, some up to 170,000, some 158,000 were involved in the D-Day landing at Normandy in France.

Those courageous individuals that came ashore—some tried to come ashore and didn't make it that were dropped off too far out. Some had landing crafts that were sunk, but they were trying to come ashore, and did come ashore, and there were thousands of casualties as a result.

Some of the stories bring tears to your eyes as a person contemplates what they went through. I had not been to Normandy before this weekend, and I am very grateful to Speaker Pelosi for inviting former members of the military to accompany her to Normandy. It was amazing.

I have never been to Pointe du Hoc, but having attended Texas A&M University, I knew all about, at that time, Colonel Earl Rudder's heroic actions as he took the first group of what were then called Rangers—and have been called Rangers since—who trained at Fort Benning, Georgia, fifty years of that training, where I spent 4 years.

He took them up the cliffs. Their goal, their job, their order was to take out those guns. They fought their way up the cliffs, got out the big cannons that were doing so much damage to the Allied forces. They fought their way up the cliffs, got to the top, and found out those big guns had been pulled back down the hill, so then they had to fight their way down the hill. But they did eventually take out those guns.

There were a lot of mistakes made, as there are in any conflict, but the determination was to try to soften the German forces before our troops came...
ashore there at Normandy. So planes were loaded with thousands of tons of munitions that were to be dropped on those outposts, those bunkers all along the beaches.

As they taught us in military science, you want to have intersecting lines of fire so that you can, unfortunately, kill more people with different lines of fire from different directions, and Rudder had directed those placements very carefully and did an extraordinary job.

This is one of the things the planes were going to soften up with their tons of munitions, but there was significant cloud cover that day, so they were to delay dropping the bombs, and at a given point, start counting up to three, four, five, and then drop their payload of bombs.

Unfortunately, so many of those bombs ended up 3 miles past the bunkers they needed to take out. So around 150,000 or so Allied forces, a big part of those being American troops, came ashore. They invaded a Nazis-controlled France. They fought valiantly, and as a result, France was able to go back to being France.

As a result of the ongoing actions, the rest of Europe, at least Western Europe, was able to go about being the countries they had been—even better once they built back up—largely, or at least with great help from the Marshall Plan.

It was amazing. I was not aware that so many of the French people still held what the Americans and the Allies did in such high regard.

So as our bus got near to—and this was actually on Sunday—there were going to be thousands of paratroopers reenacting their parachuting. Fortunately, nobody landed with their chute on a church spire and got killed as they hung there. That didn’t happen.

But the chutes were actually more modernized chutes, so they could control their descent more easily than those poor guys did back on June 6 and the succeeding days in 1944. But we got off the bus, the Members of Congress, and were proceeding to where we were going to be watching from in this little valley area. And there were thousands and thousands and thousands of people who were walking in the same direction, and most of them had something to indicate United States, whether it was a little American flag or scarves that indicated something to do with the Stars and Stripes.

At first, I thought: Wow, all of these thousands of people must have come here for the D-Day 75th anniversary. This is incredible.

But then I quickly realized the huge majority of those people were not Americans; they were French. Though many of them were children, young adults, and young families, they knew what America had done to help save their freedom and their country.

So it was a very moving experience, especially when you go down, like, to Omaha Beach and you think about those poor guys, Mr. Speaker, so dedicated to liberty and to ending the evil that the Nazis posed. And to think about them having friends on either side being more at risk, some being shot, but still moving forward and making their way up through concertina wire. In some places they would blow holes through the wire, so they could start getting through and out of the dunes out on the beach. It is very moving to be there where so many, as Lincoln said, “gave the last full measure of devotion.”

But we get back home, and we see the report from May that across our southern border we had at least a minimum of 144,000 individuals come across our southern border illegally. I don’t know how you don’t call that an invasion, Mr. Speaker. The huge majority didn’t do it at all. They just wanted to get into the country. But as we have seen repeatedly, there are gang members who come in.

In fact, an article came out June 7 by Samantha Jock, titled “ISIS plotted to smuggle terrorists into the US over the Mexico border to launch terror attacks, captured jihadi reveals.”

This article tells us: “A captured ISIS fighter has made a chilling confession detailing how the terrorist group planned on exploiting vulnerabilities in the U.S. border with Mexico to take advantage of smuggling routes and to target financial institutions.”

“Abu Henricki, a Canadian with dual Trinidadian citizenship, said that he was sought out to attack the U.S. from a route starting in Central America.

“ISIS allegedly had plans to exploit vulnerabilities in the U.S. border with Mexico.

“The ISIS fighter was interviewed last month—together with over 160 ISIS defectors and returnees—by research group the International Center for the Study of Violent Extremism. The study, published in Homeland Security Today, concluded: ‘We have learned . . . about multiple individuals who knew of, or were themselves offered, or pressured by the ISIS emnienelligence—to return to Europe to mount attacks at home.’

“We learn that ISIS might have used the contact that area. ‘Cause they wanted and planned to do something, and I refused. I refused to do that. That is why also I’m put into ISIS prison and been tortured.

“They beat me a lot. I was suspended from the back, standing on my toes, given no food for a few days, waterboarded—while blindfolded, and they put a bag over your head.

“I knew I went to prison because I said no to their offer of an external attack mission.”

“Anne Speckhard, director of the International Center for the Study of Violent Extremism, told FOX News: ‘ISIS has organized plots in Europe with returnees, so it seems entirely plausible that they wanted to send guys out to attack.’

“The issue that makes a North American attack harder is the travel is more difficult from Syria.

“So the idea that they would instead use people who were not known to their own governments as having joins ISIS might make it possible for them to board airplanes.”

“However, Ms. Speckhard reasoned: ‘This plot is likely dead as those who were pressured to join it are, according to Abu Henricki, now all dead and ISIS is a retreat as we now know.

“That doesn’t mean we should disregard that it was a plot.’

Mr. Speaker, I would also state, when we have indications of ISIS plots to invade our country, have attacks on financial institutions to kill Americans, we should take them seriously. If they have made one plot, as we have seen around the country, there are bound to be many plots.
There is now a discredited FBI Director named Comey who at one time testified—it used to mean something when an FBI Director testified before Congress. Comey has hurt that a great deal because of so many falsehoods that have been spoken while under oath here on Capitol Hill. But he had indicated that we have ISIS investigations and ISIS cells in every State in the Union, at one time, basically to that affect. That would tell us that this plot recently discovered is not inconsistent with what the FBI Director was concerned about some years back.

So it is important to control our borders and to know who is coming in because we know people want to take down the United States of America. People who have evil intentions know if you take down the United States of America as a power, then evil can prevail throughout the world.

I had mentioned to a few Australians here a year or so ago, one of the other Members of Congress said that it seems like we keep losing liberties here, free speech, they wanted to take away our Second Amendment rights. Well, if we lose our liberties, then we may just all need to go to Australia.

Now the three smiled or laughed at all. I thought they would find it amusing. One of them said, Do you not understand? If the United States loses its liberty, China will take over Australia before anybody could get there from the United States.

We simply need the United States to stay strong.

I heard that in Africa, from some Christians there—and they know a lot about being under assault as Boko Haram had got so powerful there. When I was there in Nigeria trying to help some folks there, I was told that the Obama administration had given them word, Look, we will help you and give you more help with Boko Haram, but first you will have to legalize abortion and same-sex marriage. Until you do that, we are not going to be able to be as much help as we could.

As one Catholic Bishop in Nigeria notably proclaimed:

The President of the United States should know our religious beliefs are not for sale to anyone, including the United States.

Other expressions from other African leaders who were Christians were similar.

So this information about ISIS having plots that include crossing our border and attacks on our country is not really new.

I became the brunt of Democratic scoffers. One Congressman was making fun, and none of them bothered to mention that I was quoting the FBI Director in testimony from here on Capitol Hill. Like I say, back then, an FBI Director testifying under oath had more credibility than what an FBI Director under oath did now.

But it was the FBI Director who indicated that we know that there are people from the Middle East who have changed their names to sound Hispanic. They have come to Mexico and tried to blend in with Hispanics coming across our border.

I was belittled and made fun of, but it didn’t change the facts of what had been testified by somebody who the Democrats used to love. It is a threat, and we have been told year after year how the threat increases and all the different plots. They are very grave. I am aware of on the other side of the aisle who have not at some point in the last 10, 12 years talked about the need to secure our border.

Many of my Democratic friends have talked about the need for a wall or something to stop the flood of illegal immigration. Having done so much contemplation about the 150,000 or so who invaded Nazi-occupied France in 1944, heck, we had virtually that in 1 month. They didn’t all come to shore with weapons, but it is an invasion when that many people are trying successfully to come into your country.

As we heard, again, through testimony this week, 95 percent of the people claiming asylum are not allowed if they are not legitimate claims, but, unfortunately, the big bulk of those who claim asylum are given hearing dates. Some during the Obama administration would be 4 years or so away, and 90 percent or so do not show up for those hearings.

That tells the world we are a broken country and that the rule of law that has meant so much in this country and that has given other countries hope that there is at least one place in the world where people are not above the law—nobody is—and where the law really matters. Sure, there are exceptions and there are mistakes, but they really do try to enforce the law across the board.

□ 1615

I mean, the world has seen, with the huge influx of people crossing our border—and, for this year, the estimates now are that certainly over a million people will flood in, invade the United States illegally.

And how tragic that any little children would ever be sent unaccompanied to our border, risking snakes, risking the elements, risking all kinds of things.

To a lesser extent, little boys, apparently, are being raped; but girls, we are told that 20 percent, will be raped on the way through Mexico into the United States.

How tragic that we lured them to America with hopes that we are going to continue to allow violation of our own laws, for example, in allowing this country to be overwhelmed with people who have never been educated to what it means to keep and nourish a self-governing country.

It is not natural in the world to have a people who effectively self-govern. That is why we see the U.N. composed of so many countries that are ruled by dictators.

Even now, 230 years after our Constitution was ratified, we still have dictators all over the world. The Founders were hoping that, if we got this little experiment right, then it would become a new order of things. Novus ordo ab ortingu.

That is part of our great seal, the two-sided great seal. If we get this right, countries around the world will want to emulate what we have done so they can self-govern.

But, as Ben Franklin said there in the Constitutional Convention: “If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable an empire could rise without His concurring aid?”

We have been assured in the Sacred Scripture, that, unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. He said: I firmly believe this. I also believe without His—God’s—concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel. We will be confounded by our local partial interests, and we, ourselves, shall become a byword down through the ages.

The reason he knew that was because this was a chance to go beyond anything the Greeks, the Athenians had done in the way of trying to self-govern. This was beyond anything anybody had ever done.

Sure, there was a senate in Rome. Sure, there was a parliament in England. But this was going to be true self-government through representation, chosen by the people.

And he knew, if we get it right, everybody is going to want to follow this example. But, if we get it wrong, people, for the rest of history, will look back and point and say: They had the best chance of ever making self-government work, and they blew it.

So, when the Convention was over and the lady there in Philadelphia asked Franklin, “What have you given us?” as most people hopefully know, “A republic, Madam, if you can keep it.”

Because he knew, this is not something that is eternal. No government, no country, no form of government ever lasts forever. They are only temporary.

And thank God, literally, we have been allowed to self-govern for 230 years under our Constitution, 230 years this year.

But we are in real danger. In order to preserve this form of government under our Constitution—as John Adams said, this Constitution is intended for a moral and religious people; it is wholly inadequate for the government of any other.

So, for too long, too many schools have been teaching there is no real right or wrong, so much is relative. The most important thing is that we are tolerant of everybody and everything.

But the fact is, if you are tolerant of everybody and everything, then there really are no criminal laws, and you quickly descend into anarchy.

You have to be intolerant of those who break the law. You have to be intolerant of those who hurt others. But
most of us were taught, growing up: “Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me.” Well, the truth is words do hurt. The Bible talks about the damage that a tongue can do.

But only in recent years have we degenerated from the time of the Revolution’s great proclamation, usually quoting Voltaire, though there is some indication he may not have been the originator of the phrase: I disagree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.

Now, that has degenerated, basically, in today’s society to: I disagree with what you say, I am going to get you fired. I want to make your family miserable that they all want to die. I am going to try to keep your family from ever being employed. I am going to make you miserable living in your house. I am going to just create chaos.

Wow. What a degeneration from what spurred a revolution: I disagree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.

Now, Hammurabi, his profile is up there. Even though the federally mandated test does not have significant history required anymore, those who have had some history may have learned about the Code of Hammurabi and the Justinian Code. His profile is next for Hammurabi.

And you come clear around to Napoleon. Yes, there is a Napoleonic Code, and it is still the basis for laws in Louisiana.

But laws used to mean something, and we could disagree and not be disagreeable. And, even to this day, there are Democrats I care very deeply about as individual human beings, and we can disagree and still like each other and we can disagree and still like each other, and we could disagree and not be disagreeable.

The most intolerant people in the country these days are the ones who say, “We are the tolerant ones,” when they have become anti-Semitic, many have become anti-Christian.

Oh, they will say, “We are Christian,” but, as Jesus said: You will know them by their fruits, and their fruits are not particularly sweet.

But this is a crucial time, and there is an invasion going on, and we need to do something about it.

The President is doing all he can to try to secure our southern border. But, as we saw last week, we passed another bill that the majority did—that was basically a flashing neon sign to those who want to come into the United States illegally: You better come on now because we just passed a bill in the House that will legalize people.

So the thought of some around the world who just want to come here and have a better way of life is: Gee, if I can get there, maybe I can claim that I was there before whatever the cutoff date is.

We have seen that happen before. And others like ISIS are thinking: Gee, thank goodness there are people in Congress who don’t want the borders secure. They don’t want President Trump to have a victory, so they are leaving it open so we can keep pouring in. Let’s take advantage. Let’s get over there and come through.

And then, as if it is not enough of a crisis with an invasion coming in every month through our southern border, coming illegally, we keep getting more and more information about the illegality, even criminality, within the Department of Justice, the FBI, and even, potentially, the intel community. More to follow in days ahead on the intel community.

But there is a release here from the Office of the Inspector General, the Department of Justice. This was dated May 29, 2019. It says:

The Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, initiated this investigation upon receipt of information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation alleging that a then-FBI Deputy Assistant Director had numerous contacts with members of the media in violation of law.

Now, that is a violation of policy, not necessarily a violation of the law. But the report goes on:

Additionally, it was alleged that the Deputy Assistant Director of the FBI may have disclosed law enforcement sensitive information to the media without authorization. This matter is among the Office of Inspector General investigations referenced on page 430 of the OIG’s ‘Review of Allegations Regarding Various Actions by the Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Advance of the 2016 Election.’

The OIG concluded that the Deputy Assistant Director engaged in misconduct when he: 1—and it could be she—disclosed to the media the existence of information that had been filed under seal in Federal court, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 401, Contempt of Court; 2, provided without authorization FBI law enforcement sensitive information to reporters on multiple occasions; and, 3, had dozens of official contacts with the media without authorization, in violation of FBI policy.

The OIG also found that the Deputy Assistant Director of the FBI engaged in misconduct when the DAD accepted a ticket, valued at approximately $225, to attend a media-sponsored event given to a member of the media, in violation of Federal regulations and FBI policy.

Then, here is a single line, from a single paragraph:

Prosecution of the Deputy Assistant Director was declined.

The OIG has completed this investigation and is providing support to the FBI for appropriate action.

Having questioned Inspector General Horowitz, I know that as inspector general of the DOJ, Michael Horowitz did a lot of work in compiling the report that he provided to Congress, to our Judiciary Committee. He had about 500 pages, most of which included evidence of outrageous bias, prejudice, hatred against candidate Donald Trump and then against elected President Donald Trump.

The bias and prejudice that were documented were astounding, especially for some of us who have had very good friends, Republican, Democrat, many of whom don’t even have party affiliation they are because they are about enforcing the law, right and wrong, and they do a great job. That includes people in the FBI, ATF, and the Department of Justice, specifically.

Because they are humans, there are always going to be some problems here and there, some people who are problems. It is always going to happen.

But to have top people in the FBI, the DOJ, who are so flagrantly using their power to go after and destroy a candidate’s election, and then try to use their power as an insurance policy to take him out if he were to get elected, is absolutely astounding.

Ever since the first report came out, and we had 500 pages of horrific bias and prejudice, meanness, hatred toward Donald Trump and those who worked with him, the Democrat-appointed inspector general, Michael Horowitz, after accumulating all of that overwhelming evidence concludes to the mind-boggling conclusion that there is no indication it affected any investigation.

As I told him, you gathered the evidence, apparently did a good job, and you, as a Democrat appointee, with lots of Democrat friends, you realized that: Gee, this really looks bad for my friends, and I have thrown them no bone in this whole investigation. I will do that so they don’t get too mad at me in my conclusion. So, ergo, I concluded there is no basis on that bias affected any investigation.

Are you kidding me? With all the evidence he gathered, and you see how the investigation into Hillary Clinton’s alleged violations—and now we know, actual violations of the law—how they were swept under the rug and disregarded, and you have the nerve to say the bias didn’t affect that?

Having a conference between the Attorney General herself and the husband of the person being investigated on any subject that nobody would ever find out about, but some reporter sees Clinton and realizes: Whoa, what have we got going on here?
He wasn’t going to play golf in 100-plus degree weather in Arizona. They didn’t meet out on the tarmac to talk about grandchildren. That is ridiculous.

Immediately after that is when Hillary Clinton’s personal server was ever hacked. And what did the FBI do? Unlike anything they do in a regular investigation, they didn’t have notes. They didn’t record the statements.

They were basically spying on Flynn and based on his offenses of his information before they asked him questions.

That is what you call a perjury trap. They don’t tell you they have transcripts of your prior conversations, and they ask you what was said. When you don’t remember exactly word for word specifically, or you don’t remember something that may or may not have come up, then they have you. You just lied to the FBI.

They can prosecute you, which they did with Michael Flynn, even though the two top FBI officials in charge of the case of the FBI said: We do not believe that he intended any deception. He thought he was being honest.

Well, they prosecuted him anyway. That was their effort to get at Donald Trump. And it didn’t work.

They have done everything they possibly can. After 2 years of investigation, after basically trying to extort friends, family, anybody who had contact with Donald Trump, they got nothing.

It appeared pretty obvious. Cohen wanted to give them something if he could, but he didn’t have anything legitimate. And he has lied too much under oath to be a significant witness.

We have seen what has happened with a weaponized FBI and Department of Justice.

I didn’t know Christopher Wray when he took over as FBI Director, and I had hopes that he would clean up the FBI and help restore it back to being an agency that was known worldwide for its honesty and integrity. Unfortunately, whatever personal reasons he has, personally, I think he is just trying to sweep as much under the rug as he can, hoping that the FBI will get beyond all the lies and criminality involved at the top of the FBI, and then maybe it will get better, instead of just facing up to the facts.

One of the clear indications that he is not willing to do that is the fact that he continued, even in August of last year, to have reports come out from the FBI saying they have seen no evidence that Hillary Clinton’s private server was ever hacked.

Well, that is true. They have not. The reason they have not is because they did not want to see the evidence that the intel community’s inspector general found showing beyond any reasonable doubt, 100 percent certainty, that Hillary Clinton’s private server was hacked.

I didn’t want to use the country at the time I asked Peter Strzok about it, and he lied about that. But Frank Rucker, as the investigator for the intel community IG, went hurriedly to the FBI. He talked to the director of their counterintelligence, a guy named Peter Strzok, and their liaison at the FBI, Dean Chappell.

Frank Rucker had an attorney from the IG intel, Jeanette Mitchell. I believe. He said: Hey, I know you guys said you found no evidence that her private server was hacked, but we now know there is no question her private server was hacked. It was hacked by China.

There were embedded instructions in that private server from the Chinese intelligence. It directed every email coming in and out of her private server to go to this Chinese intelligence agency in the United States.

There was a glitch with four emails. But over 30,000 others, going in and out, they went straight to Chinese intelligence. We know that.

Frank Rucker was surprised that Peter Strzok and Dean Chappell didn’t look surprised. They just said, basically: Okay, thank you.

He thought they would be blown away: Wow, really? Are you serious? Do you really have this evidence? Maybe we should check it.

No, they didn’t ask to see the evidence. They didn’t ask to review it. They didn’t ask for a report. They shook his hand and sent him on his way. Well, he wasn’t sure if they shook hands or not, but they sent him on his way.

For Christopher Wray to continue to come out and have statements come from the FBI saying they have never seen any evidence that Hillary Clinton’s personal server was ever hacked continues a fraud being put out at the top of the FBI.

I don’t know, I haven’t talked to the President about Christopher Wray. But I believe we need a different FBI Director who is not going to continue the frauds that were perpetrated by people like Peter Strzok.

I know there are a lot of Republicans that keep saying: Oh, yeah, but when Michael Horowitz comes out with his next report, it is going to be devastating.

Oh, yeah, well, we have already seen in the last couple of weeks that he gets information that somebody has committed crimes, and the FBI, the DOJ, haven’t learned anything. They still have too many Obama administration and Sally Yates subordinates working over there with their own agenda. They are deciding: Let’s do not prosecute people.

If history is any indication, and Horowitz does what he did before, he will come out with a report that has devastating information about crimes committed by FBI agents and people in the Department of Justice. Most of us will think it is horrific, and the conclusion will be: But it really didn’t infect anything that the FBI or the DOJ was doing, so there is no reason to prosecute anybody.

If history is an indication of the future, that is what we can expect from Horowitz’s next IG report: Sure, there was a lot of criminality, but nothing worth prosecuting. Nothing to see here, move along.

There will be real trouble. But John Solomon wrote about this matter on June 13, “Feds Gone Wild: DOJ’s Stunning Inability to Prosecute Its Own Bad Actors.” “One was caught red-handed engaged in nepotism. Another, a lawyer no less, admitted to shoplifting at a Marine barracks store. A third leaked sealed court information to the news media. And a fourth engaged in fraud by turning a government garage into a personal repair shop. Four cases, all solved in the last month, with suspects who cost taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars and significant breaches of public trust.”

Committed with your everyday perps. All were U.S. Department of Justice employees who are supposed to catch other criminals while working for the FBI, the DEA, and U.S. attorneys’ offices. Instead, they broke the law or violated the law and all managed to escape prosecution, despite their proven transgressions.

“Recent Justice Department disciplinary files tell an undeniable story.”

Down, it said: “DOJ is doing a poor job of punishing its own. In cases closed in the past month, more than a half dozen FBI, DEA, U.S. attorney and U.S. marshal officials were allowed to retire, do volunteer work, or keep their jobs as they escaped criminal charges that everyday Americans probably would not.

In most instances, the decisions were made by Federal prosecutors who work with the very figures impacted by or committing the bad conduct. In local law enforcement, that go-easy phenomenon is known as the ‘thin blue line.’”

I would differ with that. I don’t believe that is what most of us think of as the thin blue line. Nonetheless, it concludes: “Even before the recent spate of closed IG investigations, questions surfaced about DOJ’s willingness to punish its own. That is because fired FBI Director Andrew McCabe was recommended for prosecution more than 15 months ago for lying about news leaks and, so far, has faced no criminal charges. The article also published that there was the FBI lawyer who got caught in an embarrassing criminal act at the Marine Corps barracks commissary at Quantico. “The FBI attorney admitted to placing numerous cosmetic items, valued at $257.99 and belonging to the MCB Quantico Exchange, in her purse without the intention to pay for them and did not pay for them before leaving the store. The FBI attorney further admitted that between February 2016 and her arrest in February 2018, she had stolen at least the MCB Quantico Exchange one to two additional times and at other private retailers in the area on two to three occasions.”
Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

*Mrs. HAYES* (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for 45 minutes, on account of her son’s graduation.

**SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED**

The Speaker announced her signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1379.—An act to reauthorize certain programs under the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to public health security and all-hazards preparedness and response, and for other purposes.

**ADJOURNMENT**

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o’clock and 49 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 14, 2019, at 1 p.m.

**EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.**

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

1296. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Michael K. Nagata, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1376(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)(3)); to the Committee on Armed Services.


1297. A letter from the Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule — Spectrum HORIZONS [ET Docket No.: 18-21]; James Edwin Whedbee Petition for Rulemaking to Allow Unlicensed Operation in the 95-1,000 MHz Band [RM-1175 (Proceeding terminated)] received June 14, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1298. A letter from the Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule — Amendment of Part 15 of the Commission’s Rules for Unlicensed Operation in the 95-1,000 MHz Band; 600 MHz Guard Bands and Duplex Gap, and Channel 137 [ET Docket No.: 1301. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting two (2) notifications of a designation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1300. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department’s 60th Semianual Report to Congress on the Independent Audit Follow-up—inclusive six-month period ending March 31, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1301. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting two (2) notifications of a designation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1302. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati, transmitting the 2018 management report and financial statements of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2654); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1303. A letter from the Senior Vice President/Chief Accounting Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines, transmitting the 2018 Management Report of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines including financial statements, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2654); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1304. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a report in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(b), the annual report for Calendar Year 2018, of the United States Railroad Retirement Board, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 3349 and in compliance with the Sunshine Act, Public Law 94-49, as amended; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1305. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka, transmitting the management report and financial statements of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2654); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1306. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a report in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(b), the annual report for Calendar Year 2018, of the United States Railroad Retirement Board, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 3349 and in compliance with the Sunshine Act, Public Law 94-49, as amended; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1307. A letter from the Acting Deputy Chief, National Forest System, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the final map updated to the boundary determined by the Whychus Creek Wild and Scenic River, in Oregon, added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by Public Law 100-357, October 3, 1988, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1257(b); Public Law 90-642, Sec. 3(b) (as amended by Public Law 100-534, Sec. 501); (102 Stat. 2708); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1308. A letter from the Chief, Office of Inspector General, Office of the Inspector General, Department of Justice, transmitting a report, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 571(b), (515(b)); to the Committee on Appropriations.
the Department’s interim final rule — Visas: Diverse Immigrants [Public Notice: 10641] (RIN: 1490-AE74) received June 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251 (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1390. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department’s temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Cumberland River, Nashville, TN [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0944] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 11, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251 (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1310. A letter from the Attorney, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department’s temporary final rule — Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Hackensack River, Little Ferry, NJ [Docket No.: USCG-2019-0108] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received June 11, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251 (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1311. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of Transportation, transmitting the CY 2018 annual report on activities under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and the Tropical Forest Act of 1998, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 1738m(a); July 10, 1954, ch. 469, title VI, Sec. 614 (as added Public Law 101-624 Sec. 1512); (104 Stat. 5662) and 22 U.S.C. 2431(a); Public Law 87-380, Sec. 104(a) (as added by Public Law 105-214, Sec. 1); (112 Stat. 893); jointly to the Committees on Foreign Agriculture and Agriculture.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committee of the Whole are printed and referred to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 1649. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center counselors, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-122). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 2142. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require the Small Business Administration to establish a Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman to create a centralized website for compliance guides, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-113). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 2331. A bill to require an annual report on cybersecurity of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-114). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 277. A bill to adjust collateral requirements under the Small Business Act for disaster loans, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-115). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 2945. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to clarify the intention of Congress that the Administrator of the Small Business Administration is subject to certain requirements with respect to establishing size standards for small business concerns, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 116-116). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committee of the Whole are printed and referred to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

By Mr. BUCSHON (for himself, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FENNE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. ROYD, Mr. K. J. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BUSTOS, Mr. KRISHNASWAMI, Mr. KASTEN of Illinois, Mr. KINZIE, Mr. WALORSKI, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. BANKS, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. VULCENSKY of Illinois, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. GARCIA of Illinois):

H.R. 3252. A bill to transfer a bridge over the Wabash River to the New Harmony River Bridge Authority and the New Harmony and Wabash River Bridge Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. TAYLOR (for himself and Miss Rice of New York):

H.R. 3246. A bill to require GAO review of certain TSA screening protocols, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. TIPTON (for himself, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. BUCK):

H.R. 3247. A bill to provide for a safe transit exception to service level requirements for Department of Defense aircraft flying over Colorado wilderness areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PACSRELL (for himself, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. SHARE):

H.R. 3248. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to promulgate rules to protect consumers from unfair and deceptive acts and practices in connection with primary and secondary ticket sales, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself and Mr. ESTES):

H.R. 3249. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the publicly traded partnership ownership structure to energy power generation projects and transportation fuels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. NADLER, Ms. BASS, and Ms. STEVENS):

H.R. 3250. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the sites associated with the life and legacy of the noted American philanthropist and business executive Julius Rosenwald, and to designate the sites in the state of Illinois as the Julius Rosenwald National Park, to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. LAHRSON of Connecticut, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 3251. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the temporary rule limiting personal liability losses to only disaster-related losses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. ROMOLO of New York, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWLEY of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CARBALAJAL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HINES, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILDRE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIND, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEW of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY of Illinois, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PACSRELL, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIZER, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. KIRKPATRICK, and Mrs. LOWEY):

H.R. 3252. A bill to impose sanctions on foreign infrastructure projects for violations of internationally recognized human rights against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex (LGBTQI+) individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WALDEN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 3253. A bill to provide for certain extensions with respect to the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DELGADO:

H.R. 3254. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a discretionary grant program for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. WALORSKI, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. IPINISKI, Mr. VISOR, Mr. DE LA HOUDE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. VULCENSKY of Illinois, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. BASS, and Ms. STEVENS):

H.R. 3255. A bill to establish a Telecommunications Workforce Development Advisory Council within the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RICHMOND (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 3256. A bill to focus on Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reauthorize and improve the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. NORTON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SHIMKUS of Connecticut, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. LEH of California, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. 
H.R. 3257. A bill to increase purchasing power, strengthen economic recovery, and restore fairness in financing higher education in the United States through student loan forgiveness, to make available Federal student loans, and refinancing opportunities for private borrowers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSMANN JOHNSON of Indiana, Mrs. MURPHY of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. MALoney of California, Ms. DEAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. NOR顿, Mr. PETERS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CRIST, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. LI of California, Ms. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SOTO, Ms. TTITUS, Mr. CARBONI, Mr. MENO, Mr. PAYNE, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 3258. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to initiate a proceeding to protect called parties from one-ring scammers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSMANN JOHNSON of Indiana, Mrs. MURPHY of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. MALoney of California, Ms. DEAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. NOR顿, Mr. PETERS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CRIST, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. LI of California, Ms. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SOTO, Ms. TTITUS, Mr. CARBONI, Mr. MENO, Mr. PAYNE, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 3259. A bill to direct the Internal Revenue Service to conduct periodic reviews of the flood insurance rates and flood insurance rate maps under the National flood insurance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3260. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to extend and modify certain charitable tax provisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. SPAPO, and Mr. YOHIO):

H.R. 3261. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a Smart Technology Traffic Signals Grant Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. O’HALLERAN, Mr. MCADAMS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Ms. FINKENBUSCH, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. GOLDEN):

H.R. 3262. A bill to repeal the provision of law that provides automatic pay adjustments to Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. Cárdenas (for himself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 3263. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to award a competitive grant to the United States Postal Service to establish a program to enhance the preparation of students in the Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps for careers in computer science and cybersecurity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. FIORENTINO, Mr. SCALARIELLO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia):

H.R. 3264. A bill to restore fairness in financing higher education of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, and Mr. WALBERGER):

H.R. 3265. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish an advisory committee to review or, in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, and Mr. WALBERGER):

H.R. 3266. A bill to direct the Department of Homeland Security to establish an independent advisory committee to review current regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 3267. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 340 Wetmore Avenue in Grand River, Ohio, as the “Lance Corporal Andy ‘Ace’ Nowacki Post Office”; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. O’HALLERAN, Mr. KINZINGER, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 3268. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow the Secretary of Education to make grants to State educational agencies to provide funds to provide grants to public and private institutions of higher education to institutional, for purposes of the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. BEATTY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 3269. A bill to establish an independent advisory committee to review current regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself, Mr. ROONEY of Illinois, Mr. KIND, and Mr. YOHIO):

H.R. 3270. A bill to establish an independent advisory committee to review current regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LOEBERSACK (for himself, Mr. JUAN, Mr. BUSBEE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. ROSENBERG, Mr. SCHWARTZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. ZUMWALT, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 3271. A bill to prohibit cost of living adjustments in pay and benefits for Congress unless the Secretary of Health and Human Services certifies that all citizens of the United States are enrolled in health insurance coverage or in receipt of the value of benefits that is at least as comprehensive as the essential health benefits package described in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Ms. LEE of Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. McGovern, Mr. COHEN, Mr. NORTON, and Mr. GOMEZ):

H.R. 3272. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a grant program to place in permanent supportive housing, and provide supportive services, to individuals who have physical, mental health conditions or substance use disorders and are chronically homeless or at risk of becoming chronically homeless, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 3273. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish programs to combat transnational organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. ROSENFELD:

H.R. 3274. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the energy investment tax credit for electrochromic glass; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3275. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 340 Wetmore Avenue in Grand River, Ohio, as the “Lance Corporal Andy ‘Ace’ Nowacki Post Office”; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ROTHERFORD, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Ms. Kuster of New Hampshire):

H.R. 3277. A bill to improve the leasing projects of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mr. LOEBERSACK (for himself, Mr. JUAN, Mr. BUSBEE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. ROSENBERG, Mr. SCHWARTZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. ZUMWALT, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 3278. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for the establishment of a program to expand access to broadband to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 3279. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to establish a Diversity Advisory Group to study and make their
recommendations on strategies to increase gender, racial, and ethnic diversity among the members of the board of directors of issuers, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require issuers to make disclosures to shareholders with respect to gender, racial, and ethnic diversity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Mr. BERA, Mr. LEWIE, Ms. BLUNT ROCHSTEIN, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CARHAJAL, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CULBORN, Mr. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CHRIST, Mrs. Davis of California, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESPALLAT, Mr. GALLIESO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. HAMILL, Ms. HAYES of Colorado, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LEE of Oklahoma, Mr. LIGHTBURN, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LOWEY, Mr. MICHAEL A. MCDERMOTT of Washington, Mr. MOORE, Mr. MOORE of Michigan, Mr. NAPOLITANO, Mr. O’ROURKE, Ms. PARKER, Mr. PARKER of Colorado, Mr. PARKER of New Jersey, Mr. PARKER of Texas, Mr. PARKER of Washington, Mr. PARKER of Wisconsin, Mr. PARKER of Wyoming, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PELORESI, Mr. PERLMAN, Mr.序号为“123”的内容

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Mr. BERA, Mr. LEWIE, Ms. BLUNT ROCHSTEIN, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CARHAJAL, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CULBORN, Mr. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CHRIST, Mrs. Davis of California, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESPALLAT, Mr. GALLIESO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. HAMILL, Ms. HAYES of Colorado, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LEE of Oklahoma, Mr. LIGHTBURN, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LOWEY, Mr. MICHAEL A. MCDERMOTT of Washington, Mr. MOORE, Mr. MOORE of Michigan, Mr. NAPOLITANO, Mr. O’ROURKE, Ms. PARKER, Mr. PARKER of Colorado, Mr. PARKER of New Jersey, Mr. PARKER of Texas, Mr. PARKER of Washington, Mr. PARKER of Wisconsin, Mr. PARKER of Wyoming, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PELORESI, Mr. PERLMAN, Mr.序号为“123”的内容

H.R. 3286. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Act of 1986 to provide for permanent disaster relief; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas):

H.R. 3288. A bill to establish the SelectUSA Investment Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. McEACHIN (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. DRUTCH, Mr. GALLIEO, Ms. MOORE, Ms. WILD, Mr. EVANS, Ms. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. Rouda, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SABRAASAN, Mr. O’HALLERAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. OCASIO-CORTZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. PERRY, Mr. SHENSEBA, Ms. CRAY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. RYAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. ESPALLAT, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SHERER, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MOON of Texas, Mr. REDEKER, Mr. ORRIN H. GIBBS of Missouri, Mrs. LOWY, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mrs. LURIA, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SCHRACKSKY, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. SCHERRER, Ms. KENNICK, Mr. PATRICK, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. RAYES, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERAFIN, Mr. SPICER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. SUZUKI, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 3287. A bill to prohibit deceptive practices in Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENG (for herself, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MEENES, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. Rouda, Ms. SOTO, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 3289. A bill to provide a requirement to improve data collection efforts; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. ESPER (for himself, Mr. RYAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. JACOBSON, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. HUGGINS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIRK, Ms. LEWIS, Mr. MCDERMOTT of Washington, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NEILSEN, Ms. NGUYEN, Mr. ORRIN H. GIBBS of Missouri, Mrs. LOWY, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mrs. LURIA, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SCHRACKSKY, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. SCHERRER, Ms. KENNICK, Mr. PATRICK, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. RAYES, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERAFIN, Mr. SPICER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. SUZUKI, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 3289. A bill to provide a requirement to improve data collection efforts; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MENG (for herself, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MEENES, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. Rouda, Ms. SOTO, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 3290. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Energy to establish a prize competition for the research, development, or commer-
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. THOMPSON of California:
H.R. 3249.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I
By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:
H.R. 3250.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.
By Mr. COURTNEY:
H.R. 3251.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8—To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.
By Mr. CICILLINE:
H.R. 3252.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 and Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. BRINDISI:
H.R. 3253.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.
By Mrs. DINGELL:
H.R. 3254.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. RICHMOND:
H.R. 3255.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 2 of the Constitution.
By Mr. DELGADO:
H.R. 3256.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.
By Mr. RASKIN:
H.R. 3257.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This resolution is enacted pursuant to the power granted in Congress under Article I, Section 1.
By Mr. BILIRAKIS:
H.R. 3258.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Ms. BASS:
H.R. 3259.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This resolution is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.
By Mr. BLUMENAUER:
H.R. 3260.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. BRINDISI:
H.R. 3261.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.
By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:
H.R. 3262.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.
By Mr. CICILLINE:
H.R. 3263.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mrs. CLARKE of New York:
H.R. 3264.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. DEUTCH:
H.R. 3265.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mrs. FLETCHER:
H.R. 3266.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.
By Ms. FUDGE:
H.R. 3267.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to “regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”
By Ms. FUDGE:
H.R. 3268.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to “regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”
By Mr. GOTTHEIMER:
H.R. 3269.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. GRAVES of Georgia:
H.R. 3270.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This resolution is enacted pursuant to the power granted in Congress under Article I, Section 1.
By Mr. HARDER of California:
H.R. 3271.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 6 of the U.S. Constitution.
The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.
By Mr. HASTINGS:
H.R. 3272.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress shall have the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:
H.R. 3273.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.
The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts, and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties,
Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. By Mr. RUIZ:
H.R. 3288.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Division thereof.
By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:
H.R. 3290.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8 of the US Constitution pursuant to the following:
By Mr. SPEIER:
H.R. 3299.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. WOMACK.
H.R. Res. 65.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
ADDITIONAL SPONSORS
Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:
H.R. 25: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 40: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 51: Mr. RUIZ and Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 154: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 216: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 218: Mr. CURTIS, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. STEUH, Mr. NORMAN, and Mrs. MILLER.
H.R. 303: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 336: Mr. MALFAR.
H.R. 397: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 506: Mr. CADE of Pennsylvania
H.R. 609: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 616: Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 647: Mr. ALLRED and Mr. LEWIS.
H.R. 649: Mr. DESAUNIER.
H.R. 655: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 663: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.
H.R. 682: Mr. AXNE.
H.R. 693: Mr. HAGERDORN.
H.R. 721: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 724: Mr. SPANO.
H.R. 723: Mr. JEFFRIES and Ms. MILL of California.
H.R. 763: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 803: Ms. HERRERA BRUTLER.
H.R. 890: Mr. GUTERRO.
H.R. 810: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 849: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 860: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 900: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 929: Mr. SPANO.
H.R. 934: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 946: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 948: Mr. FUSEY.
H.R. 1043: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 1049: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 1058: Mr. HICK and Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 1075: Ms. FUDER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CLAY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
H.R. 2046: Mr. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 2270: Ms. MOONEY of West Virginia, and Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio.
H.R. 3099: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H.R. 2093: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 2096: Mr. LUCAS.
H.R. 2102: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 2103: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 2113: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2139: Mr. BUTLER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 2142: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 2148: Mrs. BEATTY and Mrs. BASS.
H.R. 2207: Mr. WOODALL.
H.R. 2210: Mr. NUNES and Mr. BRENNER.
H.R. 2439: Mr. HOGGINS of New York.
H.R. 2453: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 2464: Ms. WEXNER.
H.R. 2465: Mr. SMUCKER.
H.R. 2466: Ms. BROWNLEY and Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 2474: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2478: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 2482: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 2493: Ms. COLLINS of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HUMMEL, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD of Texas, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 2493: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2531: Mr. SENSENIBRNER.
H.R. 2557: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2565: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 2591: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 2594: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 2616: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 2623: Ms. PORTER, Mr. CUELLAR, and Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 2633: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 2651: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2656: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 2694: Mr. FERGUSON.
H.R. 2670: Mr. BUTLER and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2687: Ms. TLAL.
H.R. 2693: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. DeFazio.
H.R. 2706: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 2711: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H. R. 2734: Mr. Tonko.
H. R. 2747: Mr. Thompson of Mississippi.
H. R. 2771: Mr. King of Iowa.
H. R. 2788: Mr. Wittman, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, and Mr. Higgins of Louisiana.
H. R. 2790: Mr. Sensenbrenner.
H. R. 2797: Mr. Moolenaar.
H. R. 2802: Mr. Carter of Georgia, Ms. Norton, and Mr. Upton.
H. R. 2810: Mrs. Walorski.
H. R. 2829: Mr. Pappas.
H. R. 2833: Mr. DeSaulnier.
H. R. 2862: Mr. Rose of New York and Ms. Garcia of Texas.
H. R. 2863: Mr. Khanna, Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania, Ms. Shalala, Mr. Carabajal, and Ms. Lofgren.
H. R. 2871: Mr. Boust and Mrs. Craig.
H. R. 2875: Mr. Fitzpatrick.
H. R. 2876: Mr. Fitzpatrick.
H. R. 2882: Ms. Jackson Lee and Mr. Gravalva.
H. R. 2891: Ms. Lofgren.
H. R. 2897: Mr. Cárdenas, Ms. Norton, Mr. Sean Patrick Maloney of New York, and Ms. Velázquez.
H. R. 2931: Mr. Soto, Ms. Slotkin, and Mr. Payne.
H. R. 2932: Mr. King of New York.
H. R. 2942: Ms. Brownley of California and Mr. Lujan.
H. R. 2954: Mr. Gibbs.
H. R. 2975: Mr. Van Drew.
H. R. 2981: Ms. Fudor, Ms. Johnson of Texas, Mr. Payne, Ms. Kelly of Illinois, Mr. Bush, Mr. Clay, Mr. Cleaver, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Clyburn, Mr. Scott of Virginia, Ms. Jackson Lee, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Ms. Wilson of Florida, Ms. Plaskett, and Mrs. Bratty.
H. R. 2980: Mr. Guest.
H. R. 2991: Mr. Pocan.
H. R. 3006: Mr. Bost and Mrs. Craig.
H. R. 3018: Mr. Moulton.
H. R. 3047: Mr. Ratcliffe and Mr. Fitzpatrick.
H. R. 3050: Mr. Banks, Mr. Westerman, and Mr. Womack.
H. R. 3063: Mr. Joyce of Pennsylvania.
H. R. 3068: Mr. Van Drew.
H. R. 3071: Mr. Ferguson.
H. R. 3080: Mr. Fitzpatrick.
H. R. 3094: Mr. Lawson of Florida, Mr. Kilgore, Ms. Castro of Florida, Mr. Crist, and Mr. Frankel.
H. R. 3103: Mr. Higgins of New York and Mr. Joyce of Pennsylvania.
H. R. 3106: Mr. Espaillat and Ms. Wilson of Florida.
H. R. 3134: Mr. Aguilar, Ms. Bass, Mr. Cash, Mr. Cisneros, Mr. DeSaulnier, Ms. Haaland, Ms. Jackson Lee, Ms. Langevin, Mrs. Lee of Nevada, Mr. Levin of Michigan, Mr. Levin of California, Mr. Lowenthal, Ms. Meng, Ms. Moore, Mr. Pappas, Ms. Pingree, Mr. Pocan, Mr. Raskin, Ms. Sánchez, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Thompson of California, and Ms. Titus.
H. R. 3136: Mr. Dunn and Mr. Bilirakis.
H. R. 3132: Mr. Cox of California.
H. R. 3133: Mr. Pallone, Mr. Cohen, Ms. Bass, and Mr. McGovern.
H. R. 3138: Ms. Johnson of Texas.
H. R. 3143: Mr. Bihn.
H. R. 3155: Mr. Kevin Hern of Oklahoma, Mr. Joyce of Pennsylvania, Mr. Meusser, Mr. David P. Roe of Tennessee, Mr. Baird, Mr. Allin, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Babin, Mr. Fortenberry, Mr. Grottman, Mrs. Lesko, Mr. LaMalfa, Mr. Newhouse, Mrs. Rodgers of Washington, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Kilmer, Mr. Crist, Mr. King of Iowa, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Huizenga, Mr. Graves of Missouri, Mr. Rooney of Florida, Mr. DeFazio, Mr. Cisneros, Mr. Boud, Mr. Long, Mr. Cox of California, and Mr. Mast.
H. R. 3165: Mr. Mullin.
H. R. 3172: Ms. Schakowsky.
H. R. 3179: Mr. Lujan.
H. R. 3183: Mr. Latta, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Mertes.
H. R. 3186: Mr. Fitzpatrick.
H. R. 3190: Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Beyer, Ms. Clarke of New York, Mr. Castro of Texas, Mrs. Wagner, Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. Pappas, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Espaillat.
H. R. 3192: Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Cisneros, and Mr. Hastings.
H. R. 3221: Mr. Cárdenas.
H. R. 3222: Ms. Pressley and Mr. Pallone.
H. J. Res. 2: Mr. Trone and Ms. Lofgren.
H. J. Res. 48: Ms. Lofgren.
H. J. Res. 57: Ms. Lofgren.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:
H. R. 1607: Mr. Van Drew.
The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable THOM TILLIS, a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

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

Let us pray.

God of our silent tears, You have put gladness in our hearts. Give our lawmakers such reverence for You that their words and actions will honor You. In Your presence, may they cultivate humility to acknowledge their needs, trust to ask You for help, and wisdom to obey Your commands. Walk with them throughout this day, reminding them that there is no purity without vigilance, no learning without effort, and no mastery without discipline.

Lord, inspire them to pay the price they are called to order by the Honorable THOM TILLIS, a Senator from the State of North Carolina, to perform the duties of the Chair. CHUCK GRASSLEY, President pro tempore.

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

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

NOMINATIONS
Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. President, this week the Senate has been remarkably productive in confirming more of the President’s well-qualified nominees. We have confirmed nine newly minted judges to fill vacancies on the Federal bench.

Today we will turn to the executive branch and confirm David Stilwell to serve as Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs and Edward Crawford to serve as Ambassador to Ireland.

Mr. President, this is a small matter that neither of these resolutions would even solve the problem that seems to have fragmented the Senate.

Remember, earlier this spring, we put in place a modest reform to Senate rules so we could consider these uncontroversial, lower level nominations at a more reasonable pace. That had been the Senate’s normal tradition until very recently, and so we restored it.

At the time, I recall my friends across the aisle insisting that the majority would use these more efficient procedures to push through all kinds of polarizing and controversial people. That is what they argued—if we made this modest rule change, we would be pushing through all these polarizing and controversial people.

Well, here are a few of the rollcall votes the Senate has taken on nominations this week: 91 to 5, 62 to 34, 77 to 19, 35 to 11. Yesterday afternoon, on a procedural vote for Mr. Stilwell, it was 93 to 4. A pretty controversial bunch.

So virtually all of us can remember a time when nominations of this sort would have passed the Senate on a voice vote. These days, Democrats are making us file cloture and spend floor time on each, but at least our new Senate rules are helping us get these thoroughly bipartisan nominees through at a more efficient pace.

ARMS SALES
Mr. MCCONNELL. Now, on another matter, later today the Senate will vote on two resolutions that would undermine U.S. influence and credibility in the Middle East and ultimately make the region a more dangerous place. Some of our colleagues seek to block arms sales to two of the closest partners of the United States in the region—Bahrain and Qatar.

These resolutions are misguided. They would make the United States a less reliable partner, weaken the influence we have with our friends, and open the door to other more unscrupulous powers like Russia and China.

There is this small matter that neither of these resolutions would even solve the problem that seems to have fragmented the Senate. I understand many Members of this body are genuinely concerned about some of the actions of our Saudi partners in Yemen. Fortunately, the Senate has repeatedly expressed these concerns directly
through our legislative and oversight authority. As I stated in the past, Members should share their concerns and discuss these matters directly with members of our administration or with Saudi officials.

If Senator Cruz were upset about the State Department’s recent invocation of a national emergency to advance arms sales to Saudi Arabia, they will have an opportunity to vote on that matter later. So the Senate has ample opportunity to voice the concerns about Riyadh’s behavior, but the two resolutions we vote on today are not that opportunity. It is something else.

Whatever frustrations my colleagues may have with the course of the conflict in Yemen, taking swipes at our relationships with Bahrain and Qatar is certainly not the response. Bahrain’s involvement in the Yemen conflict has been limited to defensive border security operations and, for the past 2 years, has completely de-escalated. Moreover, both Bahrain and Qatar provide absolutely essential support to our military operations in the region, without which our ability to project power and protect U.S. interests would be severely challenged.

I assume everyone knows Qatar is home to the U.S. Central Command’s forward headquarters in the region, with 10,000 U.S. personnel and upward of 100 U.S. aircraft based at Al Udeid Air Base, the largest foreign military airbase in the world. It is the hub for many of our ongoing efforts against ISIS and other regional threats.

In Bahrain, you will find the headquarters of the U.S. Navy’s Fifth Fleet. That is 7,000 U.S. personnel and assets, responsible for command and control of over 3 million square miles of international waters.

So I would remind my colleagues of the briefing we received recently about the growing Iranian threat in the region. I would encourage them to reflect on recent attacks, probably by Iran or its proxies, against civilian vessels in the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman. These attacks may appear directed at the countries that are closest to the coast of Oman. These attacks may threaten international ownership of the vessels, but the fact is, they threaten the very underpinnings of the global trading system and customary Law of the Sea that ensures freedom of transit on the seas.

We don’t know who is responsible for these latest attacks—not yet, anyway—but it is not unreasonable to suspect an Iranian hand in them. I hope, in coming days, we will have clarity about who is responsible, but what is clear is the growing tension and instability in that region.

So at a time of growing threats to U.S. personnel, interests, and partners posed by Iran, do we really want to send this kind of signal to our partners?

If we turn our back on them, can we continue to count on the significant support they provide us or the freedom of maneuver our large presence in their countries affords us?

As the State Department has announced, the proposed sales that are at issue today would provide each of these countries with the most modern, enhanced security capabilities—enhanced anti-aircraft systems and support equipment. They will also tie these nations closer to the United States at a time when our adversaries would happily—happily—sell comparable weapons at less cost and with fewer restrictions.

In recent years, we have seen both Republican and Democratic administrations seek to reduce the U.S. military footprint in the region and have our partners assume more responsibility for their own security. So it is curious that Senators would want to not only sever security ties with these partners but also limit their ability to defend themselves.

In each of these cases—the U.S. arms sales in question have followed non-negotiable procedures; they have been properly screened and vetted; and they have been reviewed and approved by both the chairmen and ranking members of the Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee. Let me say that again: The chairman and ranking members of these committees reviewed and approved these arms sales. That is bipartisan, bicameral support.

So in sum, I would ask my colleagues who support these resolutions whether they have even spoken to the Bahraini or Qatari Ambassadors to discuss any concerns. I would encourage them to visit Doha and Manama to confer with the leaders of these countries and speak with thousands of American sailors and airmen based there.

I would encourage my colleagues to ask our own senior military officials whether we will be better off if our partners purchase more Chinese military systems instead of ours. I would encourage them to ask our diplomats whether America will have more or less influence with our partners if we capriciously block their purchase of American weapons. I strongly urge each of my colleagues to reject these resolutions.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, all this week, I have been calling attention to the fact that the Democrats over in the House spent 6 weeks ignoring the urgent need for more funding on the crisis on our southern border. I have recited one quotation after another from the administration leaders who are responsible for securing our Nation and caring for individuals while they are detained. They are pleading with us to act.

"We are at a full-blown emergency. The system is broken." That is the Acting Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection. It couldn’t be more clear.

We are running out of money. We are functionally out of space. That one is from the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

I have also run down the underlying statistics. The flood of people attempting to cross the U.S.-Mexico border has continued at historic levels. Our border agents are overwhelmed. Our facilities are filled beyond capacity—in some cases, with more than seven times more men, women, and children than their intended capacity.

This is a full-fledged crisis, and everybody knows it. The status quo cannot hold. Already, the Department of Homeland Security is having to move people and money away from other important efforts to triage more help toward the border.

The administration has been saying this is a crisis. The officials on the ground have been saying this is a crisis. My Republican friends and I have been saying repeatedly this is a crisis. And lest anyone think this is some partisan exercise, the New York Times editorial board has been saying it is a crisis. There were two editorials in the last seven days. The first headline says: "Congress, Give Trump His Border Money," and "When Will Congress Get Serious About the Suffering at the Border?"

These are headlines in the New York Times, not frequently allied with this administration. Everybody seems to understand that, except Democrats over in the House.

It is not as if our House colleagues are not busy working on pragmatic, bipartisan legislation with any shot at becoming law. No, here is what they are up to. One House committee spent yesterday holding a hearing on pathways to single-payer health insurance. That is what they are up to. One House committee spent the last several weeks just trying to bring the tree of Medicare for None, their big proposal to take away every American's private health insurance, to take away Medicare as we know it, and force everyone into a new, untested, one-party-for-all system. That is what they are up to over there. That is the score. They have no time for the border crisis but plenty of time for socialist daydreams.

Even my colleagues the Democratic leader has admitted the Democratic-controlled House is the problem here. We have even heard it from House Democrats themselves. One told reporters that his progressive colleagues were not convinced the emergency funding was necessary. One Democratic Congressman says progressive colleagues were not convinced that emergency funding was necessary.

So it seems the “resistance” has converted Washington to the idea that they need to come down to the left of the New York Times editorial page. There is not much space over there to the left of the New York Times editorial page.

But Senate Republicans are not going to be deterred. The crisis at the border hasn’t gone anywhere, and neither has our resolve to address it. Next
week, the Senate is going to move forward. The Appropriations Committee will vote again. I hope Democrats in the House of Representatives will finally realize “the resistance” doesn’t pay the bills. No more political posturing from the other side. I hope the majority leader opposition to absolutely everything the administration asks for—it is way past time for action.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, let me express my appreciation to the majority leader for highlighting this crisis at the border. There is no State more directly impacted in our United States than the State of Texas.

We, obviously, share 1,200 miles of common border with Mexico, and this is a humanitarian crisis. As the majority leader said, not only the New York Times editorial page, but Barack Obama in 2014 called far fewer numbers than are coming across today a humanitarian and security crisis then, and it has gotten nothing but worse.

I appreciate the leader’s bringing this to a roll call and having Members accountable. We know that people talk a good game sometimes, but there is nowhere to hide when it comes to an up-or-down vote on this emergency appropriations bill.

I would add that there are other measures taking place. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee, as the Presiding Officer knows, is working on a bill that would address the underlying asylum laws, which are being exploited by the human smugglers who are getting rich moving people across Mexico from Central America into the United States and charging them beaucoup dollars. There is no State more directly impacted in our United States than the State of Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, that is a sad but true statement. It is unbelievable to me that the Mexican Government, Lopez Obrador, is doing more than congressional Democrats to try to solve this humanitarian and security crisis, but that is where we are.

Mr. McCONNELL. Would it be safe to characterize this as a situation in which we are actually getting more cooperation from the Mexicans than we are from the Democrats in Congress?

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, the chairman, the majority leader again for his leadership and for his comments today. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

ELECTIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, last night, President Donald Trump, in an interview with ABC News, said that if he were offered information about an opponent from a foreign source in the next election, he would take a look at it and might not go to the FBI.

I think you might want to listen. There isn’t anything wrong with listening, if someone gives you a story—[and said]—“we have information on your opponent”—oh, I think I’d want to hear it.

That is shocking, shocking—yet, sadly, is par for the course for this President.

My predecessor, Senator Moynihan, said, “We are defining deviancy down.” No President has defined deviancy down more than Donald Trump, and his remarks last night defined deviancy down to a new low.

To say that it is OK for foreign countries to interfere in our elections, with their motives not being what are in the interests of the American people, is disgraceful, shocking. It is as if the President has learned absolutely nothing from the past 2 years of investigations into Russia’s interference of the 2016 elections. This is precisely how the whole thing started. A foreign power reached out to the campaign with a Presidential campaign by dangling the promise of information about an opponent, and President Trump said he would welcome it. He asked Russia to interfere.

When he wonders why people think there might be collusion, well, this is why. This is a President who says: Russia, come help. That doesn’t prove collusion, but it sure proves that he doesn’t mind foreign powers interfering with an election.

Again, the President’s comments are undemocratic, un-American, and disgraceful. The President’s comments suggest he believes winning an election is more important than the integrity of an election. That idea is flat-out wrong. The President’s idea that winning an election is everything and the integrity of an election is nothing is one small step away from dictators and autocrats, who manipulate the results of an election because they care more about staying in power than they care about democratic principles.

Donald Trump seems to fall into that category in which winning is everything and the integrity of an election is nothing.

It is simple. When a foreign power tries to give a campaign information on an opponent, that is foreign interference in our elections. It is exactly what the Framers worried about at the very founding of our Republic.

It is up to us in Congress to protect that legacy, the wellspring of democracy—free and fair elections. It is up to all of us in Congress—Democrats and Republicans. When a foreign power interferes in our elections, the President shouldn’t say “If it helps our side, we are OK with it.” and the Republicans shouldn’t say “If it helps our side, we are OK with it.”

Where are the Republicans going to be with this latest step over the line by Donald Trump? Are they going to sit and cower and do nothing?

We have multiple bipartisan elections security bills that are just languishing here in the Senate. We even
have a bill that has been introduced by the ranking member of the Intelligence Committee that would make it a campaign's legal duty to report to the FBI when a foreign power offers its assistance.

It is very simple. If a foreign power comes to your campaign and offers assistance, you tell the FBI. This would say you are required to by law. It is Senator WARNER's bill. Are our Republican colleagues going to be with us on that? We will find out shortly because later this afternoon, my friend Senator WARNER will ask our colleagues for the unanimous consent to pass his bill that says: If Russia, Iran, North Korea, or anyone else offers campaign help, you must report it to the FBI ASAP.

My Republican friends should take a few hours to decide if they really want to block that bill, because if they do, it would be a disgrace and another step in defining deviancy down in this grand democracy that is becoming more and more of a gerrymandered partisan election security bill and then ask for unanimous consent to pass his bill that would make it a campaign's legal duty to report to the FBI when a foreign power offers its assistance.

The Republican blockade of elections security thus far, led by Leader MCCONNELL, has to come to an end. Bipartisan elections security bills are languishing because Leader MCCONNELL doesn't want to. He stands in the way, with his graveyard, on an issue that is vital to American integrity, American democracy. Leader MCCONNELL needs to bring these bills to the floor.

Again, I ask our Republicans to think hard as Senator WARNER asks for his unanimous consent request later this morning or this afternoon. Are you going to say it is OK when a foreign power goes to you or to any other candidate or a sitting President and says, 'We will help you win the election—this campaign will help you to be quiet about it and not to tell law enforcement'? I hope not.

The embrace of our Republican colleagues of everything Donald Trump does, including things they know are wrong, has become stunning and appalling. Let's see, in this instance, if it gets even worse.

**TAXES**

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on taxes, a year and a half ago, as the Senate debated the Republican tax bill, the Democrats predicted that giving enormous tax breaks to big corporations and to the superrich would not trickle down to working Americans. We predicted then, as usual, that corporations would find a way to direct those newfound profits to themselves, not to their workers, not to their communities, and not for the good of the country.

Our Republican colleagues protested. They said trickle-down works. They talked about tax cuts. They tried to deliberately avoid who they were designing the tax cuts to benefit, but it was largely the very wealthy and the very powerful corporations. They said it was going to benefit everybody.

Well, here we go. The analyses keep pouring in with this—this disgrace—this tax bill was, especially for middle-class, average Americans.

An analysis by JUST Capital showed yesterday that 56 percent of the tax savings from the Trump tax bill have gone to shareholders in the form of stock buybacks and direct distributions—56 percent, a majority. Do you know how much workers got? While the shareholders—most of them wealthy—got 56 percent, workers got 6 percent of the whole benefit of the tax bill. This was by JUST Capital, which is not a left-wing group; it is a group that is composed of people who know all about and participate in corporations and investments.

If you don't believe that one, this morning, the Business Roundtable, which is made up of the 200 largest CEOs in America—hardly a leftwing, radical group—reported that America's CEOs expect to spend less on capital investments now than before the tax bill was passed.

So this idea of giving these companies big tax breaks so they will reinvest them is not happening. They are going to buybacks. This is not dealing with the No. 1 problem that America faces—the maldistribution of wealth and income as it agglomerates to the top and the middle class and those trying to get into the middle class being left out.

I remember when President Trump promised his tax bill would be a "middle class miracle"—his words—and that the average American family would see a $1,000 raise. I remember when many of my Republican friends came to the floor to tout workers' bonuses in the wake of their tax bill even though many of them were merely your typical annual bonuses. It turns out, as to yesterday's report's point—just 2 percent—of the tax bill's overall windfall went to workers' bonuses, which is an average of a measly $28 per worker, while their corporate parents and their larger shareholders got hundreds of thousands and millions.

Several of my Republican colleagues still laud the tax bill. They try to link it to positive economic news, but you will never hear them mention that most of the bill's benefits flowed to multinational corporations and to the top 1 percent of America. You won't hear them mention that it did very little to raise wages for average Americans. Alas, the Republicans are giving themselves a new name: the tax cut-surgeons and severely degraded enemy combat capability," which earned her a slew of accolades, including multiple commendation medals—the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star.

What an amazing woman—brave, strong, brilliant, and with a large body of knowledge. Amazing. Her courageous efforts and groundbreaking achievements have inspired numerous programs for integrating women into the special operations forces. There is no shortage of stories of their valor, of their courage under fire, or of their sacrifices made voluntarily on behalf of a grateful nation. Yet I have the responsibility and the honor this morning of sharing the story of a particularly exceptional servicemember from my State of New York, SCPO Shannon Kent.

Shannon Kent was from Upstate New York. She was born in Oswego and was raised in Pine Plains. She graduated from Stissing Mountain High School and a State University college, following in the footsteps of her father and her uncle—a police commander and a firefighter—both of whom were first responders on September 11. Duty ran in the veins of the Kent family.

Shannon Kent was a pioneer in the special operations community. She was one of the first, if not the first woman to pass the course required to join Navy SEALs on missions. That is amazing in itself. Shannon was an outstanding linguist, and a seasoned cryptologist, whose work "contributed directly to the capture of hundreds of enemy insurgents and severely degraded enemy combat capability," which earned her a slew of accolades, including multiple commendation medals—the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star.

What an amazing woman—brave, strong, brilliant, and with a large body of knowledge. Amazing. Her courageous efforts and groundbreaking achievements have inspired numerous programs for integrating women into the special operations forces, with there being combat jobs and special operations training now open to female servicemembers. Senior Chief Kent was living proof that women could only keep up with but lead our Nation's most highly trained and capable servicemembers.

Of course, Shannon was more than just a sailor; she was a loving wife to her husband, Joe, a caring mother to her two children, a cancer survivor, a scholar, and an unstoppable athlete who stayed true to her New York roots, often going out for runs in her faded New York Yankees cap.

On January 18 of this year, SCPO Shannon Kent was among four Americans and more than a dozen others who were killed in a suicide bombing in northern Syria.

Senior Chief Kent was on her fifth combat deployment, conducting some of the Nation's most classified and dangerous missions. After her tragic death, one of her commanding officers said: "Senior Chief
Petty Officer Shannon Kent deserves to be honored in a manner befitting her noble service to our country and enduring contributions to the United States Navy.

"I could not agree more. So, today, I am putting into the military, you have to..."

put a dollar into nonmilitary, and that is just not what we are supposed to be doing in this country.

So we are going to get to the point at which the American people are going to be very proud that we are going to have systems, we are going to have weapons, we are going to where we used to be and we have been since World War II—having the best equipment, treating our people the best, having the best troops. We already have the best troops in the field. We need to do what they are doing for us. That is what this bill is all about.

Again, this President has been very supportive in rebuilding the military.

Look at the court system. Right now we have great new jurists. We are up to over 40 appellate judges who now have been confirmed.

So good things are happening. This President is accountable for these good things, and I can assure you that the American people know better than some of the stuff they hear about President Trump. It is just not true.

I want to get on record here because we have some votes coming up having to do with the joint resolution of disapproval regarding arms sales to Bahrain and Qatar.

These two Arabian Peninsula states are important to the American partners in countering Iran and combating ISIS and other terrorist groups. We depend on the services that are our friends. Bahrain actually hosts about 7,000 U.S. personnel, and that would be in the U.S. Fifth Fleet.

Qatar hosts about 10,000 U.S. personnel, as well as the Combined Air Operations Center at Al Udeid Air Base.

Through these arms sales, we can improve cooperation, enhance interoperability, and help our partners defend themselves and our American troops in the region. They are defending themselves and American troops who are over there right now. I really get concerned when things like this come up. What is the rest of the world to say when we treat our allies this way and we renege on a commitment that we made?

Through these arms sales, we can improve cooperation and we can improve our relationships in that whole part of the world, but, more importantly, if we renege on these arms sales, we will undermine the entire defense strategy. The “National Defense Strategy” is a book. I should have brought it down to hold it up. I normally do when we talk about it. It is something in which Democrats and Republicans agree to get America back on top; this is what we need to do. Part of this and the recommendations of the national defense strategy made up of top Democratic and Republican leaders in the field of defending America—they are all in agreement that we can’t renege on the commitments that we have made on these arms sales.

I recall that the top NDS priority is competing with Russia and China. That is one of the things that happened during the last administration. All of a sudden we find we have peer competitors. We have China and Russia doing things right now where they actually are exhibiting better equipment and better resources than we are. So we have to stand by our partners.

Make no mistake about it. If something happens and they can’t rely on us for their defensive needs, they are going to go somewhere else. Where will they go? Will they go to Russia? Will they go to China? I can assure you, the main thing that people overlook is they are going to get the arms from somewhere. They will either get them from us or they will get them from Russia and China.

I have to ask my colleagues who support this resolution, do you expect Russia and China to ensure the freedom of navigation in the Middle East against Iranian threats? Will Russia and China lead a coalition to defeat ISIS? No. You know better than that.

Will Russia and China deter Iran from attacking our partners and troops in this region?

I understand that my colleagues have concerns about Saudi Arabia’s terrible human rights record. I agree. I am offended by that. This is a different issue altogether. This is an issue of whether we are going to keep our commitment to our allies in that very sensitive region where we need more allies. Or are we going to renege on our commitments to them? Keep in mind, they are going to get them anyway.

I know that some of my colleagues disagree with the administration’s recent emergency declaration regarding arms sales to Saudi Arabia, but the leadership has assured me that we will have a vote on Saudi Arabia, so I urge my colleagues to raise their concerns about this at that time. That is the appropriate time to bring this up.

More to the point, I urge them not to punish Bahrain and Qatar inappropriately and not to undermine U.S. national security interests in that region. The bottom line is everyone understands that Bahrain and Qatar are going to get arms anyway. They are going to get them either from us or from those who are our adversaries. That is why this is so important. I strongly urge that we defeat these efforts that are out there right now to try to stop the arms sales that are taking place now.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, last week I came to the floor to discuss the agreement.

While the broader economy is thriving, our Nation’s farmers and ranchers are struggling. A combination of low commodity prices, protracted trade disputes, natural disasters, and weather-related issues have meant a tough few years for farmers. Nationwide, net farm income is about half of what it was in 2013.
One of the biggest things we can do in Washington to help our Nation’s farmers and ranchers is to negotiate favorable trade deals that expand existing and open new foreign markets for American agricultural products. That is why I have been pushing for a speedy conclusion to the various trade agreements that our country is currently negotiating.

I strongly support the effort the administration has been making to secure more favorable export markets for American products. We have made real progress in negotiations. Now we need to wrap up the various agreements we are discussing as soon as possible so that we can get farmers and ranchers certainty about what international markets are going to look like.

Of course, there is one agreement that has already been wrapped up—the United States-Mexico-Canada Free Trade Agreement. This is a hugely important agreement that will boost almost all of the American economy, from automotive manufacturing to digital services, to dairy farming. It will create 176,000 new jobs and increase wages for workers.

Passing this agreement is a big priority for the ag industry. Mexico and Canada are huge importers of American agricultural products. The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement will preserve and expand American farmers’ access to these key markets.

More than 950 food and agriculture companies and groups sent a letter to Congress, urging its passage. In my home State of South Dakota, Mexico and Canada are the No. 1 and No. 2 customers for our agriculture exports. Maintaining and expanding South Dakota farmers’ access to these markets are critical.

I am particularly pleased with the improvement that the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement makes for U.S. dairy. Dairy is an important and rapidly growing industry in South Dakota. If you drive the I-29 corridor north of Brookings, you can see firsthand the massive dairy expansion that we have experienced in South Dakota over the past few years.

The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement will preserve the U.S. dairy farmers’ role as a key dairy supplier to Mexico, and it will substantially expand market access in Canada, where U.S. dairy sales have been flaccid. The U.S. International Trade Commission estimates the agreement will boost U.S. dairy exports by more than $277 million.

The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement also makes targeted improvements for U.S. poultry, egg, and wheat producers. Wheat is another important South Dakota product, and I look forward to the boost this agreement will give South Dakota wheat growers.

As I said earlier, one of the most important things we can do to help the struggling agriculture economy is to negotiate favorable trade agreements for U.S. producers and open new markets for American agricultural products. The U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement is ready to go, and Republicans in Congress are ready to pass it. Now Speaker Pelosi needs to indicate her willingness to wrap up this agreement in the near future.

This agreement will provide certainty for American producers and expand market access for a vast array of American goods and services. It is a win for our American workers. We should pass this agreement as soon as possible.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona?

JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.

Mr. COTTON. Madam President, I wanted to speak today about the proposed disapproval of arms sales to our Gulf partners, Bahrain and Qatar. Last Congress considered the intent to sell Apache helicopters to Qatar. Those helicopters will help with security and counterterrorism patrols, especially ahead of the 2020 World Cup, which, of course, will be a prime target.

We are also scheduled to sell air-defense missiles to Bahrain, where we have more than 8,500 Americans stationed in Manama at U.S. Naval Forces Central Command and the Fifth Fleet. These sales would also yield more than $3 billion for America, while making Americans safer overseas—what you might call a win-win. By contrast, rejecting these arms sales would endanger Americans and weaken American influence in the Persian Gulf at precisely the moment when we as a Nation are being severely tested.

Right now, the Iranian regime is engaged in a bloody campaign of terror, testing our resolve. Earlier this week, Iran’s proxy in Yemen, the Houthis in Yemen, launched a missile attack on a civilian airport in Saudi Arabia, wounding more than two dozen civilians, including women and children. Where did the Houthis get that missile? Yemen isn’t known for its defense-industrial base. That missile came from Iran, as surely as if it were launched from Iranian soil itself.

In recent weeks, four oil tankers near the Strait of Hormuz, flying the flags of our allies and partners—Norway, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates—were attacked with explosives, in effect, terrorizing all traffic through that strategic chokepoint. Public reports indicate that the Iranians perpetrated these attacks. Let’s just say I am confident it wasn’t the Swedes settling old grudges against their neighbors.

Just this morning, hours ago, two tankers were attacked in the Gulf of Oman, with early indications that the damage is consistent with a torpedo or other projectile. While the attack hasn’t been attributed yet, I think it is a safe bet that it wasn’t the Omanis.

Let’s not be naive about what is happening in the Middle East. As Iran’s economy staggers under the weight of new American sanctions, the ayatollahs are lashing out and raging against the world. It is essential that we support our Gulf partners during this dangerous time so they can defend themselves from Iranian aggression and its proxies.

Besides, the arms we sell to Qatar and Bahrain will also protect all those Americans and their families in Bahrain and Qatar.

But instead of helping Qatar and Bahrain to confront a common adversary, some of my colleagues want to hang them out to dry. If we snub our Gulf partners today, though, there will be consequences. Our joint efforts to fight terrorist financing could suffer. Our pressure campaign against Iran could also be jeopardized. If we back away from our partners now, their security needs will not disappear. There will just be adversaries swooping in to support them.

We are already considering a major arms deal with Russia. Both Qatar and Bahrain are involved in China’s Belt and Road Initiative, an attempt by the Chinese Communist Party to build a world order with itself at the top. So any arms sales today might also be a question of whether to help or hurt our Gulf partners. It is also whether to push them further into the Chinese and Russian spheres of influence.

I understand that a few of my colleagues are expressing concern about the countries with whom America must work as a matter of necessity to protect our security and our interests, but that is no excuse for rash actions that would weaken American influence, threaten Americans overseas, and embolden our adversaries in Tehran, Beijing, and Moscow.

Make no mistake. The ayatollahs, Vladimir Putin, and Xi Jinping are watching these votes. For those of you who are undecided, I suggest you consider how those men would want you to vote.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 7 minutes.

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, I rise in support of the motion to discharge Senator Paul’s joint resolution, S.J. Res. 20, from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the hopes of having an urgently needed discussion about these sales.

Over the past 2 weeks, Congress’s legally mandated role in the arms sales process has recently garnered a lot of
attention among the Members of the body and the American people. Reviewing and approving arms sales across the world is a core function of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is an integral exercise of congressional oversight of the executive branch, and it is not optional.

So as we consider Senator Paul’s resolution today regarding arms sales to Qatar and Bahrain, I would first like to make a few points of clarification.

First, resolutions of disapproval before us today are completely unrelated to the administration’s bogus “emergency” notification of the 22 sales to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, as well as the 22 resolutions I filed with a bipartisan group of Senators in objection to them.

Second, the resolutions before us today have already gone through the regular committee process. As is normal procedure, the administration notified us of these sales. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee then conducted our due diligence, after which we, in fact, agreed with the administration that these sales should go forward.

However, I do support the Senator from Kentucky’s right to seek full consideration of them by the Senate. Given the administration’s decision last month to completely flout congressional review over arms sales, I am supposing this motion in order to once again emphasize the importance of congressional oversight and due diligence.

With that in mind, I appreciate Senators Paul’s—as well as Senator Graham’s, Senator Young’s, and Senator Lee’s—co-sponsorship of my 22 resolutions of disapproval regarding the administration’s so-called emergency arms sales to Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

I am glad to know I am not the only one in this body disturbed by the President’s willingness to bypass Congress and sell this weaponry without any consideration of the recent events that have strained our relationship with Saudi Arabia, and I certainly look forward to a more robust debate and vote on those sales next week.

But let me start by saying that I place holds on specific sales to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates over concerns that these weapons were being used to target civilians. Through the regular review process, I sought answers from the State Department about how these sales were promoting our interests and what steps we were taking to get guarantees from the Saudis and the Emiratis that these weapons were being used in a way consistent with our interests, with international humanitarian law, and with respect to human rights.

After the brutal murder of Jamal Khashoggi, the Department of State ceased engaging with me on these questions and did not respond to inquiries about how these sales were furthering U.S. interests or about our relationship with Saudi Arabia. This is unacceptable. They could have engaged. They chose not to.

The bottom line is that we are in a collective branch of government, and we cannot stay silent when any administration attempts to override or circumvent legally mandated oversight by Congress.

The United States sells a significant amount of weapons to Gulf countries, but given the rhetoric and behavior coming out of the administration, the last thing we should be doing is weakening our scrutiny over arms sales.

Let’s remember why we pursue these sales in the first place. Arms sales are one of our many tools to promote American foreign policy and military objectives. We use arms sales to bring like-minded countries in line with our goals and the capability with American defense systems.

As the ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I have always been diligent in reviewing every arms sale proposed by this administration, including these sales to Bahrain and Qatar. Through our standard process, I reviewed and cleared these sales for consideration by the Senate as part of our normal statutory procedures.

Now, let me turn to the particular foreign military sale to Bahrain, which I believe is in our interest at this moment. Make no mistake. I have serious concern about Bahrain’s human rights record—concerns I have made clear to the Bahrain Government. Throughout the administration, I will be the first to say that Bahrain does not have a blank check for weapons systems from the United States. However, I am mindful that Bahrain hosts the U.S. Navy’s Fifth Fleet and a package of upgraded F-16s and related munitions will help Bahrain effectively defend its territory, including U.S. Naval facilities, as well as participate in multinational efforts like the former coalition against ISIS in Syria.

Now, regarding the other resolution concerning Qatar, I note that Qatar has requested additional attack helicopters to fill its operational requirements, including enhancing their long-term defensive and offensive capability and the ability to protect key oil and gas infrastructure and platforms important to the United States and Western economic interests. Qatar faces threats from everywhere, not the least of which is Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

Finally, I would note that Qatar continues to host U.S. Armed Forces at Al Udeid Air Base, providing critical support to U.S. national security capabilities in the region.

So while I support the Senator from Kentucky’s rights to have these resolutions considered, it is for these reasons that I will ultimately support the sale to Qatar and Bahrain, as will most of my colleagues. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE—S.J. RES. 20 AND S.J. RES. 26

Mr. PAUL. Under the previous order, and pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, I move to discharge the Foreign Relations Committee from further consideration of S.J. Res. 20 and S.J. Res. 26, relating to the disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale to the Governments of Bahrain and Qatar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motions are now pending and will be debated concurrently until the hour of 12:30 p.m., with 7 minutes each reserved for the chairman and the ranking member.

Mr. PAUL. Madam President, the Middle East is a hot caldron, continuing and continually threatening to boil over. I think it is a mistake to funnel arms into these century-old conflicts.

There is no great certainty that the arms we send into the Middle East will not be used against our own soldiers. In fact, there is a real threat that someday our young soldiers will be sent to fight against the very weapons we send to these so-called allies.

It has happened. In Iran, to this day, there are some US. weapons that are left over from the weapons the United States supplied the Shah. In Iraq, some of the weapons we gave them to fight Iran were still there when we returned to fight Saddam Hussein. In Afghanistan, some of the weapons we gave to the mujahedeen to fight the Russians were still there when we returned to fight the Taliban. These weapons have a life of their own. It is not certain that they will not be used against us and often have been. Pouring more arms into the Middle East is a recipe for disaster.

It is hard to argue that sending arms into Libya and Syria has, in any way, advanced liberty. Dreamers often longingly speak of a peace plan for the Middle East. Maybe we should consider a peace plan that doesn’t include dumping more arms into a region aflame with civil unrest, civil war, and anarchy.

The argument goes that we must arm anyone who is not Iran. We are told that, because of Iran’s threat, the United States must accept selling arms to anyone who opposes Iran, even bone saw-wielding countries brazen enough to kill a dissident in a foreign continent.

It doesn’t matter how you act, how you behave, or whom you kill, we will still give you arms. What would happen if we just said no? What would happen if we simply conditioned arms sales on behavior? Are the Saudis so weak that Iran will run over them and run over the whole Middle East without our arms? Of course not.

The Saudis now spend more on their military than the Russians. The Saudis have the third largest amount of military spending in the world, only behind the United States and China. Saudi is No. 3. Saudi Arabia is spending the
third most on arms of anybody in the
world. The Saudis and their Gulf allies
spend eight times more than Iran. They
are perfectly capable of defending
themselves against Iran.
What are the Saudis doing with all
the arms they have on their hands?
For one thing, they are bombing
civilians in Yemen. They have been
using our bombs and, up until recently,
they were refueling their bombers with
our planes. We have no business in
the war in Yemen. Congress never
voted on it. It is unauthorized,
unconstitutional, and we have
no business aiding the Saudis in
this massacre.
The Saudis have used these bombs
to bomb a funeral procession. They
wounded over 400 at a funeral
procession—they wounded over 400 and
killed 150. The Saudis recently bombed
and killed 40 children on a schoolbus.
The Saudis, with our support, con-
tinue to blockade one of the main ports
of Yemen. As a consequence of this
blockade and the civil war, 17 million
people live on the edge of starva-
tion.
In addition, the Saudis indiscrimi-
nately fed arms into the Syrian civil
war. Even Hillary Clinton admitted this.
Hillary Clinton, in an email from
John Podesta, she wrote: “We need
to use our diplomatic and more tradi-
tional intelligence assets to bring pres-
sure on the governments of Qatar and
Saudi Arabia, which are providing
clandestine financial and logistic sup-
port to Isis.”

Does anybody remember? We went
to war with ISIS because of their horren-
dous violence and killing of civilians.
We had to go back into Syria. Who was
funding ISIS? Saudi Arabia and Qatar.
Why in the world—what sane person
would continue to send arms to coun-
tries that are giving arms to our en-
emies?
I introduced a bill which, unfortu-
nately, will not get a vote today, and
that is to quit arming terrorists. You
say: Well, certainly you are not seri-
ous. Yes, I am serious. We send arms
to terrorists. We send them, and there is
a stopoff point—they stop off in Saudi
Arabia, they stop off in Qatar, they
stop off in Bahrain—but these arms are
winding up in the hands of al-Qaeda and
radicals whom we say we are pledged
to defeat and that our soldiers risk life
and limb defending against.
Let no one miss this point. Hillary
Clinton admitted that Qatar and Saudi
Arabia were funding and arming ISIS. How insulting. Our
brave soldiers are sent over there, risk-
ning life and limb, and we are supplying
arms to the enemy.
Hillary Clinton sent another State
Department cable. In this, it read:
“Saudi Arabia remains a critical finan-
cial support base for al-Qaeda, the
Taliban.” That is whom we are fighting
in Afghanistan, and we have been aiding
and armed by Saudi Arabia. This is in-
sane. This policy makes no sense at all;
that your dollars are buying weapons
to be thrown into the Middle East to be
spread among who knows whom.
Patrick Cockburn concludes the
emails reveal “the State Department
and US intelligence clearly had no
doubt that Saudi Arabia and Qatar were
funding Isis.”
To add insult to injury, there are now
reports that the Saudi-led coalition that is
bombing Yemen are giving American
weapons to al-Qaeda-linked fighters in
Yemen, hardline Salafist militias, and
anyone willing to fight the Houthis.
The problem with Congress is they
are so obsessed with Iran, Iran, Iran that
they can’t understand they are giving
weapons to people who are giving
weapons to enemies of the United
States. Because they so want to com-
bat Iran, they are willing to turn away
Kings, and anything they want because we say: We
have to stop Iran—and, in reality, the
big power there is Saudi Arabia and the
Gulf sheikdoms.
On the one hand, we are told that al-
Qaida is the enemy that attacked us on
9/11, which they did. On the other hand,
we are told to turn a blind eye and send
more arms to Saudi Arabia and Qatar
that end up winding up in the hands of
al-Qaeda and ISIS. It is completely
crazy. What sane person would sell
arms to a regime that kills, tortures,
and imprisons their dissidents? The
SAUDI routinely behead and then cruel-
ly crucify their opponents.
Sheikh Nimr al-Nimr was executed
and crucified, and his nephew sits on
execution—aあとに whom this Congress,
this Senate, will shortly vote on send-
ing your weapons to these people. It is
insane. America needs to say: Quit
sending our weapons to crazy people.
Stop sending our weapons to ISIS. Quit
sending our weapons to people who
hate us.
How can this possibly be? Because
people say: Oh, no, Iran. If we don’t
give money to Saudi Arabia, Iran will
take over the world. Saudi Arabia
spends eight times as much on their
military as Iran. There is no danger of
Iran taking over the Middle East with
Saudi Arabia there. There is a great
danger. Though, if we keep funneling
arms in there and fueling the arms race
that the powder will blow up.
Since the 1980s, the Saudis are esti-
mated to have spent $100 billion export-
ing radical jihadism. This is a crazy
idea. Only, if we keep funneling
arms in there and fueling the arms race
that the powder will blow up.
Since the Saudis fund tens of thou-
sands of madrasas. Madrassas are religious
schools that teach the radical form of
jihadism that Saudi Arabia supports.
There used to be a couple hundred
in Pakistan. There are now tens of thou-
sands of madrassas in Pakistan. At one
point, the madrassas had 50 percent of the
students join the Taliban when they
leave school.

Why in the world would we send arms
to a country like Saudi Arabia that is
funding madrassas that are sending
terrorists to fight against us in
Afghanistan? What kind of bizarre
world do we live in that we are arming
people who arm our enemies?
It has also been reported that the ad-
ministration wants to give nuclear
technology to Saudi Arabia. That is ge-
nius. News reports reveal that the ad-
ministration authorized giving U.S. nu-
clear technology to Saudi Arabia
weeks after Jamal Khashoggi’s murder,
weeks after Saudi Arabia was impli-
cated in the CIA concluded that the
Crown Prince of the country was
responsible for the bone saw-dis-
membering murder of Jamal
Khashoggi.
The administration says: Well, we
should probably give them nuclear
technology. Well, it is just going to be
for energy purposes. One cannot
overstate the calamity that awaits the
Middle East and perhaps the world
if Saudi Arabia should misuse peaceful
nuclear technology in the pursuit of
nuclear weapons. Without question, Iran
would follow. A Middle East with
different countries with nuclear
weapons is not something any sane
person would want to contemplate.
Today’s vote is not directly about
Saudi Arabia. We will have another
toll next week or in the near future
about selling arms to Saudi Arabia,
but, indirectly, today’s vote is about
the wisdom of proliferating arms in the
Middle East. Today’s vote is specifi-
cally about disapproving U.S. arms
sales to Qatar and to Bahrain.
First, let’s look at Qatar. Is Qatar a
good actor in the Middle East? There
are dozens of reports that U.S. weapons
sold to Qatar wound up in the hands
of al-Nusra. Who is al-Nusra? Al-Nusra
is an al-Qaeda-like affiliate of radical
Islamists who hate the United States
and hate Israel and would set up an ex-
treme form of radical Islamist govern-
ment. They are there to win. We didn’t
destroy them, they destroyed us. If we
gave weapons to Qatar and Saudi
Arabia, this gave weapons to al-Nusra in
the Syrian civil war.
There are also reports that Qatar’s
weapons have been so indiscriminately
distributed throughout the Middle East
that many of these weapons have also
wound up in the hands of ISIS. So
al-Qaida, al-Nusra, and ISIS are getting
weapons from Qatar. Where does Qatar
get the weapons? From the United
States?
The vote today is whether we should
keep sending weapons to Qatar, which
then sends them to our enemies, and
then we send our soldiers to the Middle East to fight against our own weapons. It is insulting; it is insane; and it needs to stop.

There are also reports that Qatar has been linked to support for Hamas. I am not making this up. I am talking to diplomats and other sources. This is a serious risk. Hamas is violently trying to remove or obliterate the State of Israel, our ally, but we are going to give weapons to Qatar, which is giving weapons to Hamas, which has pledged to destroy the State of Israel. How long will it be before we sell arms to a regime that may have any sense at all? Why would we give weapons to Qatar, which gives them to Hamas, which would attack our ally Israel? It makes no sense at all.

Former Under Secretary for Terrorism, David Cohen, writes: Qatar, a longtime U.S. ally, has for many years openly financed Hamas. Cohen also noted that Qatar allows fundraisers to solicit donations for al-Qaeda and ISIS within Qatar.

Many sources claim that Qatar has also provided safe haven for al-Qaeda leadership. Qatar is so distrusted that even the bone-saw-wielding Saudis think it is unsuited to sell arms to Qatar. The Saudis, no stranger to terrorism, have had diplomatic relations with Qatar over allegations that Qatar was supporting terrorism. They both have supported terrorism, and now Saudi Arabia is saying: Qatar is even worse than we are. We are bad. We give arms to terrorists. Sure we do, yes, but Qatar is even worse, so we are not going to give any arms to Qatar because Qatar is giving them to even worse people than we give them to.

In the chaotic aftermath of the overthrow of Qadhafi in Libya, there is civil war, there is chaos, and it is a breeding ground for terrorism. Qatar supports the faction opposed to the faction we support.

It could change next week. But as of now, we have to give Qatar weapons today, and they are involved in Libya on the side opposite of what we are supporting.

Why would we give weapons to a country that opposes us in a civil war? There is a good question as to why we would be involved in the Libyan civil war at all and why we ever went over there to topple their government, but that is now water under the bridge. You have this chaos in Libya, where the United States is supporting one side and Qatar is supporting the other side. So why in the world would we give weapons to people who are opposing us in an armed conflict?

No one disputes that Qatar has armed al-Qaeda and other radical groups throughout the Middle East. People say: Oh, we have a base there. They let us land. They let us do stuff. So we need to look the other way and not care that they continue to support al-Qaeda, ISIS, al-Nusra, and other radical elements throughout the Middle East.

How much of a risk is it to sell arms to Qatar? Only time will tell. How much of a risk is it that in the future our soldiers may fight against U.S. weapons that Qatar passes along to extremists? I think that is a very real risk. It has already happened, and it will continue to happen. If you do not condition armed sales on behavior, they will not change their behavior.

Some say: We have to have a base there. We have to do it.

They say that particularly with Bahrain. Bahrain is an island nation, a small nation. We have a big Navy presence there and thousands of sailors there. So they say: Well, it is our naval base. It is a stopping port. We need this naval base, so we are going to look the other way.

We look the other way for a country that is ruled by a monarchy composed of a minority. The Shia population, which is a form of Islam, is about 70 percent of the public. Twenty-five, thirty percent is Sunni, and that is the monarchy. If you are Shia, and you object to the King, you can criticize the government, guess what—you are imprisoned.

There are currently 4,000 political prisoners in Bahrain. Bahrain bans any political opposition. One opposition leader, Sheikh Ali Salman, is in prison for life for speaking out against the government. Student leader Moosa Abdulla Moosa Jaafar was sentenced to death for protesting against government policy. Nabeel Rajab was given 5 years in prison for expressing any tweeting about torture in Bahraini prisons. Famous Bahraini football player Hakeem al-Araibi was arrested on his honeymoon in Thailand and held for 76 days by the Bahraini Government. In January of this year, the prominent Shia cleric, Sayed Majeed Al Meshaal, was arrested for criticizing extrajudicial killings by the Bahraini Government.

Should we be sending offensive weapons to a regime that uses violence to quell political dissent? Should we be funding a regime that is currently involved with the Saudis in bombing civilians in Yemen? Should we send offensive weapons to a country that has been indiscriminately killing civilians in Yemen? Should we send offensive weapons to a regime that tortures and unjustly imprisons and outlaws its political opponents?

The weapons that this Congress will send to Bahrain today may well be a breeding ground for revolutionaries in the near future. The facts are not contested. Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Bahrain have all allowed U.S. weapons to be funneled to radical Islamist groups throughout the Middle East. Dumping more weapons into the Middle East will not get us any closer to peace. A “yes” vote today is a vote for sanity. A “yes” vote is a vote to quit sending arms to people who abuse human rights. A “yes” vote today is a vote against aiding and abetting the Saudi-led war in Yemen. A “yes” vote today is finally a vote for restoring Congress's proper role as a check on Executive power.

Our Founding Fathers were wary of granting any President too much power. James Madison wrote that the executive is the branch most prone to war. Therefore, the Constitution, with studied care, granted that power—the power to declare war—to Congress and to Congress alone. I urge a “yes” vote today to help restore a semblance of the separation of powers that is necessary to preserve our great Republic.

Thank you.

I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT of Florida). The Senator from Montana.

REMEMBERING JEANNETTE RANKIN

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, last week, we celebrated the 100th anniversary of Congress passing the 19th Amendment. This week, coincidentally enough, we celebrate the birthday of the only woman to vote on the 19th Amendment, Montana's own Jeannette Rankin.

Jeannette Rankin, who helped women in Montana and Washington, earned the right to vote in 1914, 3 years before she became the first woman elected to Congress and 5 years before she helped pass the 19th Amendment. Rankin ran as the only woman to vote for nationwide women's suffrage.

I say “nationwide” because before Congress passed the 19th Amendment, women had already won the right to vote in more than a dozen States, almost all of which were west of the Mississippi. And that was no accident.

The demands of frontier life were such that men and women often had to work side by side in order to meet those demands, and they still do that today. It is no surprise that a western woman who led the effort on the House floor to pass a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote.

As a freshman Member of the minority party, Rankin was denied the chairmanship of the newly established Woman Suffrage Committee, but she was named ranking member. The group went to work drafting a women's suffrage amendment on the morning of January 16, 1918. The Capitol was packed. Rankin thereupon, with great dignity, secured a seat in the House Gallery for the suffrage debate. Rankin opened the debate with an impassioned speech that...
Today, as never before, the Nation needs its women—needs the work of their hands and their hearts and their minds. Their energy must be utilized in the most effective service they can give.

Are we now going to refuse these women the opportunity to serve in the face of their plea—in the face of the Nation’s great need? Deep in the hearts of the American people is a living faith in democracy. Sometimes it is not expressed in the most effective way. Sometimes it seems almost forgotten.

But when the test comes, we find it is still there, groping and aspiring, and helping men and women to understand each other and their duties to one another.

It is our national religion, and it prompts in us the desire for that measure of justice, which is based on equal opportunity, equal protection, equal freedom for all.

This proposed amendment should be passed as an act of right and justice to the women of America.

To my mind, this is one of the most important questions that has been presented to Congress as a member.

One that has far more wide-reaching effect upon the people of the country—insofar as what the country stands for and what we stand for—than any other question since the writing of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of our Constitution.

These are the people who are resting their faith in democracy, and their hope in the United States because they believe Congress knows what democracy means.

Can we now refuse to allow these men and women to doubt for a single instant the sincerity of our protestations of democracy?

How shall we answer their challenge, gentlemen? How shall we explain to them the meaning of democracy if the same Congress that voted for war to make the world safe for democracy refuses to give this small measure of democracy to the women of our country?

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

BLUE WATER NAVY VIETNAM VETERANS ACT OF 1999

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I am delighted to join Senator TESTER on the floor as ranking member of the Veterans’ Committee, and he and I as chairman have worked together on many, many issues. And today, we are glad to come to the floor and tell the Senate how much we appreciate what they did last night in letting the unanimous consent pass to see to it that the blue water Navy legislation that was originally for so many years became effective.

I could take a long time explaining it, but basically it is very simple.

Those who served in Vietnam and represented our country on the battlefields and at sea have been divided on the benefits they got for their service. Blue water Navy folks did not get service because it was not contemplated that they would have Agent Orange exposure by being on a ship, whereas our veterans who were on the ground got benefits because they were on the ground, and it was assumed that they did get exposure to Agent Orange.

The fact of the matter is, sailors on the ships could be exposed to Agent Orange. So the veterans on our ships were really as equal in their opportunity to have gotten exposed to Agent Orange, so they should be equally open to getting the benefit.

Because of Senator TESTER’s work, the testament and work of every member, the committee—I can’t name anybody who didn’t work on it at one time or another. Some negative, some positively—but all positive in the end because we want to get this done.

We passed blue water Navy and put to bed issues that affected our veterans for a number of years.

I just want to thank Senator TESTER immensely for his efforts, particularly how he had to do a real battle to get it passed. We thought we had it passed, but we didn’t at the last minute. It ended up in court and finally got a judge to rule our way and the veterans’ way, and yesterday the Senate—by the way, adopting the House bill which passed a month ago, the Blue Water Navy benefits are now available.

So I want to thank Senator TESTER, Senator BLUMENTHAL on the other side, Senator MURRAY just did a great job. On our side, Senator BOOZMAN did a great job. The ranking member on our side who is sitting next to me, Senator MORAN, did a great job.

Importantly, I want to talk about the folks for Adam Hatak is our new executive director of my staff. He has just done a great job to get this through.

From my staff, Amanda Maddox has worked hard to make it happen. Annabel McWherter, Jillian Workman, and Pat Mcguigan did extraordinary work to see to it we got this done at the last minute and got it through.

So, on behalf of all the staff—for all the staff, minority and majority—on behalf of our veterans who risked their lives every day and a day or two after D-day when I happened to be with the President at Normandy to see the reenactment of that jump, it warms my heart to know that the Senate today is memorializing benefits that were intended a long time ago to go to those veterans who now will get it.

I thank everybody who worked on it, and I am encouraged by the positive vote.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, first of all, it is indeed a pleasure to be on the Senate floor with the chairman of the VA Committee, Senator JOHNNY ISAKSON. I think we all know we wouldn’t be talking about the blue water Navy legislation, the Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act, without JOHNNY ISAKSON.

JOHNNY has been an incredible leader on the Senate Veterans’ Affairs Committee since he took it over, and I can’t thank him enough for what he has done to make this a reality. It has not been a long time where there is anybody that deserves this to happen, it is the folks who served in Vietnam. Quite frankly, the sacrifice that they made during that war was like all other wars, and it was pretty darn incredible.

This victory is for the folks who were exposed to Agent Orange, and Agent Orange, by the way, is a herbicide that was not handled properly, and, quite frankly, I just want to go through what it has shown now that it causes real problems among the men and women who handled it, who were sprayed by it, who drank it, and who were exposed to it. So it is long past time that we do what those folks need to do, that meets their needs because of their sacrifice supporting that war.

I would just say that I come to the floor a lot, and I am disappointed in the U.S. Senate almost every day because they don’t do what they need to do as far as checks and balances in this country. But today I come and I say thank you to the U.S. Senate. Thank you to the folks who didn’t put a hold on this bill, who were able to push it through, because, quite frankly, this rights a wrong that has been perpetuated by a government that has ignored them for far too long.

Very quickly, since we do have the time, I just want to go through what this bill does. It ensures that veterans who served just off the shores of Vietnam are presumed to have been exposed to Agent Orange, just like those who served on land. The fact is that they were exposed. The fact is that now this bill recognizes that.

It restores VA benefits to literally tens of thousands of blue water Navy veterans who had their disability eligibility taken away back in 2002. It requires the VA to contact veterans who filed denied claims and who are now eligible for retroactive benefits. That means that for those folks who had their benefits taken away, the VA now needs to contact them and say: Look, the playing field has not done what they need to do.

It extends presumption of Agent Orange exposure to veterans who served along the Korean DMZ, something we don’t talk about much, and it expands that presumption to include children born with spina bifida due to a parent’s exposure in Thailand.

I have said this many, many times. Taking care of our veterans is a cost of war. That is why we need to be very careful when we send our troops into battle, because they are exposed physically and mentally to things that normal people are never exposed to.
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For years, I have heard from veterans who were counting on us to pass the Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act because, quite frankly, they weren’t getting the benefits that they were promised when they signed up. When they were put in harm’s way, the country sent them back on the front on defensive operations, including border security. The Royal Bahraini Air Force patrols Saudi Arabia’s borders to counter incursions from Yemen into Saudi Arabia. Just this week, we saw how real these threats are. The Iranian-supported Houthi wounded 26 civilians at a civilian airport. Denying this sale will not punish Saudi Arabia or influence its actions in Yemen.

As the ranking member said regarding the resolution brought up last November, this vote is not Yemen, it is not Saudi Arabia, and it is not the UAE. It is Bahrain. Bahrain is a critical ally to us, and there is absolutely no question about that. These sales are important. If the United States cannot assume the burden of their own defense and relieve U.S. forces that have been providing support. The helicopters will enable the Qatars to provide for their own defense against threats to its vital infrastructure. The F-16s are critical for Bahrain’s defensive forces. These sales are important.

In addition to Qatar and Bahrain taking increasing responsibility for their own defense, they are taking an increasingly prominent role in U.S.-led coalition operations. Importantly, Qatari fighters conduct joint air patrols with U.S. forces to deter Iran. Qatar contributes more Naval forces to coalition patrols of the Arabian Gulf than any of its neighbors. Qatar C-17s have moved more than 3 million pounds of cargo in direct support of coalition operations in Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan. Qatar’s UN-designated port will become the No. 2 provider of coalition air refueling, ahead of the British.

Bahrain has also contributed to stability in the region. Bahrain has been the key mediator in opening relations between the Gulf Cooperation Council and Iran and contributes to counter-terror, counter-piracy, and intelligence sharing in support of regional security.

The United States recently sent 1,500 more troops into the theater in protection of U.S. forces. As we ask partners like Qatar and Bahrain for their support in protecting their own forces, we should support them as they seek greater capabilities to protect themselves and others.

In November, this body concluded that blocking sales to Bahrain over an unrelated issue was inappropriate and did not make sense. I urge my colleagues in the strongest possible terms to reach the same conclusions in this case.

In closing, these sales should be considered on their own merits and should not be entangled with unrelated controversy. These sales address Qatar and Bahrain’s legitimate security interests, strengthen U.S. partnership with Qatar and Bahrain, and, importantly, they deter Iran.

I support these sales. I urge my colleagues to do the same. As we can see from what I have said here, these sales are minimal, really, in the overall scheme of what these countries are doing to help us. We should show these countries that indeed we are reliable partners, we are good friends, and we deeply appreciate their efforts to promote the same United States of America has in the region.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.
The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted “nay.”

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 56, as follows:

[Roll Call Vote No. 161 Leg.]

YEAS—43

Baldwin       Harris       Peters
Bennet        Hassan       Reed
Blumenthal    Heinrich     Rosen
Booher        Hirono       Sanders
Brown         Kaine        Schatz
Cantwell      Klobuchar     Schumer
Cardin        Leahy        Smith
Carper        Lee          Stabenow
Casey         Markley       Udall
Coons         Menendez      Van Hollen
Cortez Masto  Merkley       Warren
Duckworth     Moran        Whitehouse
Durbin        Murphy        Wyden
Feinstein     Murray        Wyden
Gillibrand    Paul         

NAYS—56

Barrasso      Graham       Roberts
Blackburn     Grassley     Romney
Blunt         Hawley       Rounds
Boozman       Heaven       Rubio
Braun         Hyde-Smith   Sasse
Burr          Inhofe        Scott (FL)
Cappo         Isakson       Scott (NC)
Cassidy       Johnson       Shelby
Cassidy       Jesse        Shrub
Cassidy       Kennedy       Smith
Cassidy       King         Sink
Cassidy       Lankford     Sullivan
Craner        Manchin       Tester
Crafo         McConnell     Thune
Daines        Michael       Tills
Daines        Markowski    Toomey
Enzi          Perdue       Warner
Fischer       Persico       Wick
Gardner       Risch        Young

NOT VOTING—1

Alexander

The motion was rejected.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Edward F. Crawford, of Ohio, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ireland.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Edward F. Crawford, of Ohio, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ireland.

Mitch McConnell, David Perdue, John Thune, Roy Blunt, Thom Tillis, Roger F. Wicker, Marco Rubio, James E. Risch, Bill Cassidy, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn, Mike Crapo, Johnny Isakson, John Boozman, Kevin Cramer, Mike Braun, Pat Roberts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Edward F. Crawford, of Ohio, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ireland, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted “yea.”

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

The result was announced—yeas 92, nays 7, as follows:

[Roll Call Vote No. 163 Ex.]

YEAS—92

Baldwin       Graham       Portman
Barrasso      Grassley     Portman
Bennet        Hassan       Risch
Blackburn     Hawley       Roberts
Blumenthal    Heinrich     Romney
Blunt         Hoeven       Rosen
Booker        Hyde-Smith   Rubio
Braun         Isakson       Schumer
Braun         Isakson       Smith
Brown         Johnson       Smith
Burr          Jones        Stabenow
Cassidy       Leahy        Sullivan
Collins       Leach        Toomey
Collins       McChesney    Udall
Cooms         McCain       Udall
Cortez Masto  McConnell    Udall
Craney        Stabenow     Udall
Craner        Toomey       Udall
Crafo         Van Hollen   Udall
Crafo         Vost               

NAYS—7

Duckworth     Harris       Warren
Feinstein     Hirono       Warren
Gillibrand    Sanders      

NOT VOTING—1

Alexander

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 92, the nays are 7. The motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, last week, we commemorated the 75th anniversary of D-Day, and in just a few weeks, we will celebrate America’s independence on the Fourth of July. It is important for us to pause and remember the contributions made by the men and women who wear the uniform of the U.S. military who fight every day to protect our freedoms.

The Senate Armed Services Committee just completed its markup of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 and voted overwhelmingly to send this legislation to the Senate floor. This is an annual event for us in the Senate. We pass the Defense authorization bill to ensure that crucial Department of Defense programs are continued, that America’s servicemembers are paid, and that our national defense is modernized to keep pace with the rapidly evolving threat landscape.

One of my top priorities in the Senate has been to ensure that America’s military men and women have what
The Texas storms have impacted the weather severely. Last weekend, parts of my State were impacted by severe storms, bringing hail, rain, and winds up to 70 miles per hour. The quick-moving storms hurled debris and caused extensive and heartbreaking damage. One of the most devastating scenes was an apartment building that was sliced by a construction crane and took a life.

In the wake of the storm, hundreds of thousands of North Texans lost their power, and many of them are still waiting for the lights to come back on. And if you have been in Texas during June, you know it is not just your lights you want; you want your air-conditioning to run as well. There is never a good time or circumstance to be without power, but in Texas, June is far from ideal.

As many Texans keep working to get back to some sense of normalcy, I want to express my gratitude to the first responders who have been working tirelessly to support our communities. I have immense respect and gratitude for those who take on these difficult and sometimes thankless jobs. We need to tell them every chance we get that we appreciate the work they do to protect our communities every day and especially during times of natural disasters.

Somehow, these challenging times have a way of bringing communities closer together and reminding us that through the hard times, we still have a lot to be thankful for.

I have read dozens of stories about friends and neighbors and kindhearted strangers helping one another.

There was a man who lived in the apartment building that was struck by the crane I mentioned a moment ago who said he spotted a neighbor trapped inside his car in the garage, which he described as “facing straight down.” He said and another said “We can’t leave him like that” and exposed themselves to danger to pull the man through the back window and help him escape safely.

A neighborhood in East Dallas came together to help a woman cut and remove trees that fell over her home, saving her a lot of time and money. Even though the neighborhood is dealing with widespread power outages, one person who has a generator kept a refrigerator on with the community’s groceries.

I also read about restaurant workers who helped a woman from Frisco whose car had been killed by a falling tree. While the woman and her 3-year-old niece were able to escape the vehicle, her friend was trapped inside. The employees at this restaurant ran into the storm to help lift the tree so her friend could escape and then gave her food, blankets, and even drove them to a nearby Target so they could find some dry clothes.

The restaurant owner downplayed their actions saying, “I don’t think we did anything out of the ordinary that anybody else wouldn’t do. We were just being good Samaritans.”

I am grateful for the Good Samaritans across Texas who put themselves in harm’s way in order to help their neighbors. As I said earlier, in times of tragedy or hardship, it is heart-warming to see stories like these that remind us of how lucky we are, in Texas and across the country, to live in supportive communities.

I am grateful for the Good Samaritans across Texas who put themselves in harm’s way in order to help their neighbors. As I said earlier, in times of tragedy or hardship, it is heart-warming to see stories like these that remind us of how lucky we are, in Texas and across the country, to live in supportive communities.

In closing, I want to thank the first responders, utility workers, and new-found friends who have supported one another through the storms and will continue to keep the families of those killed and injured in my prayers, and I hope power will soon be fully restored. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I am on the floor again today to talk about developing the American workforce. Why? Because it is such a big issue back home in Ohio and around the country.

Pro-growth Federal policies, including tax cuts, have really worked. I just had another group of Ohio small business people visiting me today, telling me how they have taken those tax cuts and used the savings and investment in their workers, invest in machine and technology, helping to create more economic growth. It is working.

The most recent report released by the Commerce Department shows that the economy grew by 3.1 percent in the first quarter this year. That is significant. By the way, it is about twice what was projected for that same quarter prior to tax reform being put into place. So we are doing about twice as well as the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office thought we would be doing at this point.

Official unemployment is now 3.6 percent. That is tied for the lowest in 50 years. We continue to see solid wage growth, including better wage growth—which is really exciting for me—among people who are not, as I said, supervisory employees; in other words, blue-collar workers, a 3.4-percent increase in wages. That is after about a decade and a half of flat wages when you take inflation into account. Finally, we are seeing a real increase in wages.

I hear from our small business owners back in Ohio how this is working for them, but I also hear something else, which is that they are looking for workers.

The good news is, the economy is growing. There is a demand for workers, but that is not the whole story. We are still seeing a lot of individuals who are missing out on the benefits of a growing economy, not working, and not even looking for work. I have visited dozens of factories and businesses.
over the past year, and I keep hearing the same thing: We just don’t have enough skilled workers to fill all the positions we have in order to keep on growing, to keep expanding as a company. Yet, in Ohio and elsewhere, we do not have enough working-age adults participating in the labor force.

So how do we solve this problem? How do we bring this together? How do we take people off the sidelines and into work? By the way, I am told it is over 8 million men right now not participat-
ing at all; they are not looking for work; they don’t show up in the unemployment numbers. Labor force economists call this the labor force participation rate. It is relatively low. It has fallen in the past decade, meaning there are a lot of unemployed Americans not even looking for work, not being recorded in those official Department of Labor unemployment numbers.

It is so low that if our labor force participation rate was simply at its normal prerecession level—so go back 10 years and what was normal for decades before that. If you just went back to that labor force participation rate, our country’s unemployment rate would not be 3.6 percent today. Guess what it would be. More like 8.3 percent. If we had an 8.3-percent unemployment num-
ber out there, all of us would be pulling out our hair thinking, how do we deal with this? How do we get more people back into the workforce, where they can have the dignity and self-respect that comes from work and where our businesses can have their talents. We need them to have our economy continue to grow.

To achieve this, I think there are a number of challenges we have to address. First, we do need to focus on what is called the skills gap. This skills gap is essentially a mismatch between the skills in demand today and the skills our workers have. This labor force out there that is not finding the work doesn’t have the skills that are needed to get the jobs that are available. It is a widespread issue. It is holding back economy from achieving its full potential. In the most recent skills gap study from 2018, Deloitte and The Manufacturing Institute highlighted this skills gap. The study found that it may leave an estimated 2.4 million positions unfilled between 2018 and 2028, with a potential negative economic impact of $2.5 trillion. This skills gap is real, it is hurting our economy, and we have to figure out how to address it in more innovative ways.

One way to address it is to have more robust training for the jobs that are going unfilled. Pretty simple. Often, of course, these are technical jobs. These are trade jobs, plumbers, welders, nurs-
ing assistants, IT jobs like coders. Economists call these jobs middle-skilled jobs. What they mean by that is that typically these are the kinds of jobs that don’t require a college edu-
cation, but they do require some train-
ing and some on-the-job training. What is really missing right now. That is where this skills gap can be closed.

The best known training you have probably heard about for these kinds of jobs is a Short-term and technical education, CTE. For them, you might think of vocational education. CTE programs are doing great work all over the country.

I have seen this a lot firsthand in Ohio. I am a big fan of career and technical education, so I visit our CTE pro-
grams—Butler Tech near Hamilton, OH, and Max S. Hayes High School in Cleveland, OH.

I cofounded and cochaired something here in the CTE Cau-cus, alongside Senator Tim Kaine. We have meetings here. We have con-
ferences here. We try to encourage more career and technical education back home. It is important. But the training we need goes well beyond these high school programs. Shorter term technical workforce training programs post-high school are another key way to help close the skills gap. Think of the many work-
force training programs that might be offered in your community college. We need to encourage more of those.

We need to be sure that the Federal Government is playing a role here to hold up career and technical education generally but also to ensure that these training programs are given the same opportunities that we give to 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities. One impactful way to close that skills gap is through Pell grants.

Currently, we use Pell grants to help expand access to college-level edu-
cation to Americans. You have to meet the criteria, which is basically an income cri-
eria. For lower income fami-
lies in America, if you want to go to a 4-year college or university and you otherwise qualify, you can get a Pell grant to do it—not a loan, a grant. That is great, but, unbelievably, you can’t get that same grant if you want to go to a 15-week, 14-week, or 12-week training program to learn how to deliver the commencement address at two of our community colleges that specialize in these types of programs—Sinclair Community College in Dayton and Marion Technical College in Marion County. I am happy to go to these graduation ceremonies.

First, both schools were great partners in helping us develop the JOBS Act, and these schools are getting it done. They are giving students what they need, the tools they need to be able to succeed in today’s workforce.

Second, I am always inspired by at-
tending commencements at our com-
munity colleges. At these two colleges, as an example, I saw individuals as young as 15 years old walk across the stage. This one young man was getting his associate’s degree that he started at a career and technical education program in high school before he got his driver’s license. I also saw individ-
uals as old as 74 years old. I saw the whole range. And they weren’t just graduating; they were commencing a new stage of their lives that will be filled with opportunity because they are getting jobs.

That is why the JOBS Act is so im-
portant. It has the potential to help thousands more students, like the ones I met at Marion and Sinclair, in gaining the skills necessary to be their best and to get a job.

(Mr. YOUNG assumed the Chair.)

At the same time, we know that ad-
ressing the skills gap will not fully solve the challenges we face in raising our labor participation rates. Another is overcoming the scourge of addiction we have seen in Ohio and elsewhere around the country, from both opioids and, more recently, crystal meth.

Opioids, prescription drugs, heroin, and fentanyl have hit us really hard in Ohio. I see my colleague from Indiana is here on the floor. He sees the same thing. It has torn our families apart. It has devastated our communities. It has forced a lot of able-bodied adults out of the workforce while they struggle with their addiction.

I am happy to say we have begun to make some progress on this front. After 8 straight years of rising overdose deaths—8 straight years; every year more people dying from overdoses, to the point
when inmates are released back into the community without any kind of job training, any kind of a way to deal with their mental health or drug abuse history or their addiction. So people find themselves out of a job and then committing crimes again to get by. We need to address this issue of addiction, as so many people are jailed for nonviolent drug offenses related to opioids, meth, and other drugs.

Fortunately, we are making some progress in getting these individuals the help and treatment they need, thanks to some actions we have taken here at the Federal level as well.

The Second Chance Act, which was signed into law about a decade ago, is helping. I was the coauthor of that back in the House and a coauthor again this year for the reauthorization of that legislation. It provides Federal grant money to State and local entities to help people, when they get out of prison, get their lives together again, provide job training in prison, as they get out of prison; that transition—and help them deal with issues they have, including mental health and addiction.

In so many cases, that has been remarkably successful in reducing the recidivism rate—the number of people who go back into the system. Unfortunately, about two-thirds of those who get out of prison get rearrested within 2 or 3 years.

So there is a great opportunity here, if you use these programs, to keep these people out of the system and to get them back on their feet, back with their families, and back at work.

Last week, I was able to see firsthand how groups at the State and local level are using some of these Federal resources to create strong and effective pipelines to get individuals off the sidelines and back into participating in the workforce.

In Cincinnati, I had the opportunity to attend a graduation in supply chain logistics for 11 women incarcerated on nonviolent drug offenses. These 11 women now have a skill, a tool, to be able to go out and get a job in this 21st-century economy we have. In Cincinnati in particular, we have a lot of supply chain jobs that are available. They are excited about it.

I also visited one of the companies where it is new women are going, where they hire a lot of second-chance folks, people who are returning citizens. They have had great success. These workers are grateful. They show up on time. They are local. We need more companies to take that person who has been down on his or her luck, gone through a program, and is ready to work. A lot of these women were repeat offenders of low-level crimes, and they had circulated in and out of prison for years.

The program is run by the Hamilton County Office of Reentry, which in 2010 was established in part from grant money from the Second Chance Act we talked about. Again, in coordination with local partners, this office of reentry has run programs like this that have given incarcerated individuals a chance to reenter society and the tools and support they need for gainful employment. That is one of the reasons we need to keep moving in this direction to reduce this problem with so many people out of work altogether. There is great potential here to get people back to work.

In May, I attended a roundtable with a number of workforce development nonprofits in Northeast Ohio, Cleveland, OH, including the Boy and Girls Club, Habitat for Humanity, and Youth Opportunities Unlimited.

Bloom Bakery is an example of an entity that is taking advantage of some of these Federal opportunities in the Second Chance Act. Their parent, a nonprofit, received a Second Chance Act grant that allowed them to help ex-inmates reenter the community. During their time at Bloom, individuals have a chance to contribute to the operations of the bakery, learn culinary skills, learn how to bake, learn how to deal with people, because it is a retail outlet, and also learn how to be gainful in the service industry.

I had the opportunity to meet a number of these individuals. Ashanique Johnson was one person I talked to. She talked about how Bloom was really a second chance for her, how she intended to use what she was learning there to find long-term success in the culinary field.

I also met with TreShon Bankhead. TreShon is a participant in another program, one of their sister programs that train healthcare professionals. He is currently working at University Hospitals as a nursing assistant and is pursuing a degree in nursing. It was great to see that. Again, it is a second chance for him. Hearing them, hearing their life experiences, and seeing what they have accomplished underscore the need to continue to provide these opportunities so they can get ahead in life and so our economy can have them in the workforce.

I let me conclude by saying that when it comes to our economy, more participation is better for everybody. We want more people coming out of the side-lines, coming out of the shadows, and getting to work.

Let's make sure all Americans have the tools they need to go to work and to find success. Let's close that skills gap by doing the career and technical education programs that we have talked about but also providing more help at the Federal level. Rather than the help going to just colleges and universities for a degree, let it go to the short-term training programs so they get a meaningful certificate and can get to work right away. Let's help get the JOBS that our people need to succeed. That's what the Second Chance Act is trying to do.

Let's help ex-inmates reenter the community. Let's help people stay out of jail and stay with their families and the next couple weeks, with some ideas on crystal meth. We call it a bad thing because it is indicating that meth is spreading. That is not a good thing. It is more law enforcement concerns than it should be, as we had meth labs in Ohio, in Indiana, and in other States represented in this Chamber. Meth labs are pretty much gone now. People aren't making it in their own homes or in communities in Ohio. Instead, they are buying it on the street because it is cheaper and more powerful to buy pure crystal meth. That is not a good thing. It is a bad thing because it is indicating that the crystal meth is spreading.

By the way, these drugs are causing more law enforcement concerns than ever before, like cocaine, this is a stimulant. The other one is K2 or synthetic marijuana, which creates more violent crimes and more challenges for our law enforcement officials.

We have to ensure that we continue this downward trend in overdose deaths and address the crystal meth issue, which will be something we have to deal with over the next couple weeks, with some ideas on crystal meth.

Another factor that undermines our efforts to develop our workforce is the increasing number of people with a felony record. That can be a heavy burden to bear when trying to find employment. Far too often, we see the downward spiral that occurs
get to work. Let’s give every single American the opportunity to get the tools they need to achieve their God-given potential. Thank you.

I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, the national debt is what actually pulled me and you and others, to some degree, into this political process. I have come to this floor many times over the last 41⁄2 years to talk about this. Today, again, it is very timely. It is why I ran for the U.S. Senate. Today, we have—I just checked—$22.3 trillion, and it is going up $100,000 a second, as we speak. I have a debt clock in the reception area of my office, in the Russell Senate Office Building, and that thing spins all day long, 24 hours a day.

Even more concerning, we have more than $130 trillion of future unfunded liabilities than at us like a freight train over the next 30 years. That is $1 million for every household for every American.

What we have learned is that we can’t cut our way out of it, we can’t tax our way out of it, and grow our way out of it alone. Any one of these three will fail short. It has to be a combination. We have to have a balanced approach over the long haul to solve this $22 trillion of debt problem.

I believe we will not solve this debt crisis unless and until we fix the way Congress funds the Federal Government. The current funding process is designed to fail. It really is. It doesn’t work. It hasn’t worked. It will never work.

Since the Budget Act of 1974 was put in place, Congress has only funded the Federal Government on time four times. That means that by the end of the fiscal year, Congress has only fund-ed the Federal Government four times by the end of that fiscal year. Let me say that again. It has been four times in 45 years since the 1974 Budget Act was put in place. The last time it was actually done was in 1996, some 23 years ago, under President Clinton.

Congress is supposed to pass 12 appropriations bills to fund the government. Over the last 45 years, we have averaged just 2⅔ per year. Because of that, Congress has used a little known tool up here called a continuing resolution. In the last 45 years, Congress has used a continuing resolution 186 times. It is a release valve that lets the government continue to operate and on the surface doesn’t really sound that oner-ous. You just keep spending at the same level you did last year. The problem with that is that it is devastating to some Agencies and, particularly, the Department of Defense, with regard to long-term contracts, long-term training, and maintenance over the end of the fiscal year, and so forth. They are devastating to our military. They create inefficiencies and uncer-

Continued...
we have to change the budget process and appropriations process to make it streamlined, as most States do.

Yesterday I introduced a bill called the Fix Funding First Act, which I hope will start a dialogue. It is not the end result, but I am hopeful it will start a dialogue. And that is what I am, or individuals will be able to work through the details, take individual items one at a time, pass some bills, and start moving toward a solution.

Second, we have to address mandatory spending. We need to save Social Security and Medicare.

Third, we need to adjust the current committee structure so that the same committees on both sides can both authorize and appropriate.

This is a chart of what we have today. This is reality. We have on the left 16 authorizing committees, and on the right we have 12 appropriating committees. You can see for one appropriating committee you may have five or six authorizing committees that have to provide input, in theory, to the appropriating committee.

When I came to Congress I was asked to head the Subcommittee on State Department Oversight inside Foreign Relations. The responsibility was to provide oversight. Interacting with the person who was the chair of the subcommittee in appropriations—we never talked and there was very little input, but we found out that the State Department at that time had not been authorized in over 13 years. We changed that and got it authorized the very next year.

But this is an archaic structure that will never work. It creates all of the confusion that we have right now and the time delays in trying to get this done.

The Fix Funding First Act I introduced yesterday does five simple things.

First, it changes the Federal Government fiscal year to match the calendar year. Why is that important? Well, in the first year of a new Congress we always start 3 months behind; we start in the fourth month.

Second, this bill establishes biennial budgeting. A lot of States do that. It is not the end-all solution, but it is a great place to start and will make things a lot easier here.

Third, this bill makes the budget a law. Simply put, today the budget is a resolution.

Fourth, it creates milestones with consequences to hold us accountable as a body when we don’t do our jobs. There are 44 States, including my State of Georgia, that have a balanced budget law, and if they don’t pass a budget by the end of their 45- or 45-day session, they don’t go home. In most States that is a law. What we are proposing here is essentially the same thing. We have broken the appropriations process into four tranches and set deadlines. Congress’s schedule is a work break. If we don’t make the deadline, we don’t go home until we get that part done. It is just that simple.

Last, our proposal requires the Budget Committee to complete a 5-year strategic plan—something we have never done—just as people in the real world do. This gives us a chance to start talking about the long-term debt-to-GDP ratio that my colleague Senator WUHRMANN and I have been talking about for the last several years, and I fully subscribe to what he is trying to do.

That is what the bill that was introduced this week will do, and I think it is the first step to fix the funding process.

Once we complete the first phase, we need to tackle mandatory spending, which is what we, Medicare, Medicaid, and pensions and benefits. Right now, mandatory spending makes up about 75 percent of what Congress spends every year, but costs are expected to explode over the next 20 years.

The next chart shows the projection from the Congressional Budget Office, and these are generally agreed-upon numbers based upon the baby boomers maturing in age. What we have is the total of the spending by the Federal Government, going from just above $4 trillion today to almost $12 trillion in just 20 years. In 10 years, we are talking about it being over $8 trillion—almost double what it is today. These are in constant dollars, not inflation dollars. This is our crisis. What is causing that crisis in the green line are total expenses.

The blue line is discretionary expenses, which are what we, Medicare, Medicaid, and pensions and benefits. Right now, mandatory spending makes up about 75 percent of what Congress spends every year, but costs are expected to explode over the next 20 years.

The next chart shows the projection from the Congressional Budget Office, and these are generally agreed-upon numbers based upon the baby boomers maturing in age. What we have is the total of the spending by the Federal Government, going from just above $4 trillion today to almost $12 trillion in just 20 years. In 10 years, we are talking about it being over $8 trillion—almost double what it is today. These are in constant dollars, not inflation dollars. This is our crisis. What is causing that crisis in the green line are total expenses.

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The blue line is discretionary expenses, which are what we, Medicare, Medicaid, and pensions and benefits. Right now, mandatory spending makes up about 75 percent of what Congress spends every year, but costs are expected to explode over the next 20 years.

I believe the answer is very simple. Even if we pass this bill and the Appropriations Committee still has to write down its defense authorization, defense bills and so forth, we have to streamline this process. Last year we did it, and it almost worked. What we have now is totally dysfunctional.

I hope this proposal that we are putting on the board today will help start the dialogue about how we can fix this funding process.

America always does well in a crisis, but we are not always the first to decide that we are in a crisis. I personally believe we have been in a crisis for the last 15 years. Either we can wake up and face it now or I think we will regret it later.

There are Members on both sides of the aisle who recognize this crisis. I am encouraged by the conversations we are having together. This is not a partisan issue. This is one of those ways that people back home expect us to compromise and work together to solve this.

I am encouraged today. It is time we did this, and this is the time, this year. In the next few weeks, hopefully we will get past this impasse and make it happen this year.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report the Stilwell nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of David Stilwell, of Hawaii, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Stilwell nomination?

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER).

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

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 94, nays 3, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 164 Ex.]

YEAS—94

Baldwin 
Barrasso 
Bennet 
Blackburn 
Blumenthal 
Blunt 
Booker 
Boozman 
Braun 
Burr 
Canwell 
Capito 
Cardin 
Carper 
Cardin 
Cassidy 
Collins 
Corzine 
Coryn 
Cortez Masto 
Cotton 
Cramer 
Crus 
Daines 
Duckworth 
Durbin 
Enzi 
Moran 
Markowski 
Murphy 
Murray 
Paul 
Peters 
Portman 
Reed 
Risch 
Roberts 
Romney 
Rosen 
Rounds 
Rubio 
Sasse 
Schatz 
Schumer

SECRETARY OF STATE 

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will adjourn.

June 13, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
The nomination was confirmed.

VOTE ON CRAWFORD NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Crawford nomination?

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DURBIN, I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOUCHCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 90, nays 4, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 165 Ex.]

The nomination was considered made and laid upon the table and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate’s actions.

The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

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

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 222.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

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

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 22.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 22.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 22.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 22.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 22.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 22.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 22.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 22.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:
under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

**CLOTURE MOTION**

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.


**LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

**EXECUTIVE CALENDAR**

**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 114, S. 1790.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion was agreed to.

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

**CLOTURE MOTION**

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.


**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

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

The motion was agreed to.

**EXECUTIVE CALENDAR**

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 50.

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

The motion was agreed to.

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

**CLOTURE MOTION**

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.


**LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

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

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 114, S. 1790.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion was agreed to.

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

**CLOTURE MOTION**

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.


**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

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

The motion was agreed to.

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

**CLOTURE MOTION**

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.


**LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

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

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 114, S. 1790.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion was agreed to.

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

**CLOTURE MOTION**

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.


**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

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

The motion was agreed to.

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

**CLOTURE MOTION**

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.


**LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

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

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 114, S. 1790.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion was agreed to.

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

**CLOTURE MOTION**

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.


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

The motion was agreed to.

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

**CLOTURE MOTION**

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.


**LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

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

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 114, S. 1790.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion was agreed to.

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

**CLOTURE MOTION**

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.


**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

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

The motion was agreed to.
to discharge Senate Joint Resolutions 20 and 26, which sought to block the sales of certain weapons to Bahrain and Qatar respectively.

As many of you know, I have long been a proponent of a U.S. foreign policy driven by our values and respect for human rights. This applies to our foreign military support and arms sales. We must ensure that our military might and weapons only go to support partners and allies who uphold our values. We have both a moral and a national security obligation to ensure that U.S. weapons, equipment, and training are never used to harm civilians, abuse human rights, or end up in the hands of enemies who seek to do us harm.

With that in mind, I was pleased to lead the Enhancing Human Rights in Arms Sales Act of 2019 with my colleagues from both sides of the aisle. This bipartisan legislation would put into place strict vetting criteria and end use monitoring for certain weapons sales to prevent U.S.-provided weapons from being transferred to U.S.-supported arms dealers, abusers of human rights abuses and war crimes. I urge all of my colleagues to support this important and necessary legislation.

Until my bill is enacted into law and its critical safeguards are in place, it is incumbent upon Congress to evaluate each arms sale with important considerations for civilian security and human rights.

I have carefully examined both of the sales before us today, and applied the same criteria outlined in the Enhancing Human Rights in Arms Sales Act.

Through this lens, I was compelled to vote in favor of discharging S.J. Res. 20, so the Senate could debate the pending sale of various bombs and precision-guided munitions to Bahrain.

Domestically, Bahrain’s Ministry of Interior police forces were responsible for the repression of the 2011 uprising, and well over 100 Bahrainis have been killed in the course of repressing the Shia-led unrest. In the Yemen conflict, the Bahrain Air Force is participating in Saudi-led air strikes that have led to civilian casualties. This pending sale would in fact provide munitions for Bahrain’s F-16 aircraft, which would almost certainly be used in Yemen. We know this because Bahrain maintains a large reserve of F-16s to be used in the event of a war in Yemen, and we cannot risk our weapons leading to further repression in Bahrain itself. I cannot support the sale of U.S. weapons at this time.

The case of the pending sales to Qatar is quite different. There is no doubt that Qatar has significant human rights challenges, particularly with respect to its labor practices. That said, I have not seen any evidence of the Qatari Government using arms against its people. Moreover, Qatar’s involvement in the Yemeni war was limited to providing the Saudi border from the Houthis, not conducting airstrikes in Yemen. The Qatari left the Saudi-led coalition entirely 2 years ago. Qatar has proven itself an important and responsible partner to the coalition in Yemen. The Qatari Air Force flew strikes alongside the U.S. and other partners, against the Islamic State in Syria in 2014 and 2015. It also flew strikes against Qahtani in Libya in 2011, but again, this was in concert with international partners including the United States. In light of these factors, I voted against discharging S.J. Res. 26.

While both discharge motions failed, this issue will not go away because one thing that we all can agree on is that no U.S. arms should ever be linked to the deaths of innocent civilians. No U.S. arms should ever be used to intimidate and demean. No U.S. arms should ever end up in the hands of a child soldier or a terrorist. We may disagree on policy, but our values will always bridge the partisan divide.

That is why Congress and the administration must take a more holistic look at this issue. My bipartisan bill, the Enhancing Human Rights in Arms Sales Act of 2019, offers a comprehensive approach, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

S. 1794

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I rise today regarding the U.S. Senate’s passage of S. 1794, the Protecting Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act, by unanimous consent. The Protecting Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act aims to preserve access to affordable VA mortgages for the millions of veterans and brave men and women in uniform in Arizona and around the country.

Last year, Congress passed S. 2155, the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, a bipartisan regulatory relief package for community financial institutions. Limited other harms, this package sought to crack down on “mortgage churning,” a predatory practice where in-lenders push veterans over and over to repeatedly refinance their home, even when there is no clear benefit to doing so. With each refinance, the lenders take a fee. Veterans, on the other hand, enter into a cycle of debt where fees and interest rates cost more than the initial mortgage payments.

To stop these charges and the practice of churning, S. 2155 put into place new requirements that must be met in order for a refinanced loan to obtain VA guaranty and securitization from Ginnie Mae, the U.S. Government corporation that backs VA loans. These safeguards make more affordable mortgages to veterans, first-time home buyers, and low-income borrowers.

Unfortunately, these new requirements were inconsistent with Ginnie Mae loan seasoning requirements. With implementation of reform, the new rules left approximately 2,500 VA-guaranteed loans ineligible for Ginnie Mae insurance, which seriously constrained lending.

The unintended consequence of this measure put VA home loans out of reach and threatened to drive up future borrowing costs. The Protecting Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act would correct this issue and maintain liquidity in the veteran home loan market so that veterans and their families can secure the safe, affordable housing they deserve.

When they return home, veterans who defend our freedom with dignity and honor should receive the thanks of a grateful nation and opportunities to succeed as they transition to civilian life. That means delivering quality care at the VA, improving education opportunities, and ensuring affordable housing is within reach for Americans who made the ultimate sacrifice for our country. Acclimating to civilian life is challenging enough without the threat of being scammed by predatory lenders.

I want to thank my colleague from North Carolina, Senator TILLIS, for working with me over the last several weeks to craft this bill. I also want to thank Chairman CRAPO, Ranking Member BROWN, Chairman ISAKSON, and Ranking Member TESTER for their steadfast support in moving this fix expeditiously. Even in an era of divided government and historic gridlock, we are getting things done for Arizona.

Now that this legislation has passed the U.S. Senate, I urge my colleagues in the House to quickly pass S. 1794 so it can be signed into law. Let’s keep working together, Democrats and Republicans, to stand up for our veterans.

Thank you.

REMEMBERING PRIVATE WILLIAM TULLY BROWN

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, Today I wish to honor Private William Tully Brown, a Navajo code talker who never considered himself an American hero but who was.

Private Brown enlisted in the Marines in 1944 and was trained as a code talker at Camp Pendleton. Training was intense. The code talkers underwent extensive training in communications and in memorizing the complex code that included Navajo words used for 450 military terms that didn’t exist in the Navajo or Diné language.

Private Brown was part of the Second Marine Division. In July 1945, he shipped out of San Diego to Pearl Harbor, then to Saipan in the Mariana Islands, and finally to Nagasaki and Sasebo on the island of Japan, Japan’s most southern main island. They landed in Nagasaki’s harbor on September
23 with the mission of occupying the island. They were armed in full combat kit with fixed bayonets and full magazines. They didn’t know what to expect from the defeated Japanese. Nagasaki had been bombed on August 9 and was devastated. Private Brown’s division, along with other troops, successfully landed. They didn’t know what to expect from the enemy and peaceably secured the area in short order.

Our Nation owes a great debt to the Navajo code talkers. They transmitted thousands and thousands of strategic military messages during World War II, but their code was never broken. Their skill, bravery, and commitment to country were integral to winning the war.

Private Brown, like so many of our code talkers, was humble and modest about the courage he showed during the war. While Private Brown did not consider himself a hero, I, do, and so does our country, which is why he and his fellow code talkers were awarded the Congressional Silver Medal in 2001 for defending the freedoms and liberties we enjoy today.

Private Brown lived a long and productive life. After the war, he married Sarah Francis and fathered five children. They had three surviving children, Humer Brown, Vee Browne-Yellowhair, and Julie Brown—and 44 grandchildren—an 2 great-great-grandchildren.

Private Brown served his country, his community, and his family. We can ask nothing more of anyone. He is part of an American legacy.

REMEMBERING JOHN PINTO

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to New Mexico Senator John Pinto—the longest serving member in the New Mexico Senate, who passed away May 24 of this year at the age of 94.

John Pinto was born December 15, 1924, in Lupton, AZ, near the New Mexico border, on the Navajo Nation reservation to a family of sheepherders. He was Black Sheep born for the Red Running into the Water Clan. He was the oldest of seven children and had a tough upbringing. He was raised by relatives in Lupton until he was 12 years old, when his parents took him to their home in Gallup, NM. They lived in a small wooden shack. They sometimes went hungry. To eat, at times John hunted rabbits with a sharp stick.

At that time, the Bureau of Indian Affairs picked him up and sent him to boarding school at Fort Defiance, AZ. Fort Defiance was the first boarding school on the Navajo reservation. John entered school at age 12. He spoke no English. They placed him in the beginner class, made up of 5-, 6- and 7-year-olds. A person of small stature, he would joke that was the last time he was the biggest one in the room.

John joined the Marines in 1941 and was trained as a Navajo code talker. It was intense training. Approximately 400 Navajos trained as code talkers during the war. Famously, their code, based on the unwritten Navajo or Dine language, was never broken by the Japanese. John was ready for deployment when the war ended. He received the Congressional Silver Medal in 2001 for his service as a code talker. He was one of the last remaining surviving code talkers.

After discharge from the service, he met the love of his life, Joann Dennison Pinto, to whom he was married for 65 years until her death in 2017. Together they had two daughters, Flora and Karen, and two sons, Cecil and Galen.

After the war, he held odd jobs and then, on the advice of a BIA worker, he moved to Albuquerque to attend the University of New Mexico. He failed the English exam twice and was in tears that he wouldn’t graduate and would be sent home. He hired a tutor, studied for 10 weeks, and passed. He was 39 when he received his college degree. He went on to earn a master’s degree in education and spent his career in the Gallup-McKinley County school system.

Senator Pinto was first elected to the Senate in 1976, representing District 3, comprised of parts of San Juan and McKinley Counties in northwestern New Mexico. The Navajo Nation makes up much of the district.

In order to get to the State legislature, in January 1997, he took a bus from Gallup to Albuquerque and then began hitchhiking to the State capitol in Santa Fe. As he waited on a snowy street corner, up pulled another State senator, Manny Aragon, in his old Cadillac. Senator Aragon assumed the hitchhiker was a transient and picked him up. Senator Aragon asked his passenger why he was going to Santa Fe, and the hitchhiker replied, “I’m a state senator.” And off they went to the beginning of the legislative session together.

During his 42 years in office, Senator Pinto worked tirelessly for the people of New Mexico and his district. He went into politics because he saw the overwhelming needs of his people and wanted to make a difference. He was instrumental in establishing the New Mexico Department of Indian Affairs and setting up a Tribal infrastructure fund for much needed projects for Tribes. Over the years, he pushed for dozens of projects for roads, power lines, schools, health, and buildings. He was responsible for widening U.S. Highway 51 from two to four lanes to increase public safety and commerce. During his last session in the Senate, this year, he was successful in securing a $1 million appropriation to begin a Navajo code talkers’ museum. He had fought for this project for years to honor this group of brave and skillful men who were so instrumental to U.S. success in World War II.

Senator Pinto was a devoted and respected figure in the State senate. He loved to sing, and every year he sang the “Potato Song” to the chamber in his Native language—a song about planting, growing, and harvest potatoes on the reservation.

He is not only the longest serving Native American in the New Mexico Senate, he is one of the longest serving Native legislators in the county.

On May 17 of this year, Senator Pinto was honored with a honorary doctorate of public service to be issued by Navajo Technical University in Crownpoint, NM. He was immensely proud of that honor.

I have traveled all over the Navajo Nation with Senator Pinto. He would call me often to talk about ways to help. He cared deeply for his people and, in return, was loved by them.

Senator Pinto said, “My philosophy is to be happy, to meet people, to love people all the races...they all need good water to drink, good food to eat, a good warm place to stay, and they need good jobs—that’s the basic needs.” Senator Pinto understood what it is like not to have the basics in life, and he worked decades to make sure his people and all New Mexicans had those basics.

Senator John Pinto: educator, statesman, Navajo code talker, brave Dine warrior, loving husband and father. He is a New Mexico legend and an American hero. I am proud to have known him and to have called him my friend.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JO MCDougALL

- Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and congratulate Jo McDougall for receiving the Porter Fund’s Lifetime Achievement Award. The Porter Fund’s Lifetime Achievement Award is presented every 5 years to an Arkansas writer with a substantial and recognized body of work. Jo is the fourth person to receive this honor.

Raised on her family’s rice farm near DeWitt, Jo discovered her love for writing and language at a young age when her mother would read to her each night. She wrote her first poem at just 12 years old, and her father proudly displayed it on his desk. This inspired her to continue writing. Jo received an undergraduate degree in home economics from the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville before returning in 1980 to pursue her master of fine arts in creative writing.

After earning her MFA, Jo taught at Pittsburg State University in Kansas for over a decade, codirecting the university’s creative writing department and guiding the writing center and distinguished visiting writers program. She has taught in Arkansas at Hendrix College in Conway, AR, and at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

Jo’s success stretches beyond the classroom. In April of 2018, Governor Asa Hutchinson presented her with the Poet Laureate of Arkansas. She has published six poetry collections and a memoir, “Daddy’s Money: A Memoir of...
Farm and Family.’’ In 2015, the University of Arkansas Press published a compilation of Jo’s poetry, “In the Home of the Famous Dead: Collected Poems.” Her work is influenced by her Arkansas heritage and often portrays the lives of rural families and the struggles and everyday challenges they face.

Jo McDougall has earned nationwide recognition throughout her career. She has been awarded a fellowship from the Arkansas Arts Council and was inducted into the Arkansas Writers Hall of Fame in 2006. She has won numerous awards, including the DeWitt Wallace/Reader’s Digest Foundation Award, the Porter Prize, and the Academy of American Poets Prize.

I congratulate Jo for receiving the Porter Fund’s Lifetime Achievement Award. Her enduring voice, observances on small-town life, and outstanding accomplishments and contributions in poetry for the last 40 years have made her more than deserving of this recognition.

REMEMBERING LINDA SEUBOLD

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life of long-time journalist and community leader, Linda Seubold, of Fort Smith, AR who passed away on June 5, 2019.

Linda was an award-winning journalist, magazine editor, and supporter of Fort Smith. Through constant coverage and commentary, she was a vocal advocate for the region’s historical, educational and cultural assets such as music, art, and entertainment. Her support was crucial for the advancement of vital institutions and attractions including the U.S. Marshals Museum, the area’s public libraries, the Elvis Presley Barbershop Museum, Chaffee Crossing, and the Bass Reeves Statue.

During her 15 years at the Southwest Times Record, Linda was a news reporter and columnist, a role model, and “newsroom mom” to countless young reporters. She developed an incredible level of trust with local officials. Everyone knew she would be fair and thorough. Everyone knew she cared about truth and the good of the community.

Linda was also a trusted professional among her peers. One of her most difficult assignments was covering her conviction by lethal injection. She was one of two reporters elected to be eyewitnesses as “pool” reporters, who then had to give their notes to the rest of the media. It was her assignment, and she did it with professionalism and excellence, according to colleagues present that day who had to rely on her notes.

Her popular column was a must-read and provided an outlet for her to share her love of the community and highlight the local music and entertainment scene. This passion eventually led to her partnership with Lynn Wasson to create “Entertainment Fort Smith.” When the popular magazine first launched, Linda would say that they started the publication because she got tired of hearing people say there was nothing to do. As co-owner and editor, she set out to prove people wrong by publishing a monthly magazine filled with every imaginable event. Entertainment Fort Smith quickly became a local staple for information on the culture, people, and attractions in the region. It also provided an outlet for her and Lynn to share their passion for education that was evident in the magazine’s commitment to Fort Smith Partners in Education and all local public schools.

The last 7 years tested Linda in new ways as she fought against cancer. Her legendary smile, deep faith, and the love of those around her carried her through and she volunteered for numerous medical trials that she hoped would benefit future patients.

Linda was born in Fort Smith on October 24, 1942, graduated from Fort Smith Southside High School in 1960, and attended Fort Smith Junior College. She was preceded in death by her husband of 56 years, Frank. They were proud parents of five children, with 12 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

She will always be a cherished mother, grandmother, friend, community advocate, and professional who truly made a difference for generations to come.

RECOGNIZING MCGREGOR INDUSTRIES

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to celebrate 100 years and four generations of McGregor Industries, an outstanding metal fabrication firm based in Dunmore, PA.

Since its establishment in 1919, McGregor Industries has been renowned for its production of quality railings, staircases, and iron and steel railings in Scranton’s South Side neighborhood firmly placed McGregor Industries at the center of the highly competitive iron and steel trade market of the Northeast. Their many high-profile projects have built our businesses, our churches, our schools, and even our airports in north-eastern Pennsylvania and across the Commonwealth.

When the company faced hardship in and around the steel trade market of the Northeast, McGregor Industries decided to expand to the Boston area. Contracts with MIT and the Encore Boston Harbor casino are among the largest construction projects in Massachusetts history, with McGregor Industries securing contracts for over 4,000 workers.

This family-led operation upholds its reputation as a leader in its industry that architects, engineers, contractors, and construction managers can depend upon. McGregor Industries and its devoted employees possess the focus and innovation required of steel industries in the 21st century, while maintaining the spirit of a family business committed to its community. McGregor should take great pride in its decades of growth and tradition of excellence passed from generation to generation.

McGregor Industries remains a testament to American-made ingenuity. Their commitment to service and the betterment of communities across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and beyond is inspirational. I wish their leadership and employees success for many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO BOB COFFIN

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, today I would like to congratulate Bob Coffin on his distinguished career and commend his 37 years of dedicated service to Nevada.

Bob Coffin was first elected to the Nevada Assembly in 1982, where he served for two terms. He was then elected to the Nevada State Senate, where he served until 2010. After leaving the State Senate, Coffin continued his career as a public servant, and since 2011, he has worked to represent the city of Las Vegas Ward 3 as councilman, a position he will retire from this June.

Councilman Coffin has deep roots in downtown Las Vegas, having been a member of the city’s first board and having more than 60 years. He has raised his family less than a mile from his childhood home.

Growing up in Las Vegas, Councilman Coffin developed a passion for two things—his Mexican-American heritage and the sport of golf. His family emigrated to Southern California from Mexico, and he saw firsthand the discrimination his mother faced as a young woman. The councilman has spent much of his career fighting this type of injustice. He has traveled to Central America to help children and families and has been an active member in the Latin Chamber of Commerce.

As a young man, Councilman Coffin attended Bishop Gorman High School and the University of Nevada Las Vegas, where he earned an accounting degree. While concentrating on his studies, he also continued to focus on his favorite pastime, golf, and was named the Nevada Amateur Golf Champion at the age of 27. He went on to serve his country in the U.S. Army and today owns a successful insurance business.
Councilman Coffin has been repeatedly recognized for his community service, receiving dozens of awards during his career. Most recently, he was named Person of the Year by the Southern Nevada Chapter of the Professional Businesswomen. He has also received the Charles Dick Medal of Honor Award from the U.S. National Guard. He has twice been honored by the Latin Chamber of Commerce, receiving the Hispanic Citizen Award and the Public Service Award.

As a councilman for the city of Las Vegas, Bob Coffin prioritized keeping our communities safe revitalizing older neighborhoods by building new parks and fostering economic opportunity and development in our great city.

Today, Bob Coffin continues his commitment to the public by serving on a number of boards and commissions, including the Board of the Las Vegas Golf Hall of Fame, Chief Local Elected Officials Consortium, Commission for the Las Vegas Centennial, Debt Management Commission, Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition, and the Southern Nevada Water Authority.

Bob Coffin has left his mark on Nevada and his community and has impacted countless Nevadans through his public service and community engagement. I am grateful for all of the work he has done for our State and congratulate him on a well-deserved retirement.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE FABER

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this week I have the honor of recognizing Mike Faber for his significant impact on the community as an educator, coach, and mentor.

Mike Faber has selflessly served his community by educating young Montanans in Cut Bank for 21 years and 6 years in Eureka. Mike taught a wide range of disciplines, from physical education to Native American history, at both the middle school and high school level.

Truly demonstrating a passion for service, Mike was an instructor not only in the classroom but also on the field. In Eureka, he coached wrestling, football and track and field for 15 years, helping young Montanans build character and a strong work ethic that will serve them well in their adult years.

For almost three decades, Mike has lived a life of servant-leadership, his leadership in the classroom and on the field will be greatly missed by his community.

His efforts to help transform young students into good citizens has impacted the lives of nearly 3,000 young Montanans throughout his 27-year career. Mike led Cut Bank to a life of excellence in educating our nation’s youth and setting a standard for exemplary service.

TRIBUTE TO JACK MIDDLETON

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, today I wish to salute Jack Middleton for his 60-plus years of dedicated service to the Mount Washington Observatory. Jack is stepping down this year from his longtime post as secretary of the board of trustees. In this role, he helped to preserve the observatory’s reputation for excellence and credibility in climate research, and he leaves a legacy worthy of our praise and our gratitude.

Those of us who know Jack recognize him as president of McLane Middleton, one of the largest law practices in the Granite State and a firm that encourages its attorneys to be active participants in their communities. This is understood by Jack’s core beliefs. He has been a force in raising awareness and funds for programs like DOVE—the Domestic Violence Emergency Project—that provide legal representation free of charge for people in need. Jack has also served as president of the United Way of York County and member of the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation, New Hampshire Public Television, The White Mountain School, and The Nature Conservancy, always finding a way to employ his diverse talents in pursuit of a greater good.

Those of us who really know Jack understand that he is just as comfortable on top of a mountain as he is in a courtroom or boardroom. It was a young Sergeant Middleton fresh out of his service in the Marine Corps—who arrived at the Appalachian Mountain Club’s Pinkham Notch Camp in 1952 for a new job at a warming hut on Mount Washington’s Tuckerman Ravine. He was drawn there by the White Mountains as a child and staying with friends in the Madison and Lake of the Clouds Huts as a teenager. This new venture was the beginning of a decades-long, unbroken connection to New Hampshire’s highest peak.

While working as an observer at the Mount Washington Observatory in the early 1950s, Jack discovered another love—Ann Dodge, the daughter of Observatory founder Joe Dodge and a spoken supporter of its important role in climate research. He has been a force in raising awareness and funds for programs like DOVE—the Domestic Violence Emergency Project—that provide legal representation free of charge for people in need. Jack has also served as president of the United Way of York County and member of the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation, New Hampshire Public Television, The White Mountain School, and The Nature Conservancy, always finding a way to employ his diverse talents in pursuit of a greater good.

Jack left his job to attend law school after 1 year at the Observatory. Shortly after graduating, he was tapped to serve as corporate secretary by a board of trustees who both recognized his potential and appreciated his love of the mountain and its summit. That was 1968. Today, Jack has held his job for 47 years, for 13 of them as president. Jack has been an3437 foster parent to the observatory, and he leaves a legacy worthy of our praise and our gratitude.

Over the past few decades, the Mount Washington Observatory has emerged as a significant institution of science education and plays a vital role in helping advance the public understanding of the complexities of our natural world. Its Weather Discovery Center has become a popular resource in communicating these findings to classrooms and workshops across the globe. Throughout each step
of this journey, Jack Middleton has been there with his expert guidance, his dry wit and his devotion to preserving the past and shaping the future of this Northern New Hampshire gem. On behalf of the people of New Hampshire, I ask my colleagues and all Americans to join me in thanking Jack Middleton for his service and wishing him all the best in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM SAUBLE

- Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor William Sauble of Maxwell, New Mexico, for his decades of outstanding service to his community.

Bill was born into a ranching family in Maxwell, in North Central New Mexico, and has lived in that community almost all his life. After graduating with honors with a bachelor’s degree in animal science from New Mexico State University in 1970, he married his high school sweetheart, Debbie. He then entered the Navy, where he served 2 years of Active Duty and 5 years in the Reserve. After returning home from the Navy, Bill and Debbie took up the family ranching business. They are the proud parents of two children, Troy Sauble and Tara Sauble Foster, and grandparents of two grandchildren.

Bill has been a leader in the community and in ranching in New Mexico all his life. The number of civic organizations that Bill has been a part of is too numerous to list. He has served as president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, the Colfax County Farm Bureau, and the Colfax County Fair Association, and as chair of the New Mexico Livestock Board, the Agricultural Advisory Committee to the New Mexico State Land Office, the city of Raton Extra-Territorial Zoning Commission, and the American Farm Bureau Public Lands Committee.

As a tribute to his ranching skills and acumen, in 2012, he and Debbie were awarded the New Mexico Farm and Livestock Farm Family of the Year. That same year, Bill was named Cattleman of the Year by the New Mexico Cattlemen’s Association. But Bill has not only worked hard for his own family ranch, but he has worked tirelessly to improve the cattle business throughout New Mexico, spending countless hours traveling the State on behalf of cattle growers and the livestock board.

Bill has the respect of his community and served on the Colfax County Commission between 2000 and 2010. As chair of the commission, he doggedly pursued Transportation Investment, generating economic recovery, or TIGER grants to obtain capital investment for transportation projects for his county. When Amtrak threatened to discontinue Southwest Chief service between Dodge, KS, and Albuquerque, NM, Bill worked with me, the rest of the New Mexico congressional delegation, and the Kansas and Colorado delegation, lobbying from Congress and commitments from Amtrak to continue this critically important service.

Bill is a person of integrity and character. He has a heart of gold. All his life he gave back to his community and our State. New Mexico owes him a debt of gratitude. I wish him and his family my very best.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13405 OF JUNE 16, 2006, WITH RESPECT TO BELARUS—PM 19

The PRESIDENT OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the Federal Register for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine democratic processes or institutions in Belarus that was declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006, is to continue in effect beyond June 16, 2019.

The actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus’s democratic processes or institutions, to commit human rights abuses related to political repression, and to engage in public corruption continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13405 with respect to Belarus.

DONALD J. TRUMP


MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 3:54 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, stated that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 1379. An act to reauthorize certain programs under the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to public health security and all-hazards preparedness and response, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. Grassley).

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 13, 2019, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 1379. An act to reauthorize certain programs under the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to public health security and all-hazards preparedness and response, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–1639. A communication from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Li- quidity Coverage Ratio Rule: Treatment of Certain Municipal Obligations as High-Quality Liquid Assets” (RIN:0006–AE77) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2019, to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1640. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences: Fiscal Year 2018”;

EC–1641. A communication from the Chairman of the United States, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences: Fiscal Year 2018”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1642. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission’s annual report for 2018; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–1643. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions Lists of .762mm machine guns and associated barrel assemblies to the Netherlands in the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 19–D20); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–1644. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data and defense services, to Japan to support the operation, installation, provisioning of organizational
and intermediate level maintenance, and repairs of the MK15 Phalanx Close-In Weapon System Block 0–1B Baseline 2 and SeaRAM Webster System Defense Articles in the amounts set forth in the Transmittal (Transmitter No. DDDT 19–014); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–1645. A communication from the Acting Director, Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting proposed legislation relative to the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.


EC–1647. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the activities of the Community Relations Service for fiscal year 2018; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1648. A communication from the Assistant Administrator of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of a rule entitled “Control of Immediate Precursor Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Fentanyl as Schedule H Controlled Substance” (21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–305) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1649. A communication from the Assistant Administrator of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Interlocutory Appeals in the Administrative Hearings” (21 CFR Part 1916) (Docket No. DEA–480) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1650. A communication from the Assistant Administrator of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Chemical Names of Previously Controlled Fentanyl-Related Substances” (21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–476) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1651. A communication from the Assistant Administrator of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Dichlorobutanyl in Schedule I” (21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–484) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1652. A communication from the Assistant Administrator of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Fluorobutyrylfentanyl, Acryl Fentanyl, Tetracyclofuran, and Ocfentanil in Schedule I; Correction” (21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–491) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1653. A communication from the Assistant Administrator of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of 5F–EDMB-PINACA, 5F–MDMB-PICA, FUB–AKB48, 5F–UMylaL PICA, and FUB–144 into Schedule I; Correction” (21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–491) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1654. A communication from the Assistant Administrator of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Schedules of Controlled Substances: Extension of Temporary Placement of 5F–ADB, 5F–ADB–22, 5F–MDMB–CHMICA, 5F–MDMB–FUBINACA, MDMB–CHMICA and MDMB–FUBINCA in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act” (21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–496) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1655. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Spectrum Horizons” ((FCC 19–19) (ET Docket No. 18–21)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1656. A communication from the Attorney–Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Navigation and Navigable Waters, and Shipping; Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments” (Docket No. USCG–2019–0273) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GRAHAM for the Committee on the Judiciary:

Ada E. Brown, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

Steven D. Grimbler, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

David John Novak, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Matthew H. Solomon, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Gary B. Burman, of Kentucky, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Kentucky for the term of four years.

William D. Hyslop, of Washington, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington for the term of four years.

Randall P. Huff, of Wyoming, to be United States Marshal for the District of Wyoming for the term of four years.

(Nominations without an asterisk were recommended with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MARKY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. WYDEN): S. 1825. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for violations of the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. HASSAN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR): S. 1829. A bill to modify the penalties for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WYDEN: S. 1827. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude corporations operating from a foreign country from the definition of taxable REIT subsidiary; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. JONES, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. KING, and Mr. TESTER): S. 1828. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to clarify Federal law with respect to reporting certain positive consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. PIETERS, Mr. ENZI, and Ms. HASSAN): S. 1832. A bill to amend the National Defense Authorization Act for the Fiscal Year 2020 to clarify Federal law with respect to reporting certain positive consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HARRASSO (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. COTTON, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CONNTY, Mr. CHAMER, and Mr. BRAUN): S. 1830. A bill to enhance the security of the United States and its allies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. FEINSTEIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURbin, Mr. BERCLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LEEHY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. Kaine, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. Cardin, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CASEY, and Ms. ROSEN): S. 1831. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the distribution of 3D printer plans for the printing of firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. ROMNEY): S. 1832. A bill to protect and educate children about the dangers of e-cigarettes and other electronic nicotine delivery systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. DURBIN): S. 1833. A bill to transfer a bridge over the Wabash River to the New Harmony Bridge Authority and the New Harmony and Wabash River Bridge Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. JONES, Mr. LEEHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. HIRONO): S. 1835. A bill to improve practices in Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1835. A bill to reauthorize the Assistive Technology Act of 1998, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 1837. A bill to provide support for national training, technical assistance, and resource centers, to ensure that all individuals with significant disabilities affecting communication have access to augmentative and alternative communication devices, services, and supports that the individuals need to interact with others, in order to learn, communicate, and socialize; to have the advantage of all aspects of society in the United States; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. GILLIBRAND:

S. 1837. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a discretionary grant program for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CARDEN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. COTTON):

S. 1838. A bill to establish the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GARDNER:

S. 1840. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to preserve the excise tax on heavy trucks and trailers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. THUNE, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 1841. A bill to establish certain requirements for the small refineries exemption of the renewable fuels provisions under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. MORA, Mr. KING, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. CARPER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. ERNST, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 1842. A bill to protect the personal health data of all Americans; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 1843. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 1844. A bill to provide for a grant program for handgun licensing programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1845. A bill to enable borrowers of Federal student loans to refinance those loans at interest rates that are equivalent to the interest rates at which the Federal Government provides loans to banks through the discount window operated by the Federal Reserve System; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. ROSEN):

S. 1846. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mrs. SHEPPARD, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. Kaine, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DICKEY, Mr. WARRN, Mr. CANTWELL, Mr. HASSAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. KLOBuchar, Mr. WATERSTON, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 1847. A bill to require group health plans and group or individual health insurance coverage to provide coverage for over-the-counter contraceptives; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 1848. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that electrochromic glass qualifies as energy property for purposes of the energy credit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. LANSKOY, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 1851. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide Federal Pell Grants to Iraq and Afghanistan veteran's dependents; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. THUNE, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 1852. A bill to require rulemaking by the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to address considerations in evaluating the need for public and individual disaster assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. Lanford, Mr. Menendez, and Mr. Scott of South Carolina):

S. 1853. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program on the prediction and prevention of musculoskeletal injuries in members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 1856. A bill to provide for the treatment of pharmacy counter refusals as a coverage determination under Medicare part D; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ-MASTO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURRAY, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. ROSEN):


By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1858. A bill to ensure the Chief Information Officer of the Consumer Product Safety Commission has a significant role in decisions related to information technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 1859. A bill to prohibit the indefinite detention of persons by the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 1860. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program on the prediction and prevention of musculoskeletal injuries in members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LIGHTHILL (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 1861. A bill to provide for the treatment of pharmacy counter refusals as a coverage determination under Medicare part D; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ-MASTO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURRAY, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 1862. A bill to limit the fees charged and collected from applicants for naturalization and related benefits based on poverty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 1863. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the sites associated with the life and legacy of the noted American philanthropist and business executive Julius Rosenwald, with a special focus on the Rosenwald Schools, for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. KLOBuchar (for herself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 1864. A bill to require transparency in reporting the greenhouse gas impacts of products procured by certain Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. HARRIS:

S. 1865. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make certain changes with respect to bringing a civil action for the misappropriation of a trade secret, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. HARRIS):

S. 1866. A bill to better support our early childhood educators and elementary school secondary school teachers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1867. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security an Unmanned...
Aircraft Systems Coordinator, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. MANSIN):

S. 868. A bill to provide support to States to establish invisible high-risk pool or reinsurance programs; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 869. A bill to require the disclosure of ownership of high-security space leased to accommodate a Federal agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. ROMNEY):

S. 1670. A bill to designate a mountain in the State of Montana, known as Miracle Mountain, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 1871. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to compel States to require illuminated signs and other measures on ride-hailing vehicles, to require transportation network companies to implement an electronic access system on ride-hailing vehicles, to prohibit the sale of such signs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mrs. CAPTO, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1875. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide information regarding vaccines for seniors as part of the Medicare & You handbook and to ensure that the treatment of cost sharing for vaccines under Medicare part D is consistent with the treatment of vaccines under Medicare part B, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1873. A bill to establish a process for waiver of coastwise endorsement requirements; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 1874. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to require the Administrator of General Services to procure the most life-cycle cost effective and energy efficiency products and lighting products and to issue guidance on the efficiency, effectiveness, and economy of those products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BARBAITO, and Mr. CRAMER):

S.J. Res. 49. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. TESTER:

S. Res. 250. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Department of the Interior has broken a commitment to the Blackfeet Tribe to defend the cancellation of all leases in the Badger-Two Medicine area and urging the Department of the Interior to work closely with the Blackfeet Tribe to defend that area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MIRKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. CANTWELL):

S. Res. 251. A resolution recognizing 2019 as the International Year of the Salmon, a framework of collaboration across the Northern Hemisphere to sustain and recover salmon populations, partnerships, and public action; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 91

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 91, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize per diem payments under comprehensive service programs for homeless veterans to furnish care to dependents of homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 107

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 107, a bill to provide any State with a child welfare demonstration project that is scheduled to terminate at the end of fiscal year 2019 the option to extend the project for up to 2 additional years.

S. 153

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 153, a bill to promote veteran involvement in STEM education, computer science, and scientific research, and for other purposes.

S. 197

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 197, a bill to provide for the confidentiality of information submitted in requests for deferred action under the deferred action for childhood arrivals program, and for other purposes.

S. 203

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Udall) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. Sinema) were added as cosponsors of S. 203, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the railroad track maintenance credit, and for other purposes.

S. 239

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) were added as cosponsors of S. 239, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint one coin in recognition of Christa McAuliffe.

S. 322

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 322, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to remove the manifestation period required for the presumptions of service connection for chloracne, porphyria cutanea tarda, and acute and subacute peripheral neuropathy associated with exposure to certain herbicide agents, and for other purposes.

S. 457

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 457, a bill to require the $1 coin issued during 2019 honor President George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bullion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush.

S. 508

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 508, a bill to amend, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Park Service Legacy Restoration Trust Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

S. 512

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 512, a bill to establish an advisory council to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service.

S. 514

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 514, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the benefits and services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs to women veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 546

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Hoeven) were added as cosponsors of S. 546, a bill to extend authorization for the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 through fiscal year 2090, and for other purposes.

S. 560

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) were added as cosponsors of S. 560, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage for treatment of a congenital anomaly or birth defect.

S. 578

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. RASSO, and Mr. CRAMER):
BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 578, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five-month waiting period for disability insurance benefits under such title for individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 598, a bill to provide for a period of continuing appropriations in the event of a lapse in appropriations under the normal appropriations process, and establish procedures and consequences in the event of a failure to complete regular appropriations.

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 598, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase certain funeral benefits for veterans, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. JONES, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 622, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the requirement for reduction of survivors' benefits under the Survivor Benefit Plan by veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 680, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain amounts paid for physical activity, fitness, and exercise as amounts paid for medical care.

At the request of Mr. HENRHICHT, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mrs. HIDEN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 684, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on high-cost employer-sponsored health coverage.

At the request of Mr. SASS, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 695, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to allow parents of eligible military dependent children to establish Military Education Savings Accounts, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 696, a bill to designate the name in official serving as the Chief Nurse Officer of the Public Health Service as the National Nurse for Public Health.

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LIEAHY), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) were added as cosponsors of S. 750, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the new markets tax credit, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Ms. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 785, a bill to improve mental health care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 846, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to limit certain rolling stock procurements, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 948, a bill to provide incentives to physicians to practice in rural and medically underserved communities, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1016, a bill to prohibit the sale of food that is, or contains, unsafe poppy seeds.

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1044, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1077, a bill to establish a pilot program awarding competitive grants to organizations administering entrepreneurial development programming to formerly incarcerated individuals, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLAND) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1083, a bill to address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to conduct a national study and consider a national apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CARDED, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1186, a bill to promote democracy and human rights in Burton, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1254, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to review and report on certain laws, safety measures, and technologies relating to the illegal passing of school buses, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1444, a bill to repeal the provision of law that provides automatic pay adjustments for Members of Congress.

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1508, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide enhanced penalties for convicted murderers who kill or target America's public safety officers.

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1539, a bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1541, a bill to increase the minimum age for sale of tobacco products to 21.

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1555, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the Transition Assistance Program for members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1578, a bill to protect the privacy of internet users through the establishment of a national Do Not Track system, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Mississippi...
 indifferent.

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 1728, a bill to require the United States Postal Service to sell the Alzheimer’s semipostal stamp for 6 additional years.

S. 1766

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1766, a bill to implement policies to end preventable maternal, newborn, and child deaths globally.

S. 1781

At the request of Mr. RUBBO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1781, a bill to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2020 through 2022 to provide assistance to El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras through bilateral compacts to increase protection of women and children in their homes and communities and reduce female homicides, domestic violence, and sexual assault.

S. 1823

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1823, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit employment of children in tobacco-related agriculture by deeming such employment as oppressive child labor.

S. CON. RES. 5

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution supporting the Local Radio Freedom Act.

S. RES. 120

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 120, a resolution opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel.

S. RES. 189

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 189, a resolution condemning all forms of antisemitism. At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 189, supra.

S. RES. 234

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 234, a resolution affirming the United States commitment to the two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and noting that Israeli annexation of territory in the West Bank would undermine peace and Israel’s future as a Jewish and democratic state.

S. RES. 242

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 242, a resolution designating June 15, 2019, as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day”.

AMENDMENT NO. 276

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 276 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 299

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEES) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 300 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 301

At the request of Mr. WARRAN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 301 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 308

At the request of Mr. PERDUE, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 309 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 313

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAMPTON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 313 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 322

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 332 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 336

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Saskatchewan (Mr. WARREN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 336 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, for defense activities of the Department of State, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 337

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. HARRISON) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 337 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.
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AMENDMENT NO. 339

Montana (Mr. Daines) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 346 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 340

At the request of Mr. Lankford, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Lankford) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 340 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 341

At the request of Mr. Hoeven, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Daines) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 341 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 342

At the request of Mr. Coons, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. Ruhs) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Lankford) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 342 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 343

At the request of Mr. Hoeven, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Leahy) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Cramer) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 343 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 344

At the request of Mr. Hoeven, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Daines) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 344 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 345

At the request of Mr. Hoeven, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. Ruhs) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. Cruz) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 345 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 346

At the request of Mr. Hoeven, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Tester) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Barrasso) as cosponsors of amendment No. 346 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 347

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Durbin), the Senator from Texas (Mr. Cruz), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Young), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Bennet), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Barrasso), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Cassidy) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 347 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 348

At the request of Mr. Cotton, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. Cruz) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 348 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 349

At the request of Mr. Young, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Braun) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 349 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 350

At the request of Mr. Cornyn, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. Stabenow) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Peters) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 350 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 351

At the request of Mr. Johnson, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Rounds) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 351 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of
the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KAINE (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina):

S. 1851. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide Federal Pell Grants to Iraq and Afghanistan veteran’s dependents; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, when a U.S. servicemember gives their life in service to their Nation, they often leave behind family who we are equally indebted to. Ensuring that these survivors provided every opportunity to succeed and get a quality education supports our values and upholds our promise to servicemembers and military families. Unfortunately, our ability to uphold our promise to dependents of servicemembers who were killed in action (KIA) in Iraq and Afghanistan following the attacks on September 11, 2001 has been affected.

As a result of sequestration, the U.S. Department of Education (ED) sent a letter to institutions requiring them to reduce the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant awards by about 6.2% or almost $400 per recipient for the 2018–2019 award year. These grants are critical for students to use for tuition, books, and room and board and any future cut would be significant for a young college student. Many children and dependents of servicemembers who were KIA in Iraq and Afghanistan are now reaching college age so more and more students will not be receiving as much in grants as they should be getting and rightfully deserve.

Today, I am pleased to introduce with my colleagues Senator LANKFORD, Senator TESTER, and Senator SCOTT (from South Carolina) a bipartisan bill called the Protecting our Gold Star Families’ Act of 2019. This legislation will move the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant program to the Pell Grant program to stabilize the funding source for these awards and ensure Gold Star children studying to use the grant to defray the cost of college.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Fairness in Federal Disaster Declarations Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. REGULATIONS REQUIRED.

(a) In General.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to address considerations in evaluating the need for public and individual disaster assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1852

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Fairness in Federal Disaster Declarations Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. REGULATIONS REQUIRED.

(a) In General.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (in this Act referred to as the “Administrator” and “FEMA”, respectively) shall amend the rules of the Administrator under section 206.48 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(b) New Criteria Required.—The amended rules issued under subsection (a) shall provide for the following:

(1) Public Assistance Program.—Such rules shall provide that, with respect to the evaluation of the need for public assistance—

(A) specific weighted valuations shall be assigned to each criterion, as follows—

(i) estimated cost of the assistance, 10 percent;

(ii) localized impacts, 40 percent;

(iii) insurance coverage in force, 10 percent;

(iv) hazard mitigation, 10 percent;

(v) recent multiple disasters, 10 percent;

(vi) programs of other Federal assistance, 10 percent; and

(vii) economic circumstances described in subparagraph (B), 10 percent; and

(B) FEMA shall consider the economic circumstances of—

(i) the local economy of the affected area, including factors such as the local assessable tax base and local sales tax, the median income as it compares to that of the State, and the poverty rate as it compares to that of the State; and

(ii) the economy of the State, including factors such as the unemployment rate of the State, as compared to the national unemployment rate.

(2) Individual Assistance Program.—Such rules shall provide that, with respect to the evaluation of the severity, magnitude, and impact of the disaster and the evaluation of the need for assistance to individuals—

(A) specific weighted valuations shall be assigned to each criterion, as follows—

(i) concentration of damages, 20 percent;

(ii) trauma, 20 percent;

(iii) special populations, 20 percent;

(iv) voluntary agency assistance, 10 percent;

(v) insurance, 20 percent;

(vi) average amount of individual assistance by State, 5 percent; and

(vii) economic considerations described in subparagraph (B), 5 percent; and

(B) FEMA shall consider the economic circumstances of the affected area, including factors such as the local assessable tax base and local sales tax, the median income as it compares to that of the State, and the poverty rate as it compares to that of the State.

(c) Effective Date.—The amended rules issued under subsection (a) shall apply to any disaster for which a Governor requested a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), and was denied on or after January 1, 2012.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 1854. A bill to enhance civil penalties under the Federal securities laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am reintroducing the Stronger Enforcement of Civil Penalties Act along with Senator GRASSLEY and Senator LEAHY. This bill will help securities regulators better protect investors and demand greater accountability from market players. Even after a financial crisis that devastated our nation’s economy, we continue to see calculated wrongdoing by some on Wall Street, and without the consequence of meaningful penalties to serve as an effective deterrence, I worry this disturbing culture of misconduct will persist.

Today, the amount of penalties the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) can fine an institution or individual is restricted by statute. During hearings I held in 2011 as Chairman of the Banking Committee’s Securities, Insurance, and Investment Subcommittee, I learned how this limitation significantly interferes with the SEC’s ability to perform its enforcement duties. At the time, a Federal judge had criticized the SEC for not obtaining a larger settlement against Citigroup, a major player in the financial crisis that settled with the agency in an amount that was far below the cost the bank had inflicted on investors. The SEC had ignored a statutory prohibition against levying a larger penalty led to the low settlement amount. Indeed, then SEC Chairman
Mary L. Schapiro in 2011 also explained that “the Commission’s statutory authority to obtain civil monetary penalties with appropriate deterrent effect is limited in many circumstances.”

The bipartisan bill we are reintroducing would update the SEC’s outdated civil penalties statutes. This bill strives to make potential and current offenders think twice before engaging in misconduct by increasing the maximum statutory civil monetary penalties, directly linking the size of the penalty to the amount of loss suffered by victims of a violation, and substantially raising the financial stakes for repeat offenders of our nation’s securities laws.

Specifically, our bill would expand the SEC’s options to tailor penalties to the specific circumstances of a given violation. In addition to raising the per violation caps for severe, or “third tier,” violations to $1 million per offense for individuals and $10 million per offense for entities, the legislation would also give the SEC additional options to obtain greater penalties based on the ill-gotten gains of the violator or on the financial harm to investors.

Our bill also strives to deter repeat offenders on Wall Street through two provisions. The first would allow the SEC to triple the penalty cap applicable to recidivists who have been held either criminally or civilly liable for securities fraud within the previous five years. The second would allow the SEC to assess civil penalties against those who violate existing federal court or SEC orders, an approach that would be more efficient, effective, and flexible than the current civil contempt remedy. These changes would greatly improve the SEC’s ability to levy robust penalties against repeat offenders.

Slightly more than half of all U.S. households are invested in the stock market. All of our constituents deserve a strong SEC that has the necessary tools to go after fraudsters and pursue the difficult cases arising from our increasingly complex financial markets. The Stronger Enforcement of Civil Penalties Act will enhance the SEC’s ability to demand meaningful accountability from Wall Street, which in turn will increase transparency and confidence in our financial system. I urge our colleagues to support this important bipartisan legislation.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 1863. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the sites associated with the life and legacy of Julius Rosenwald, with a special focus on the Rosenwald Schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1863

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Julius Rosenwald and Rosenwald Schools Study Act of 2019.”

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Julius Rosenwald was born in 1862 in Springfield, Illinois, to Samuel Rosenwald and his wife, Augusta Hammerslough, a Jewish immigrant from Germany;

(2) in 1888, Samuel Rosenwald purchased the Lyon House, where Julius grew up and lived with his family until the 1880s, which—

(A) was diagonally across the street from the home where Abraham Lincoln lived prior to becoming president; and

(B) was restored recently before the date of enactment of this Act; and

(3) Julius Rosenwald—

(A) learned the clothing trade with relatives in New York City; and

(B) used that knowledge on moving to Chicago, where he became part-owner and president of Sears, Roebuck & Company, which—

(A) he transformed into a retailing powerhouse in the early 20th century; and

(B) could be considered the Amazon of its day;

(4) the embodiment of the Jewish concept of “tzadakah”: righteousness and charity. Rosenwald used his fortune for numerous philanthropic activities, particularly to enhance the lives of African-Americans, including by—

(A) providing $25,000 for the construction of Young Men’s Christian Associations (commonly known as “YMCA’s”) for African-Americans during the Jim Crow era in cities that raised $75,000; and

(B) eventually, supporting the construction of YMCA’s in 24 cities across the United States;

(5)(A) after his introduction to Booker T. Washington in 1911, Julius Rosenwald—

(i) joined the Board of Trustees of the Tuskegee Institute; and

(ii) financially contributed to a pilot program to build 8 schools in rural Alabama for African-American children who were receiving little to no education; and

(B) the donations by Rosenwald described in subparagraph (A) were matched by the local African-American communities that were committed to providing education for their children;

(6)(A) the success of the pilot program referred to in paragraph (5)(A)(ii) led to the construction of more than 5,300 Rosenwald Schools and related buildings over a 20-year period in 15 southern States through the direction of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; and

(B) the schools described in subparagraph (A)—

(1) were the result of a 3-way partnership among the Rosenwald Fund, local communities that, although generally poor, contributed land, labor, materials, and money to build and maintain the schools, organized local communities that were required by law to provide public schools for all children but divided funds unequally between black and white systems; and

(2) often became the focus of great pride and affection among the applicable communities;

(7) the Julius Rosenwald Fund—

(A) supported early National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cases that eventually led to the Supreme Court decision in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), which outlawed segregation in public education; and

(B) provided fellowships to talented African-Americans in the arts and sciences—

(i) including the acclaimed historian John Hope Franklin, noted writer and civil rights activist W.E.B. Du Bois, artist Jacob Lawrence, singer Marian Anderson, diplomat Ralph Bunche, and many others; and

(ii) some of whom worked under Thurgood Marshall on the Supreme Court case referred to in subparagraph (A); and

(8) Rosenwald also—

(A) provided support for a number of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, including Fisk, Dillard, and Howard Universities; and

(B) used his wealth for other worthy causes, including the creation of the Jewish United Fund of Metropolitan Chicago and the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago; and

(9) the contributions of Julius Rosenwald to improving the lives of African-Americans, as well as the lives of Jews worldwide in Chicago and throughout the United States, are worthy of recognition and further examination.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ROSENWALD SCHOOL.—The term “Rosenwald School” means any of the 5,337 schools and related buildings constructed in 15 southern States during the period of 1912 through 1932 by the philanthropy of Julius Rosenwald;

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior;

(3) SHPO.—The term “SHPO” means the State Historic Preservation Officer of any of the 14 States in which Rosenwald Schools exist as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the sites associated with the life and legacy of Julius Rosenwald, with special focus on the Rosenwald Schools.

(b) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) determine the sites of national significance associated with the life and legacy of businessman and noted philanthropist Julius Rosenwald, with special focus on the Rosenwald Schools;

(2) give priority to studying any Rosenwald School recommended to the Secretary by an SHPO; and

(3) determine the sites of national significance associated with the life and legacy of Julius Rosenwald, including an interpretive center in or near Chicago, Illinois—

(A) to commemorate the career and overall philanthropic activities of Rosenwald; and

(B) to address the scope and significance of the Rosenwald Schools initiative;
(4) take into consideration other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the legacy of Julius Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Schools by—
(A) Federal, State, or local governmental entities;
(B) private and nonprofit organizations; or
(c) any other interested individuals; and
(5) consult with, as determined appropriate by the Secretary, relevant—
(A) Federal, State, and local governmental entities;
(B) private and nonprofit organizations; or
(C) any other interested individuals; and
(6) identify costs associated with any potential Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives described in paragraph (4).

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 109507 of title 54, United States Code.

(d) RESULTS.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing—
(1) the results of the study; and
(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary relating to the study.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. CRAMER):

S.J. Res. 49. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S.J. Res. 49

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years after the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE—
"The Congress shall have power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States."

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS


Mr. TESTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. Res. 250

Whereas the Badger-Two Medicine area is sacred to the Blackfeet Tribe and holds critical and unique importance in the culture and history of the Tribe;

Whereas the Department of the Interior issued leases for the development of oil and gas resources in the Badger-Two Medicine area without proper Tribal consultation;

Whereas the Department of the Interior has sought to cancel all remaining leases in the Badger-Two Medicine area, citing violations of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) and division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as the "National Historic Preservation Act" (16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq.)), before the leases were issued;

Whereas the 2 remaining leaseholders in the Badger-Two Medicine area, Solenex LLC and W. A. Moncrief, challenged the cancellation of their leases in a district court of the United States;

Whereas former Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke committed to the Blackfeet Tribe that the Department of the Interior would continue to defend the lease cancellations in court after the district court ruled against the Department;

Whereas the Department of the Interior appealed the decision in the Solenex LLC case, but failed to appeal the decision in the W. A. Moncrief case, instead moving to dismiss the W. A. Moncrief case and reissuing the W. A. Moncrief lease;

Whereas the Department of the Interior argued that the court of appeals does not have jurisdiction to consider an appeal taken by the intervenors in the W. A. Moncrief case, an appeal that would deny the Tribal leaders who intervened in that case the ability to defend the Badger-Two Medicine area on appeal;

Whereas the Federal Government has the duty to honor the trust responsibilities of the Federal Government to the Blackfeet Tribe and the promises made by the Secretary of the Interior to the leadership of the Blackfeet Tribe, and the development of the Badger-Two Medicine area would be a complete abandonment of that duty; and

Whereas the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior have publicly and repeatedly acknowledged the importance of protecting the landscape of the Badger-Two Medicine area from further development through—
(1) moratoriums on new leases;
(2) suspensions on drilling activity;
(3) management plans focused on preserving the landscape; and
(4) the voluntary retirement of leases; and

(5) the cancellation of active leases: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—
(1) it is the sense of the Senate that the Department of the Interior has broken the commitment made by the Department to the Blackfeet Tribe;
(2) it has failed—
(i) to honor the trust responsibilities of the Department to the Blackfeet Tribe; and
(ii) to regain the credibility of the Department;

(3) that the Senate urges the Department of the Interior that led to the leases being issued without—
(i) proper consultation with the Blackfeet Tribe; and

(4) must actively pursue and defend, in and out of the courtroom, the cancellation of all leases in the Badger-Two Medicine area; and
(2) the Senate urges the Department of the Interior—
(A) to work closely with the Blackfeet Tribe to protect the Badger-Two Medicine area from oil and gas leases; and
(B) to remedy the mistakes of the Department

SENATE RESOLUTION 251—RECOGNIZING 2019 AS THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE SALMON: A FRAMEWORK OF COLLABORATION ACROSS THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE TO SUSTAIN AND RECOVER SALMON STOCKS THROUGH RESEARCH, PARTNERSHIPS, AND PUBLIC ACTION

Ms. MURkowski (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MEINKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. Res. 251

Whereas salmon are a vital resource, providing communities with cultural and social value, food security, and economic opportunity;

Whereas salmon are critically important to marine and aquatic ecosystems and indicators of the health of rivers and means that people, fish, and wildlife depend on;

Whereas salmon can be vulnerable to impacts from human interference, including development pressures and climate change;

Whereas drawing on science, Indigenous knowledge, and the experience of fishers, policy makers, resource managers, and others is essential to conserve salmon;

Whereas people from all walks of life can learn about the value of salmon and support salmon conservation; and

Whereas salmon migrations span national boundaries, and collaborating and sharing knowledge across borders is critical to sustaining salmon stocks: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes 2019 as the International Year of the Salmon, a unique, hemispheric-level collaboration bringing people together in order to ensure that healthy wild salmon populations persist into the future.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 392. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the
SA 414. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 415. Mr. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 427. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. MOYLAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 428. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. CRAPIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 429. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 430. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 431. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 432. Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 433. Ms. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 434. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 435. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 436. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 437. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. PAUL, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 438. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 439. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 440. Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 441. Mr. RARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 442. Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 443. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 444. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 445. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 446. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 447. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 448. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 449. Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 450. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 451. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 452. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 453. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 454. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mrs. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 455. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. JONES, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Merkley, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 456. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 457. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 458. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 459. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 460. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 461. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 462. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 463. Ms. McSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 464. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 465. Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 466. Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 467. Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 468. Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 469. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 470. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 471. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 472. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 473. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 474. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 475. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 476. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 477. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 478. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 479. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 480. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 481. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 482. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 483. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 484. Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ROGOWAN, Mrs. SCHATZ, Mr. MORAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. COONS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. KLOUCHAR, Mr. HOYVEN, Mr. UDALL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 485. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. LEE, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 486. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 487. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 488. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 489. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. WALKER, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 490. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. WALKER, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 491. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. STAHENOW, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 492. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. STAHENOW, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 513. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 514. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 515. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 516. Mr. KING (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 517. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 518. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Ms. CAPITO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. COONS, and Mr. Hovey) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 519. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 520. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 521. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 522. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 523. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 524. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 525. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 526. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 527. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MARKET, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 528. Ms. MURkowski submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 529. Ms. HARRIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 530. Mr. HARRIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 531. Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 532. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mrs. GILLibrAND, Mr. CARSON, Mr. VAN HOLLen, and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment
intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 573. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BURWIN, and Mr. BURSI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 574. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BURSI, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MANCHIN, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 575. Mr. Kaine submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 576. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. Kaine, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 577. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 578. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 579. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 580. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 581. Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CRapo, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 582. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 583. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 585. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 586. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 572. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 591. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 592. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 593. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 594. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 595. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 596. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 597. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 598. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 599. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 600. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 601. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 602. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 603. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 604. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 605. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 606. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 607. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 608. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 609. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
from the nearest military medical treatment facility” after “such chapter”.

SA 394. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following:

SEC. 835. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIAL BASE QUADRILATERAL COUNCIL.—(1) The chairman of the National Technology and Industrial Base Council shall submit to Congress an annual report detailing efforts to improve the ability of the Armed Forces and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces to deny the ability of the Russian Federation to execute a fait accompli against one or more Baltic allies.

(b) MATTER TO BE INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall identify prioritized requirements for further improving the ability of the Armed Forces and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces to deny the ability of the Russian Federation to execute a fait accompli against one or more Baltic allies.

(c) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) shall—

(1) be submitted in classified form; and

(2) include an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

(f) FAIT ACCOMPLI.—In this section, the term “fait accompli” means a scenario in which the Russian Federation uses
force to rapidly seize territory of one or more Baltic allies and subsequently threatens further escalation, potentially including use of nuclear weapons, to deter an effective response by the Armed Forces and allied and partner military forces.

SA 397. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. 1688. REPORTS ON Operation OF CONVENTIONAL FORCES UNDER EMPLOYMENT OR THREAT OF EMPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

(a) In General.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the measures taken by the Commandant to ensure the ability of conventional forces to operate effectively under employment or threat of employment of nuclear weapons by the United States or an adversary of the United States.

(b) Form of Report.—Each report required by subparagraph (a) shall be submitted in classified form but shall be accompanied by an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

SA 398. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 122. REPORT ON IMPROVEMENTS TO DEFENSE EFFORTS WITH RESPECT TO THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) In General.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commander of the United States Indo-Pacific Command shall submit to Congress a report detailing efforts to improve the ability of the Armed Forces and allied and partner military forces to deny the ability of the People’s Republic of China to execute a fait accompli against Taiwan.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include:

(1) be submitted in classified form; and
(2) include an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

(d) FAIT ACCOMPLI DEFINED.—In this section, the term “fait accompli” means a scenario in which the People’s Republic of China uses force to rapidly seize territory of Taiwan and subsequently threatens further escalation, potentially including use of nuclear weapons, to deter an effective response by the Armed Forces and allied and partner military forces.

SA 399. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. REPORTS ON DETERRENCE OF OPPORTUNISTIC AGGRESSION BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AGAINST BALTIQUE ALLIES.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall submit to Congress the following:

(1) A report on the deterrence of opportunistic aggression by the Russian Federation against one or more Baltic allies in the case of engagement of the Armed Forces in a conflict with the People’s Republic of China.

(2) A report on the deterrence of opportunistic aggression by the Russian Federation against one or more Baltic allies in the case of engagement of the Armed Forces in a conflict with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

(3) A report on the deterrence of opportunistic aggression by the Russian Federation against one or more Baltic allies in the case of engagement of the Armed Forces in a conflict with Iran.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Each report under subsection (a) shall include:

(1) be submitted in classified form; and
(2) include an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

SA 400. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. 15. REPORT ON OPERATION OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL FORCES UNDER EMPLOYMENT OR THREAT OF EMPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

(a) In General.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commander of the United States Europe Command, in consultation with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the measures taken by the Commander to ensure the ability of conventional forces under the authority of the Commander to execute campaign plans under employment or threat of employment of nuclear weapons by the United States, an ally of the United States, or an adversary of the United States.

(b) Form of Report.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form but shall be accompanied by an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

SA 402. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by
him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

**SEC. 16. REPORT ON OPERATION OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL FORCES UNDER EMPLOYMENT OR THREAT OF EMPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.**

(a) In General—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commander of the United States Indo-Pacific Command, in consultation with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the measures taken by the Commander to ensure the ability of conventional forces under the authority of the Commander to execute campaign plans under employment or threat of employment of nuclear weapons by the United States of America, the United States, or an adversary of the United States.

(b) Form of Report.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form but shall be accompanied by an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

**SA 403. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 12. MODIFICATION OF SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ENHANCING SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN.**

Paragraph (1) of section 1225(b) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–328; 127 Stat. 3550) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading by inserting "AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE AUGUST 2017 STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES" after "(iii)", and

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking "in the assessment of any such" and inserting "in the assessment of—"

(ii) any such"); and

(C) by adding at the end the following new clauses:

(ii) the United States counterterrorism mission; and

(iii) efforts to bring about a political settlement, support reconciliation efforts, and extend the reach of the Government of Afghanistan throughout Afghanistan.''.

**SA 404. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. PERDUE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end of part II of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

**SEC. 569. BRIEFING ON REQUIREMENTS OF MILITARY FAMILIES OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ON ROTATION AWAY FROM HOME BASE BUT NOT DEPLOYED TO A COMBAT ZONE.**

(a) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the congressional defense committees on requirements of military families of members of the Armed Forces in units that are on rotation away from home base but are not deployed to a combat zone in connection with such rotations.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The anticipated and unmet need of military families described in subsection (a) for each of the following:

(A) Access to family counseling.

(B) Access to childcare services.

(2) The need for support of Department of Defense Education Activity or other public schools in public schools in community families.

(3) The differences, if any, in the needs of such families depending on the component of the members concerned, whether regular, Reserve, or National Guard.

**SA 406. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, insert the following:

**SEC. 1272. REPORT ON EXPORT OF CERTAIN SATELLITES TO ENTITIES WITH CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES.**

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the heads of appropriate agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report addressing the threat or potential threat posed by the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of satellites described in section 1261(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–239; 22 U.S.C. 2778 note) to entities described in subsection (b).

(b) ENTITIES DISCUSSED.—

(1) In general.—An entity described in this subsection is an entity the beneficial owner of which is—

(A) an individual who is a citizen or national of a country described in section 1261(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of such a country;

(C) the government of such a country; or

(D) any other individual or entity the Secretary determines may detrimentally affect the national security of the United States.

(2) DETERMINATION OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the Secretary determines whether an entity is the beneficial owner of an entity—

(A) in a manner that is not less stringent than the manner set forth in section 240.134–3 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act); and

(B) based on a threshold, to be determined by the Secretary, based on an assessment of whether the person’s position would give the person an opportunity to control the use of a satellite described in section 1261(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 and exported, reexported, or transferred in country to the entity.

(3) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

(A) an evaluation of whether satellites described in section 1261(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 and exported, reexported, or transferred in country to the entity.

(B) The efficient manning and administration of Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps units.

(C) The ability of the Armed Forces to conduct, on a year-by-year basis, the number and quality of new officers they need and that are representative of the nation as a whole.

(D) The availability of Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps scholarships in rural areas.

(E) Whether the Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps program produces officers representative of the demographic and geographic diversity of the United States, especially with respect to urban areas, and on the needs for federal restrictions or otherwise, such as establishing units of the Corps affects the diversity of the officer corps of the Armed Forces.
Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 3. COMPARATIVE CAPABILITIES OF ADSVERSARIES IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.
(a) Expansion of Duties of Official With Principal Responsibility for Coordination of Activities Relating to Development and Demonstration of Artificial Intelligence.—The Secretary of the Air Force, under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, shall carry out section 247 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) amended—
(1) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘; and’’ and inserting a semicolon;
(2) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘;’’; and
(3) by adding at the end the following new clause:
‘‘(iii) that appropriate entities in the Department are reviewing all open source publications from both the United States and outside the United States that contribute, impact, or advance artificial intelligence research and development.’’
(b) Analysis of Comparative Capabilities of Adversaries in Key Technology Areas.—In carrying out analysis required to carry out section 247 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232), the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the analysis includes the following:
(1) A comprehensive and national-level—
(A) comparison of public and private investment differentiated by sector and industry;
(B) review of current trends in ability to set and determine global standards and norms for artificial intelligence technology in national security, including efforts in international standard setting bodies;
(C) assessment of access to artificial intelligence technology in national security; and
(D) assessment of activities in which the United States should invest in order to provide the United States with technical superiority over China in relevant areas of artificial intelligence.
(2) A comprehensive assessment of relative technical quality of activities in the United States and China.
(3) Predicted effects on United States national security if current trends in China and the United States continue.
(4) Predicted effects of current trends on digital infrastructure or supply chains of both countries with existing and new trading partners.
(c) Briefing on National Security Vulnerabilities and Opportunities in Artificial Intelligence and Actions Being Undertaken to Address Such Vulnerabilities and Opportunities.—
(1) In General.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide the congressional defense committees a briefing on—
(A) national security vulnerabilities and opportunities in artificial intelligence; and
(B) actions being undertaken to address the vulnerabilities and opportunities identified under subparagraph (A).
(2) Consultation with Experts.—In preparing the briefing required by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with experts from—
(A) appropriate congressional committees;
(B) the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 3A. PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PERFLUOROACETYL AND PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID IN WATER TREATMENT PLANTS.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall pay a local water authority located in the vicinity of an installation of the United States to which perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid are released in drinking water treated by the local water authority to attain the lifetime health advisory level for such acids established by the Environmental Protection Agency and in effect on October 1, 2017.
(b) Eligibility for Payment.—To be eligible to receive payment under subsection (a), a local water authority or State, as the case may be, must—
(1) provide a request for payment under subsection (a) to the Secretary; or
(2) meet the conditions set forth in subsection (b) for payment under subsection (a).
(c) Amount of Payment.—The Secretary shall—
(1) make a payment to each local water authority or State—
(A) in an amount determined by the Secretary.
(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall—
(1) determine that the applicable standard is exceeded.
(b) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a Federal agency, organization, or official may not—
(1) provide an alternative to a covered water system; and
(2) make payments to a State or local water authority for the treatment of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid or perfluorooctanoic acid.
(c) Time Limit.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any other provision of law.
SEC. 10. CHACO CULTURAL HERITAGE AREA PROTECTION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED LEASE.—The term ‘‘covered lease’’ means any oil and gas lease for Federal land.

(2) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means any State of the United States.

(b) THAT IS NOT PRODUCING OIL OR GAS IN PAYING QUANTITIES.—That is not producing oil or gas in paying quantities; and

(c) THAT IS NOT SUBJECT TO A VALID COOPERATIVE OR UNIT PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT OR OPERATION CERTIFIED BY THE SECRETARY TO BE NECESSARY.—That is not subject to a valid cooperative or unit plan of development or operation certified by the Secretary to be necessary.

B. PROVISIONS OF OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION.

(1) SA 409. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 11. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING REALLOCATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFAULTE D SPECTRUM FOR 5G SERVICES.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should work with the Federal Communications Commission to identify bands of spectrum assigned to the Department of Defense that—

(1) can be reallocated for 5G services; and

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, are globally harmonized or capable of being globally harmonized.

SEC. 12. LITTLE SHELl TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MONTANA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians is a political successor to signatories of the Pembina Treaty of 1863, by which the Chippewa-Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy’s Reservation of Montana, which also are political successors to the signatories of the Pembina Treaty of 1863, have been recognized by the Federal Government as distinct Indian tribes;

(2) the members of the Little Shell Tribe continue to live in the State of Montana, as their ancestors have for more than 100 years since ceding land in the State of North Dakota as described in paragraph (1);

(3) the members of the Little Shell Tribe were denied the opportunity to trust in the Federal Government to appropriate adequate funding for reorganization under the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the ‘‘Indian Reorganization Act’’); and

(4) in the 1930s and 1940s, the Tribe repeatedly petitioned the Federal Government for reorganization under the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the ‘‘Indian Reorganization Act’’).
to secure land for the Tribe as required for reorganization under the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act"), the Tribe continues to negotiate separate contracts with leaders exhibiting clear political authority;

(8) the Tribe, together with the Turtle Mountains Band of Chipewa of North Dakota and the Chippewa-Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation of Montana, filed 2 law suits under the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 109 (commonly known as the "Indian Claims Commission Act")), to petition for additional compensation for land ceded to the United States under the Pembina Treaty of 1863 and the McComb Agreement of 1892;

(9) in 1971 and 1982, pursuant to Acts of Congress, the tribes received awards for the claims described in paragraph (8);

(10) in 1978, the Tribe submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs a petition for Federal recognition, which is still pending as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(11) the Federal Government, the State of Montana, and the other federally recognized Indian tribes of the State have had continuous recognition, which is still pending as of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, by not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, to maintain the membership roll under this subsection.

(g) **Acquisition of Land**.—The Tribe shall acquire, for the benefit of the Tribe, trust title to 200 acres of land within the service area of the Tribe to be used for a tribal land base.

(2) **Additional Land**.—The Secretary shall acquire additional land within the service area of the Tribe pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5108) (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act").

**SA 413. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end of subtitle D of title VI, add the following:

**SEC. 135. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MOUNTAIN FORCES ACTIVITIES.**

(a) **Extension of Concurrent Receipt Authority**.—In the case of service-connected disabilities rated less than 50 percent.—Section 1414 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (c), and inserting the following:

(c) **Special Rule for Retirees with 20 Years of Service**.—The Secretary of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

SEC. 360. REQUIREMENT TO INCLUDE FOREIGN MILITARY TOOLS AND TACTICAL VEHICLES IN FISCAL YEAR 2020 APPROPRIATIONS—DEFENSE.

(3) **Maintenance of Roll**.—The Tribe shall maintain the membership roll under this subsection.

**SA 414. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

**SEC. 135. ELIGIBILITY FOR PAYMENT OF BOTH RETIRED PAY AND VETERANS' DISABILITY COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN MILITARY RETIREES WITH SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES.**

(a) **Extension of Concurrent Receipt Authority**.—In the case of service-connected disabilities rated less than 50 percent.—Section 1414 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (c), and inserting the following:

(c) **Special Rule for Retirees with 20 Years of Service**.—The Secretary of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end of this paragraph, add the following:

SEC. 360. REQUIREMENT TO INCLUDE FOREIGN MILITARY TOOLS AND TACTICAL VEHICLES IN FISCAL YEAR 2020 APPROPRIATIONS—DEFENSE.

(3) **Maintenance of Roll**.—The Tribe shall maintain the membership roll under this subsection.

**SA 415. Mr. TESTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end of this paragraph, add the following:

SEC. 360. REQUIREMENT TO INCLUDE FOREIGN MILITARY TOOLS AND TACTICAL VEHICLES IN FISCAL YEAR 2020 APPROPRIATIONS—DEFENSE.
January 1, 2020, and shall apply to payments for months beginning on or after that date.

SA 416. Mr. Tester (for himself and Mr. Lankford) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the end of subtitle C of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 10. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO PROCESS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE; REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE ARMED FORCES, THEIR FAMILIES, AND THEIR PERSONAL PROPERTY.

(a) CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEYS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall require that each member of the Armed Forces who uses moving services provided by the Department of Defense complete a customer satisfaction survey.

(2) QUALITY ASSURANCE.—The Secretary shall ensure that quality assurance staff of the Department of Defense:

(A) are present at not less than 50 percent of moves by a member of the Armed Forces and their family using moving services provided by the Department; and

(B) inspect all inbound and outbound shipments of personal property of members of the Armed Forces made through such a service.

(b) ELECTRONIC TRACKING OF PACKED ITEMS.—The Secretary shall require that all transportation service providers used by the Department of Defense use electronic tracking for all packed items consistent with industry standards for the shipment of packages (such as standards used by FedEx Corporation and United Parcel Service).

SA 417. Mr. Carper submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 10. PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.

(a) DESIGNATION AS HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall designate all per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous substances under section 102(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9602(a)).

(b) AIRPORT SPONSORS.—No sponsor (as defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code), including a sponsor of the civilian portion of a joint-use airport or a shared-use airport (as those terms are defined in section 139.5 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)), shall be liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) for the costs of responding to, or damages from, releases of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances that resulted from the use of aqueous film-forming foam, if that use was required pursuant to, and carried out in accordance with, title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

SA 418. Mr. Gardener submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 10. SUPPORT AND ENHANCEMENT OF DEFENSE CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE.

The Secretary of Energy may use any portion of funds appropriated to Congress to support manufacturing and production capabilities in areas of national security interest. (5) Giving awards to small and medium-sized manufacturers to support manufacturing and production capabilities in areas of national security interest.

SA 419. Mr. Gardener submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the end of subtitle C of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 855. PILOT PROGRAM ON STRENGTHENING MANUFACTURING IN THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE IN SUPPORT OF LOWER COST MODULAR UNITED STATES DEFENSE RADAR SYSTEMS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of supporting—

(1) production needs to meet military requirements and increase the capability of the defense industrial base to support through the expansion of traditional and nontraditional radar suppliers through open competition; and

(2) manufacturing and production of emerging defense and commercial technologies to develop and prove out a low cost electronically scanned array radar via broadband digital receiver and exciter (DREX) and with scalable and reconﬁgurable antennae.

(b) The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under the following authorities:

(1) Chapters 137 and 139 and sections 2371, 2371b, and 2373 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) Such other legal authorities as the Secretary considers applicable to carrying out the pilot program.

(3) ACTIVITIES.—Activities under the pilot program may include the following:

(1) Use of contracts, grants, or other transactions to authorize to support manufacturing and production capabilities in smaller and medium-sized manufacturers.

(2) Purchasing of goods or equipment for testing and certifying purposes.

(3) Incentives, including purchase commitments and cost sharing with nongovernmental sources, for the private sector to develop manufacturing and production capabilities in areas of national security interest.

(4) Issuing loans or providing loan guarantees to small and medium-sized manufacturers to support manufacturing and production capabilities in areas of national security interest.

(5) Giving awards to third party entities to support investments in small- and medium-sized manufacturers working in areas of national security interest, including debt and equity investments that would benefit existing defense manufacturing and production capability.

SA 420. Mr. Gardner submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 10. MISSION PARTNER ENVIRONMENT.

The amount authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Defense is hereby increased by $53,200,000, with the amount of such increase to be available for Mission Partner Environment in order to support necessary infrastructure and data network investment that facilitates multi-domain information sharing with allies and like-minded partners and to address common challenges to a Free and Open Info-Pacific in South Asia, South East Asia, and Oceania.

SA 421. Mr. Gardner (for himself and Mr. Risch) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 2. PORT VISTAS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Department of Defense should continue to make
SA 422. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 12. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASIA REASSURANCE INITIATIVE ACT WITH REGARD TO TAIWAN ARMS SALES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of Defense Indo-Pacific Strategy Report (referred to in this section as the “Indo-Pacific Strategy”), released on June 1, 2019, states: “(The Asia Reassurance Initiative Act, a major bipartisan legislation, was signed into law by President Trump on December 31, 2018. This legislation enshrines a generational whole-of-government policy framework that demonstrates U.S. commitment to Asia, its freedom and open economic region and includes initiatives that promote sovereignty, rule of law, democracy, economic engagement, and regional security.”

(2) The Indo-Pacific Strategy further states: “The United States has a vital interest in upholding the rules-based international order, which includes strong, prosperous, and democratic Taiwan…” The Department of Defense is committed to providing Taiwan with defense articles and services in such quantity as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability.”

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) The government of the People’s Republic of China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China authorities should immediately withdraw from consideration the proposed amendments to the Fugitive Offenders Ordinance and refrain from any unwarranted use of force against the protestors that is inconsistent with internationally recognized law enforcement best practices.

(2) The United States should impose financial sanctions, visa bans, and other punitive economic measures against all individuals or entities violating the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong, consistent with United States and international law.

SA 424. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON POLICY TOWARD HONG KONG.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States policy toward Hong Kong is guided by the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–385; 106 Stat. 1448) (referred to in this section as the “Act”), which reaffirms that “The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, which became a part of the People’s Republic of China on July 1, 1997, will continue to enjoy a high degree of autonomy on all matters other than defense and foreign affairs.”

(2) The Act further states that “the human rights of the people of Hong Kong are of great importance to the United States and are directly relevant to United States interests in Hong Kong.”

(3) Pursuant to section 301 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 7571), the annual report issued by the Department of State on developments in Hong Kong (referred to in this section as the “Report”), released on March 21, 2019, states that “cooperation between the United States Government and the Hong Kong government in promoting innovations in many areas, providing significant benefits to the United States economy and homeland security.”

(4) The Report further states that “the Chinese mainland central government implemented or instigated a number of actions that appeared inconsistent with China’s commitments in the Basic Law, and in the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984, to allow Hong Kong to exercise a high degree of autonomy.”

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress finds that:

(1) The proposed amendments to the Fugitive Offenders Ordinance are tailored to meet the existing and likely future threats from the People’s Republic of China, including supporting the efforts of Taiwan to develop and integrate asymmetric capabilities, to preserve, incorporate, include, mobile, survivable, and cost-effective capabilities, into its military forces.”

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SA 423. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. INDO-PACIFIC RANGE UPGRADES.

(a) The amounts to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Defense is hereby increased by $54,000,000, with the amount of such increase to be available for Indo-Pacific Range Upgrades in support to infrastructure improvements to evolve legacy training and exercise facilities in Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam into integrated, live, and virtual operational sites that support the injection of innovation and experimentation programs.

SA 425. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 165A. SENSE OF SENATE ON SUPPORT FOR A ROBUST AND MODERN ICBM FORCE TO MAXIMIZE THE VALUE OF THE NUCLEAR TRIAD OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) Land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (in this section referred to as “ICBMs”) have been a critical part of the U.S. deterrent for decades in conjunction with air and sea-based strategic delivery systems.

(2) President John F. Kennedy referred to the deployment of the first Minuteman missile during the Cuban Missile Crisis as his “ace in the hole”.

(3) The Minuteman III missile entered service in 1979 and is still deployed in 2019, well beyond its originally intended service life.

(4) The ICBM force of the United States peaked at more than 1,200 deployed missiles during the Cold War.

(5) The ICBM force of the United States currently consists of approximately 400 Minuteman III missiles deployed at six operational missile sites, each carrying a single warhead.
(6) The Russian Federation currently deploys at least 300 ICBMs with multiple warheads loaded on each missile and has announced plans to replace its Soviet-era systems with modernized ICBMs.
(7) The People’s Republic of China currently deploys at least 75 ICBMs and plans to grow its ICBM force through the deployment of modernized, road-mobile ICBMs that carry multiple warheads.
(8) The Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China deploy nuclear weapons across a variety of platforms in addition to their ICBM forces.
(9) Numerous countries possess or are seeking to develop nuclear weapons and missiles that pose challenges to the nuclear deterrence of the United States.
(10) The nuclear deterrent of the United States is comprised of a triad of delivery systems for nuclear weapons, including submarine-launched ballistic missiles (in this subsection referred to as “SLBMs”), air-delivered gravity bombs and cruise missiles, and land-based ballistic missiles that provide interlocking and mutually reinforcing attributes that enhance strategic deterrence.
(11) The nuclear deterrent of the United States ensures that no adversary can escalate a crisis beyond the ability of the United States to respond.
(12) In the nuclear deterrent of the United States, ICBMs provide commanders with the most prompt response capability, SLBMs provide stealth and survivability, and aircraft armed with nuclear weapons provide flexibility.
(13) The ICBM force of the United States forces any would-be attacker to confront more than 400 discrete targets, thus creating an effectively insurmountable targeting problem for a potential adversary.
(14) The size, dispersal, and global reach of the ICBM force of the United States ensures that no adversary can escalate a crisis beyond the ability of the United States to respond.
(15) A potential attacker would be forced to expend far more warheads to destroy the ICBMs of the United States than the United States would lose in an attack, because of the deployment of a single warhead on each ICBM of the United States.
(16) The ICBM force provides a persistent deterrent capability that reinforces strategic stability.
(17) ICBMs are the cheapest delivery system for nuclear weapons for the United States and its allies, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 729. REPORT ON SUCCESSFUL SUICIDE PREVENTION PRACTICES AND INITIATIVES OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. 

(a) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on successful suicide prevention practices and initiatives of the Department of Defense.

(b) Elements.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A complete list of all current and planned mental health and suicide prevention programs available to members of the Armed Forces, whether provided by the Department or through community partnerships.

(2) For each program listed under paragraph (1), the annual funding and number of members of the Armed Forces served.

(3) The number of members of the Armed Forces receiving treatment in each such program who ultimately commit suicide.

(4) The metrics used by the Department to track the effectiveness of health programs of the Department, including an assessment of how those metrics are tracked longitudinally.

(5) Recommendations for how the Department of Defense can work more cooperatively with the Department of Veterans Affairs and mental health organizations in the private sector to serve the unique needs of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.

(6) Recommendations for additional metrics of the Department of Defense to use to better measure the efficacy of each mental health program of the Department.

(7) Recommendations for how the Department of Defense may better partner with local communities to ensure access to mental health and suicide prevention programs in rural areas.

SEC. 427. MR. CRAMER (for himself, Mrs. Gillibrand, Mr. Hoeven, Mrs. Shaheen, Ms. Capito, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Braun, Mr. Tester, Mr. Jones, Mr. Schumer, Mr. Daines, and Mr. Lankford) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 1086. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950. 

Section 711 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4561) is amended by striking "$333,000,000" and all that follows and inserting the following: "(2) $133,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2029 and thereafter."

SA 430. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. Portman, and Mr. Peters) submitted an amendment intended to be
proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1066. MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUNDS SEMIPOSTAL STAMP REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) In general.—Section 2(c) of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010 (39 U.S.C. 416 note; Public Law 111–241) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “of at least 6 years.”; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “and ending not earlier than the date on which the United States Postal Service provides notice to Congress under paragraph (5)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

(G) REQUIREMENT TO SELL ALL STAMPS PRINTED.—“(A) In general.—The United States Postal Service shall sell each copy of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp that the United States Postal Service prints under this Act.

“(B) Notification of Congress.—The United States Postal Service shall notify the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives when all copies of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp printed under this Act have been sold.”

(b) Retroactive applicability.—

(1) In general.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if enacted on the day after the date of enactment of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–165; 128 Stat. 1878).

(2) Consequence of destruction of stamps.—If the United States Postal Service destroys 1 or more Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamps before the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Postal Service shall print and sell the same number of such stamps on or after that date of enactment.

SA 431. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 12. ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE ARCTIC REGION.

(a) In general.—Not later than February 15 each year, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the congressional defense committees the following:

(1) A report on the military activities of the Russian Federation in the Arctic region.

(2) A report on the military activities of the People’s Republic of China in the Arctic region.

(b) Matters to be included.—Each report under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the Russian Federation or the People’s Republic of China, as applicable, the following:

(1) A description of military activities of such country in the Arctic region in the preceding calendar year, including—

(A) the emplacement of military infrastructure, equipment, or forces; and

(B) any exercises or other military activities; and

(2) Information that military activities of such country in the Arctic region conflict or threaten the interests of the United States or allies.

(c) Recommendations.—Such recommendations may include an unclassified executive summary.

SA 432. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 569. REPORT ON SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

(a) Report required.—Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on prevention programs and activities of the Department of Defense and the Armed Forces for the prevention of suicide among members of the Armed Forces (including the reserve components) and their families.

(b) Elements.—The required report shall include the following:

(1) A description of the current programs and activities of the Department and the Armed Forces for the prevention of suicide among members of the Armed Forces and their families.

(2) An assessment whether the programs and activities described pursuant to paragraph (1) are evidence-based and incorporate best practices identified in peer-reviewed medical literature;

(3) A description of evidence-based and incorporate best practices identified in peer-reviewed medical literature;

(4) Appropriately resourced; and

(5) Delivery of services that are appropriate relative to peer activities and programs (including those undertaken in the civilian community and in military forces of other countries).

(3) A description and assessment of any impediments to the effectiveness of such programs and activities.

(4) Such recommendations as the Inspector General considers appropriate for improvements to such programs and activities.

(b) Elements.—The guidance issued by the Inspector General shall include:

(1) An assessment of—

(A) the emplacement of military infrastructure, equipment, or forces; and

(B) any exercises or other military activities;

(2) Such recommendations as the Inspector General considers appropriate for additional programs and activities for the prevention of suicide among members of the Armed Forces and their families.

SA 432. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 811. GUIDANCE ON BUY AMERICAN ACT AND BERRY AMENDMENT REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Finding.—Congress finds that the Inspector General of the Department of Defense has issued a series of reports finding deficiencies in the adherence to the provisions of the Buy American Act and the Berry Amendment and recommending improvements to training in the Defense acquisition workforce.

(b) Buy American Act guidance.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement Acquisition Policy shall issue guidance to Department of Defense contracting officials on requirements related to chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Buy American Act”).

(2) Elements.—The guidance issued under paragraph (1) shall cover:

(A) the requirement to incorporate and enforce the Buy American Act provisions and clauses in applicable solicitations and contracts; and

(B) the requirements of the Buy American Act, such as inclusion of clauses, into the electronic contract writing systems used by the military departments and the Defense Logistics Agency.

(c) Berry Amendment and Specialty Metals Clause Guidance.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement Acquisition Policy shall issue guidance to Department of Defense contracting officials on requirements related to section 2333a of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Berry Amendment”) and section 2323 of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “specialty metals clause”).

(2) Elements.—The guidance issued under paragraph (1) shall cover:

(A) the requirement to incorporate and enforce the Berry Amendment and the specialty metals clause provisions and clauses in applicable solicitations and contracts; and

(B) the requirements of the Berry Amendment and the specialty metals clause, such as inclusion of clauses, into the electronic contract writing systems used by the military departments and the Defense Logistics Agency.

SA 434. Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal
SA 435. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subsection C of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 811. APPLICABILITY OF BUY AMERICAN REQUIREMENTS TO ALL UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACQUISITIONS.

(a) In General.—Section 8302(a)(2)(A) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting “need- ed on an urgent basis or for national security reasons (as determined by the head of a Federal agency)” after “for use outside the United States”.

(b) Muster Roll of Federal Employees.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall prepare a report on the number of Federal employees who are members of the National Guard on active duty in support of a Federal agency or who are on full-time National Guard duty in response to a substantial health or safety threat to students or staff at a center, as determined by the Secretary of Education.

SA 437. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CRAZER, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subsection H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1066. ANNUAL REPORTS ON FEDERAL CONTRACTS THAT ARE OVER BUDGET AND BEHIND SCHEDULE.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED AGENCY.—In this section, the term “covered agency” means—

(1) an Executive agency, as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, and

(2) an independent regulatory agency, as defined in section 3502 of title 41, United States Code.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress a report on each project funded by a covered agency—

(1) that is more than 5 years behind schedule; or

(2) for which the amount spent on the project is not less than $1,000,000,000 more than the original cost estimate for the project.

(c) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted and posted under subsection (b) shall include, for each project included in the report—

(1) a brief description of the project, including—

(A) the purpose of the project;

(B) each location in which the project is carried out;

(C) the year in which the project was initiated;

(D) the Federal share of the total cost of the project; and

(E) each primary contractor, subcontractor, grant recipient, and subgrantee recipient of the project;

(2) an explanation of any change to the original cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(3) an explanation of a delay in completion or increase in the original cost estimate for the project; and

(4) the amount of and rationale for any award, incentive fee, or type of bonus, if any, awarded for the project.

(d) SUBMISSION WITH BUDGET.—Section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(40) the report required under section 1066(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 for the calendar year ending in the fiscal year in which the budget is submitted.”

SA 438. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subsection C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 333. AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO CONSOLIDATE INFRASTRUCTURE DISTRIBUTION CENTERS TO IMPROVE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY CHAIN AND INVENTORY MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may consolidate infrastructure, including warehouses, at the distribution centers of the Defense Department to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the supply chain and inventory management of the Department to support the needs of the Armed Forces and reduce costs.

(b) USE OF COST SAVINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any cost savings achieved through consolidation under subsection (a) shall be used for programs and activities of Special Victims’ Counsel (SVC) under section 1044e of title 10, United States Code, throughout the Armed Forces in order to—

(A) enhance the frequency, timeliness, and quality of services provided by Special Victims’ Counsel; and

(B) expand the individuals eligible for services of Special Victims’ Counsel to include victims of domestic violence.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report specifying—

(A) the amount transferred to the Special Victims’ Counsel to be used under paragraph (1); and

(B) the number of claims that were addressed with that amount.

(c) PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days before implementing any consolidation under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a plan for such consolidation.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Any plan submitted under paragraph (1) with respect to consolidation under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(3) an explanation for a delay in completion or increase in the original cost estimate for the project; and

(4) the current expected date for completion of the project;

(5) the original cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(6) the current cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;
Substitute I—Presidential Allowance Modernization

SEC. 1091. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019".

SEC. 1092. AMENDMENTS.

(a) In general.—The Former Presidents Act of 1958 (3 U.S.C. 102 note), is amended—

(1) by striking ''That (a) each'' and inserting—

(A) in the case of a joint return, the amount by which the total adjusted gross income of the modern former President and in connection with any 12-month period, the amount by which—

(i) the sum of the monetary allowance that (but for this subsection) would otherwise be so payable for such 12-month period, exceeds (if at all)

(ii) the applicable reduction amount for such 12-month period; and

(B) shall not be less than the amount determined under paragraph (4).

(2) DEFINITION.—

(A) In general.—For purposes of paragraphs (1), the term ‘applicable reduction amount’ means, with respect to any modern former President and in connection with any 12-month period,—

(i) the sum of—

(I) the adjusted gross income (as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of the modern former President for the most recent taxable year for which a tax return is available; and

(II) any interest excluded from the gross income of the modern former President under section 101(c) of such Code for such taxable year, exceeds (if at all)

(ii) $400,000, subject to subparagraph (C).

(B) JOINT RETURNS.—In the case of a joint return, subsection (I) and (II) of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by taking into account both the amounts properly allocable to the modern former President and the amounts properly allocable to the spouse of the modern former President.

(C) COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES.—The dollar amount specified in subparagraph (A)(i) shall be adjusted at the same time that, and by the same percentage by which, annuities of modern former Presidents are increased under subsection (c) (disregarding this subsection).

(b) Technical and Conforming Amendments.—The Former Presidents Act of 1958 is amended—

(1) in section 4 of article II of the Constitution of the United States, by striking the words "the President of the United States" and inserting "the modern former President; or"

(2) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h).

SEC. 1093. FORMER PRESIDENTS LEAVING OFFICE BEFORE PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2019.

(a) Each:—

(1) by striking "(a) each" and inserting—

SEC. 2. FORMER PRESIDENTS LEAVING OFFICE AFTER PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2019.

(a) ANNUITIES AND ALLOWANCES.—

(1) ANNUTY.—Each modern former President entitled for the remainder of his or her life to receive from the United States an annuity at the rate of $200,000 per year, subject to subsections (b)(2) and (c), to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(2) ALLOWANCE.—The Administrator of General Services is authorized to provide each modern former President a monetary allowance at the rate of $100,000 per year, subject to the availability of appropriations and subsections (b)(2), (c), and (d).

(b) DURATION; FREQUENCY.—

(1) In general.—The annuity and allowance under subsection (a) shall each—

(A) commence on the day after the date on which an individual becomes a modern former President;

(B) terminate on the date on which the modern former President dies; and

(C) be payable on a monthly basis.

(2) APPOINTIVE OR ELECTIVE POSITIONS.—

The annuity and allowance under subsection (a) shall not be payable for any period during which a modern former President holds an appointive or elective position in or under the Federal Government to which is attached a rate of pay other than a nominal rate.

(c) COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES.—Effective December 1 of each year, each annuity and allowance under subsection (a) that commenced before that date shall be increased by the same percentage by which benefit amounts under title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) are increased, effective as of that date, as a result of a determination under section 215(a) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)).

(d) LIMITATION ON MONETARY ALLOWANCE.—

(1) In general.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the monetary allowance payable under subsection (a)(2) to a modern former President for any 12-month period—

(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), may not be reduced by more than—

(i) the monetary allowance that (but for this subsection) would otherwise be so payable for such 12-month period, exceeds (if at all)

(ii) the applicable reduction amount for such 12-month period; and

(B) shall not be less than the amount determined under paragraph (4).

(2) DEFINITION.—

(A) In general.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term ‘applicable reduction amount’ means, with respect to any modern former President and in connection with any 12-month period,—

(i) the sum of—

(I) the adjusted gross income (as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of the modern former President for the most recent taxable year for which a tax return is available; and

(II) any interest excluded from the gross income of the modern former President under section 101(c) of such Code for such taxable year, exceeds (if at all)

(ii) $400,000, subject to subparagraph (C).

(B) JOINT RETURNS.—In the case of a joint return, subsection (I) and (II) of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by taking into account both the amounts properly allocable to the modern former President and the amounts properly allocable to the spouse of the modern former President.

(C) COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES.—The dollar amount specified in subparagraph (A)(i) shall be adjusted at the same time that, and by the same percentage by which, annuities of modern former Presidents are increased under subsection (c) (disregarding this subsection).

(e) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Former Presidents Act of 1958 is amended—

(1) in section 4 of article II of the Constitution of the United States, by striking the words "the President of the United States" and inserting "the modern former President; or"

(2) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h).
SEC. 1094. APPLICABILITY.
Section 2 of the Former Presidents Act of 1958, as added by section 1092(a)(3) of this subtitle, shall not apply to—

(1) any individual who is a former President on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) the widow or widower of an individual described in paragraph (1).

SA 440. Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. SILVER STAR SERVICE BANNER DAY.
(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Congress is committed to honoring the sacrifices of wounded and ill members of the Armed Forces.

(2) The Silver Star Service Banner recognizes the sacrifices made by members of the Armed Forces and veterans who were wounded or became ill while serving in combat for the United States.

(3) The sacrifices made by members of the Armed Forces and veterans on behalf of the United States should never be forgotten.

(b) DESIGNATION.—

(1) The Secretary of Defense shall designate as “Silver Star Service Banner Day”.

(c) FUNDING.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the activities of the Society of the First Infantry Division authorized by this section.

SA 443. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. ESTABLISHMENT OF MODELING FOR DETERMINING ADVERSE EFFECT BY WIND TURBINES ON AIR COMMERCE, MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES, OR SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE.
(a) ANALYSIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the military training routes of the Department of Defense to examine the effects of wind turbines on adversely affecting military training routes, or special use airspace.

(b) CERTIFICATION OF PROJECTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall certify that an agricultural wind turbine project will not have any adverse effect on air commerce, military training routes, or special use airspace.

SA 444. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. FERRIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 1086. REPORT ON THE MORALE, WELFARE, AND RECREATION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.
(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the results of a review, conducted for purposes of the report, of the Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) programs and activities of the Department. The purpose of the review is to identify means and mechanisms by which to improve such programs and activities.

(b) MEANS AND MECHANISMS.—The means and mechanisms identified pursuant to the review required for purposes of the report under subsection (a) shall include means and mechanisms to achieve the following:

(1) Increased participation in Morale, Welfare, and Recreation programs and activities.
SA 445. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1412. ASSESSMENT OF RARE EARTH SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Defense Logistics Agency, shall submit to Congress a report assessing issues relating to the supply chain for rare earth materials.

SEC. 1448. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 657a. TREATMENT OF LAW FIRM MERGERS AND REQUIREMENTS.

Section 721(a)(4)(B)(i) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a)(4)(B)(i)) is amended by striking ‘‘takeover carried out through a joint venture.’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘takeover—

(1) carried out through a joint venture; or

(2) carried out in foreign control of a United States business that provides legal services.’’

SA 447. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle B of title XIV, add the following:

SEC. 1412. ASSESSMENT OF RARE EARTH SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Defense Logistics Agency, shall submit to Congress a report assessing issues relating to the supply chain for rare earth materials.

(b) ELIMINATIONS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the rare earth materials in the reserves held by the United States.

(2) A estimate of the needs of the United States for such materials—

(A) in general; and

(B) to support a major near-peer conflict such as is outlined in war game scenarios included in the 2018 National Defense Strategy.

(3) An assessment of the extent to which substitutes for such materials are available.

SA 448. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1473. ALLOWING CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOR DEATH OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES CAUSED BY IMPROPER MEDICAL CARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘§ 2681. Claims against the United States for injury and death of members of the Armed Forces

(a) In this section—

(1) the term ‘Armed Forces’ has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 38; and

(2) the term ‘covered military medical treatment facility’—

(A) means the facilities described in subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 1073d of title 10, regardless of whether the facility is located in or outside the United States; and

(B) does not include out patient care at any other medical treatment locations deployed in an area of armed conflict.

(b) A claim may be brought against the United States under this chapter for damages for personal injury or death of a member of the Armed Forces arising out of a negligent or wrongful act or omission in the performance of any act related to the receipt of health care functions (including clinical studies and investigations) that is provided at a covered military medical treatment facility by the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation—

(1) conduct a joint assessment of Department cyber red team capabilities, capacity, United States and shall be exclusive of any other civil action or proceeding by reason of the same subject matter against such person (or the estate of such person) whose act or omission gave rise to the action or proceeding.

(c) A claim under this section shall not be reduced by the amount of any benefit received under any plan extending the benefits of Servicemembers’ Group Life Insurance) of chapter 19 of title 38.

(d) Notwithstanding section 2681(b)—

(1) except as provided in paragraph (2), a claim arising under this section may not be commenced later than 3 years after the date on which the claimant discovered, or by reasonable diligence should have discovered, the injury and the cause of the injury; and

(2) with respect to a claim pending before the date of enactment of this section, the limitations period described in paragraph (1) shall begin on the date of enactment of this section.

For purposes of claims brought under this section—

‘‘(1) subsections (j) and (k) of section 2680 shall not apply; and

(2) in the case of an act or omission occurring outside the United States, the law of the place where the act or omission occurred shall be deemed to be the law of the State of domicile of the claimant discovered, or by reasonable diligence should have discovered, the injury and the cause of the injury;

‘‘(3) an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 1412. ASSESSMENT OF RARE EARTH SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Defense Logistics Agency, shall submit to Congress a report assessing issues relating to the supply chain for rare earth materials.

(b) ELIMINATIONS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the rare earth materials in the reserves held by the United States.

(2) A estimate of the needs of the United States for such materials—

(A) in general; and

(B) to support a major near-peer conflict such as is outlined in war game scenarios included in the 2018 National Defense Strategy.

(3) An assessment of the extent to which substitutes for such materials are available.

SA 449. Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle C of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 1480. JOINT ASSESSMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CYBER RED TEAM CA-
demand, and future requirements that affect the Department’s ability to develop, test, and maintain secure systems in a cyber environment; and
(2) brief the congressional defense committees on the results of the joint assessment.
(b) ELEMENTS.—The joint assessment required by paragraph (1) shall—
(1) specify demand for cyber red team support for acquisition and operations;
(2) specify shortfalls in meeting demand and future requirements identified by the Department of Defense and by each of the military departments;
(3) examine funding and retention initiatives for cyber red team capabilities that meet demand and future requirements identified to support the testing, training, and development communities;
(4) examine the feasibility and benefit of developing and procuring a common Red Team Integrated Capabilities Stack that better utilizes increased capacity of cyber ranges and better models the capabilities and tactics, techniques, and procedures of adversaries;
(5) examine the establishment of oversight and assessment metrics for Department cyber red teams;
(6) assess the implementation of common development for tools, techniques, and training;
(7) assess potential industry and academic partnerships and services;
(8) assess the mechanisms and procedures in place for red-team activities and defensive cyber operations on active networks;
(9) assess the use of Department cyber personnel in training as red team support;
(10) assess the use of industry and academic partners and contractors as red team support and the cost- and resource-effectiveness of such arrangements;
(11) assess the need for permanent, high-end dedicated red-team activities to model sophisticated adversaries’ attacking critical Department systems and infrastructure.

SEC. 1086. ESTABLISHMENT OF MODELING FOR DETERMINING ADVERSE EFFECT BY WIND TURBINES ON AIR COMMERCE, MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES, OR MILITARY TRAINING SPACE.

(a) ANALYTICAL MODEL.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2021, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation and the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate, shall develop and establish a wind turbine structure contour analytical model that shall consider and analyze wind turbine structures that interfere with air commerce, military training routes, or special use airspace.
(2) ELEMENTS.—The wind turbine structure contour analytical model required under paragraph (1) shall include an analysis of the following:
(A) The height and blade dimension of wind turbine structures, the energy generated by such structures, and other factors relating to such structures as the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.
(B) Topographical and environmental considerations with respect to the location of wind turbine projects.
(C) The impact of individual wind turbine structures and the combined impact of proposed projects and multiple structures within a 50-mile radius of commercial or military airfields or military training routes, including the amount and pattern of turbulence from the wind turbine structure in a horizontal and vertical direction.
(D) The proximity of wind turbine structures to general aviation, commercial or military airfields, and military training routes, and special use airspace.
(E) The impact of wind turbine structure operation, individually or collectively, on—
(i) approach and departure corridors;
(ii) established military training routes;
(iii) radar for the National Weather Service;
(iv) radar for air traffic control;
(v) instrumented landing systems; and
(vi) other factors, as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Secretary of Defense.

(b) CERTIFICATION OF PROJECTS.—On and after the date on which the analytical model under subsection (a) is established, no wind turbine structure may be built, and no wind turbine project may be carried out, unless the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation, certifies through the use of such analytical model that such structure or project will have no adverse effect on air commerce, military training routes, or special use airspace.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than July 31, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the progress of the establishment of the analytical model required under subsection (a), including any requirements needed to complete the model by September 30, 2021.

SEC. 1087. REPORT ON WIND TURBINES.

Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report under subsection (a) of section 1086 of this title, the Secretary of Defense shall submit an updated report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives to include—
(A) a brief description of the Secretary’s efforts under subsection (a) of such section;
(B) any other information required by the Committees.

SA 450. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. Tester) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 3204. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS: DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

Section 3211(a) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286a(a)) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) by striking “The Secretary of Energy” and inserting “Except as specifically provided by this section, the Secretary of Energy”;
(B) by striking “ready access” both places it appears and inserting “prompt and unfettered access”;
(C) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The access provided to facilities, personnel, and information under this subsection shall be provided without regard to the hazard or risk category assigned to a facility by the Secretary.”;
(D) by inserting the following new subsections:
(1) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY DENY INFORMATION.—The Secretary may only deny access to information pursuant to subsection (a)—
(A) if such denial is authorized by a provision of Federal law that specifically limits the right of the Board to access such information;
(B) if such denial is authorized by a provision of Federal law that specifically limits the right of the Board to access such information;
(C) if such denial is authorized by a provision of Federal law that specifically limits the right of the Board to access such information;

SA 451. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 3205. ACCESS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD TO FACILITIES, PERSONNEL, AND INFORMATION.

Section 314 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286c) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) by striking “The Secretary of Energy” and inserting “Except as specifically provided by this section, the Secretary of Energy”;

SEC. 3203. SURVIVABLE LOGISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

It is the sense of the Senate that—
(1) the United States conduct operations globally;
(4) since the military departments have not shown a strong commitment to funding logistics, the Secretary of Defense should review the full list of recommendations listed in the report described in paragraph (3) and address the chronic underfunding of logistics relative to other priorities of the Department of Defense.

SA 452. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. Heinrich) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 3204. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS: DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

Section 3211(a) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286a(a)) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) by striking “The Secretary of Energy” and inserting “Except as specifically provided by this section, the Secretary of Energy”;
(B) by striking “ready access” both places it appears and inserting “prompt and unfettered access”;
(C) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The access provided to facilities, personnel, and information under this subsection shall be provided without regard to the hazard or risk category assigned to a facility by the Secretary.”;
(D) by inserting the following new subsections:
(1) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY DENY INFORMATION.—The Secretary may only deny access to information pursuant to subsection (a)—
(A) if such denial is authorized by a provision of Federal law that specifically limits the right of the Board to access such information; or
(B) if such denial is authorized by a provision of Federal law that specifically limits the right of the Board to access such information.

SEC. 3205. ACCESS OF DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD TO FACILITIES, PERSONNEL, AND INFORMATION.

Section 314 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286c) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) by striking “The Secretary of Energy” and inserting “Except as specifically provided by this section, the Secretary of Energy”;
(B) by striking “ready access” both places it appears and inserting “prompt and unfettered access”;
(C) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The access provided to facilities, personnel, and information under this subsection shall be provided without regard to the hazard or risk category assigned to a facility by the Secretary.”;
(D) by inserting the following new subsections:
(1) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY DENY INFORMATION.—The Secretary may only deny access to information pursuant to subsection (a)—
(A) if such denial is authorized by a provision of Federal law that specifically limits the right of the Board to access such information; or
(B) if such denial is authorized by a provision of Federal law that specifically limits the right of the Board to access such information.

SA 453. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. Heinrich) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military
personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XXXII, add the following:

SEC. 3204. SUSPENSION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ORDER 140.1.

The Secretary of Energy shall suspend implementation of Department of Energy Order 140.1 (relating to interface with the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board) until the Comptroller General of the United States submits to Congress the results of the review of that Order conducted by the Comptroller General pursuant to the direction of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate in Senate Report 116-48.

SA 454. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HEINICHI, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title V, add the following:

SEC. 512. COMPENSATION AND CREDIT FOR RETIRED PAY PURPOSES FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL LEAVE TAKEN BY MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.

(a) COMPENSATION.—Section 206(a) of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘or’’ at the end; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; or’’; and

(3) by adding the end the following new paragraph:

‘‘(4) for each of 6 days in connection with the taking by the member of a period of maternity leave.’’;

(b) CREDIT FOR RETIRED PAY PURPOSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The period of maternity leave taken by a member of the reserve component of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title V, add the following:

SEC. 360. REQUIREMENT TO INCLUDE FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY IN READINESS REPORTING SYSTEMS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall, in coordination with the technical directors at defense laboratories and such other officials as the Secretary of Defense directs, develop a multi-domain research, development, and prototyping, and experimentation effort that—

(1) maintains United States technological superiority in energetics technology critical to national security;

(2) efficiently develops new energetics technologies and transitions them into operational use, as appropriate; and

(3) maintains a robust industrial base and workforce to support national defense requirements for energetic materials.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the congressional defense committees on the plan developed under subsection (a).

SA 455. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 866. REPORT ON CONTRACTS WITH ENTITIES AFFILIATED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA OR THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing all Department of Defense contracts with companies or business entities that are owned or controlled by the Chinese Communist Party, or affiliated with the Government of the People’s Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party.

SA 456. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3204. SUSPENSION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ORDER 140.1.

The Secretary of Energy shall suspend implementation of Department of Energy Order 140.1 (relating to interface with the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board) until the Comptroller General of the United States submits to Congress the results of the review of that Order conducted by the Comptroller General pursuant to the direction of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate in Senate Report 116-48.

SA 457. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subsection (b)(3), the following—

‘‘(v) ANNUAL LIST OF LOW PARTICIPATION STATES.—Each Federal agency participating in the SBIR program shall, in the SBIR program report required under subsection (b)(7), for the preceding 12-month period—
“(1) a list of the number of SBIR awards provided to small business concerns in each State; and
“(2) a plan to increase the number of SBIR applications submitted by small business concerns located in the 20 States listed under paragraph (1) with the lowest number of SBIR awards.”

SA 460. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 3057. TESTING OF HOUSING ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR LEAD CONTAMINATION.
“(a) In General.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that all housing on an installation of the Department of Defense is tested for lead contamination.
“(b) Requirement.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on how to improve the living facilities for members of the Armed Forces and their families who are living in housing with lead contamination on an installation of the Department.”

SA 463. Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XXX, add the following:

SEC. 342. REPORT ON PLAN OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO PROVIDE RDX AND HMX POWDER TO MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.
Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the plan of the Department of Defense to provide RDX powder and HMX powder in the possession of the Department of Defense to manufacturers in the United States.

SA 464. Mr. CORKY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title III, add the following:

SEC. 342. REPORT ON PLAN OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO PROVIDE RDX AND HMX POWDER TO MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.
Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the plan of the Department of Defense to provide RDX powder and HMX powder in the possession of the Department of Defense to manufacturers in the United States.
SA 465. Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 1290. IMPROVING ACCESS TO COUNTRY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION RELATING TO ASYLUM CLAIMS.

(a) ANNUAL COUNTRY CONDITIONS REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense shall compile a report contained in this Act, the Director of Defense Threat Reduction Agency shall designate an existing research entity as a National Center of Excellence for Pathogen and Microbiome Analysis.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

There is authorized to be appropriated $12,500,000 to carry out this section.

SA 466. Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 1290. IMPROVING ACCESS TO COUNTRY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION RELATING TO ASYLUM CLAIMS.

(a) ANNUAL COUNTRY CONDITIONS REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense shall compile an annual report that objectively identifies for each country from which a national submitted an application for asylum under section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158) during the fiscal year, and for military activities of the United States, or an adversary of the United States, or a clear weapons by the United States, an ally of the United States, or an adversary of the United States.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form but shall be accompanied by an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

SA 469. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. 1668. REPORTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENTS ON OPERATION OF CONVENTIONAL FORCES UNDER EMPLOYMENT OR THREAT OF EMPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall each submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the measures taken by the appropriate Secretary or the Commandant to ensure the ability of conventional forces to operate effectively under employment or threat of nuclear weapons by the United States, an ally of the United States, or an adversary of the United States.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form but shall be accompanied by an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.
of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following:

SEC. 520. PRIORITY AND EMPHASIS IN PROMOTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR BILLET-RELATED SKILLS AND TRAINING, OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCE, AND PERSONNEL ACTIONS.

(a) PRIORITY AND EMPHASIS.—Commuting not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, promotion selection boards for officers, and personnel responsible for determinations regarding promotions, in the case of other members, shall afford an enhanced priority and emphasis in the promotion of members of the Armed Forces for skills, training, and other matters specified in subsection (b) when compared with civilian education and matters not specified in that subsection.

(b) SPECIFIED SKILLS, TRAINING, AND OTHER MATTERS.—The skills, training, and other matters specified in this subsection are the following:

(1) Billet-related skills.
(2) Billet-related training.
(3) Operational experience.
(4) Foreign language proficiency.
(c) GUIDANCE.—Promotion selection boards and personnel responsible for determinations regarding promotion of members of the Armed Forces shall carry out subsection (a) in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary of the military department concerned for purposes of this section. Such guidance shall specify the extent of the priority and emphasis to be afforded by promotion selection boards and personnel in the promotion of members, and the manner in which such priority and emphasis is to be afforded.

SA 471. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following:

SEC. 520. PREFERENCE IN PROMOTION AND RETENTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR BILLET-RELATED EXPERIENCE AND PERSONNEL ACTIONS.

(a) PREFERENCE IN PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.—Each Secretary of a military department shall issue guidance under which officers (other than warrant officers) of each Armed Force under the jurisdiction of such Secretary are afforded such preference in retention in such Armed Force for operational experience as such Secretary shall specify in such guidance.

(b) PREFERENCE IN RETENTION OF OFFICERS.—Each Secretary of a military department shall issue guidance under which members of each Armed Force under the jurisdiction of such Secretary are afforded such preference in retention and promotion in such Armed Force for operational experience as such Secretary shall specify in such guidance.

(c) PREFERENCE IN RETENTION AND PROMOTION OF WARRANT OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary of a military department shall issue guidance under which members of each Armed Force under the jurisdiction of such Secretary are afforded such preference in retention and promotion in such Armed Force for operational experience as such Secretary shall specify in such guidance.

(2) COVERED MEMBERS.—Each Secretary of a military department shall issue guidance for the administration of this subsection by selection boards for the Armed Forces described in paragraph (1) that specifies the extent of the preference to be assigned or afforded a member in retention or promotion for particular periods of operational experience, and shall provide that a member shall be assigned or afforded one month of operational experience for each month in which the member performs any service constituting operational experience. The guidance may specify different preference for members for particular periods of operational experience based on grade, and different preference for different categories of experience.

(3) GUIDANCE.—Promotion selection boards and personnel responsible for determinations regarding promotion of members of the Armed Forces shall carry out subsection (a) in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary of the military department concerned, in accordance with the guidance issued pursuant to paragraph (3).

(b) OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCE.—In this section, the term ‘operational experience’ means service of the officer that is creditable toward the award of a campaign, combat, or valor medal, ribbon, or device.

SA 472. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 589. TERMINATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF REGULATIONS PROHIBITING AWARD OF COMMISSIONS TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES SUBJECT TO SUSPENSION OF FAVORABLE PERSONNEL ACTIONS.

Commencing not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, (1) any regulation or policy of the Department of Defense or a military department that prohibits or limits the presentation or award of a combat-related decoration to a member of the Armed Forces who is subject to suspension of favorable personnel actions (commonly referred to as “flagging”) shall cease to be in effect; and

(2) combat-related decorations shall be presented or awarded to members of the Armed Forces who are subject to a suspension of favorable personnel actions without regard to such regulation or policy as if such members were not such to a suspension of favorable personnel actions.

SA 473. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 705. AVAILABILITY OF MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that mental health resources of the Department of Defense are made available to all members of the Armed Forces, including the reserve components, regardless of the branch of the Armed Forces or other component under which the member serves.

SA 474. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 194. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.

(a) In section 194 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7214) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) the term ‘covered issuer’ means an issuer that is required to file reports under section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m; 78o(d)); and

(B) the term ‘non-inspection year’ means, with respect to a covered issuer, a year—

(i) during which the Commission identifies the covered issuer under paragraph (2)(A) with respect to every report described in subparagraph (A) filed by the covered issuer during such year; and

(ii) that begins after the date of the enactment of this subsection.
SEC. 105. CRITERIA FOR EX GRATIA PAYMENTS.

(a) Program of Payments.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a program, to be carried out by local United States military commanders, or other officers or employees of the Department of Defense designated by the Secretary for that purpose, to provide, at their discretion, ex gratia payments for damage, personal injury, or death that is incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces in a foreign country.

(b) Condition of Payment.—An ex gratia payment under the program 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 183 of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the "Foreign Claims Act");

(3) the property damage, personal injury, or death was not caused by action by an enemy.

(c) Nature of Payments.—An ex gratia payment under the program under this section shall not be considered an admission or acknowledgment of any legal obligation to compensate for any damage, personal injury, or death.

(d) Amounts of Payment.—The amounts of ex gratia payments made under the program under this section in a particular location to civilians determined to have suffered harm incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces in such location shall be determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary and based on an assessment, which should include such factors as the extent of the harm suffered, cultural appropriateness, and prevailing economic conditions in such location.

(e) Legal Advice.—Local military commanders, or other employees, making ex gratia payments under the program under this section shall receive legal advice before making any such payment. The legal advice shall, in accordance with regulations of the Department of Defense, advise on whether such a payment is proper under this section and applicable Department regulations.

(f) Written Record.—A written record of any ex gratia payment offered or denied under the program under this section shall be kept by each officer or official specified or designated pursuant to subsection (a), and on a timely basis submitted to the office in the Department of Defense that is responsible for the management of the program and for the preservation of such records.

(g) Annual Report.—Not later than March 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth, for the preceding calendar year, the following:

(1) The number of cases considered for ex gratia payments under the program under this section.

(2) The number of payments offered, and the amount of each such offered payment.

(3) For each such offered payment, whether a payment was made.

(h) Funding.—Funds for ex gratia payments under the program under this section during a fiscal year shall be derived from amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Department for such fiscal year and available for obligations for payments using such funds shall be made only in accordance with the requirements of this section.

SA 475. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subsection E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 105(d). DISCLOSURE TO COMMISSION.

(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the "PCAOB Enforcement Transparency Act of 2019".

(b) Open Meetings Authorized.—Section 105(c)(2) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 721(d)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Public Hearings.—Hearings under this section shall be open to the public, unless the Board, on its own motion or after considering the motion of a party, orders otherwise.

"(c) Publication of Determinations.—Section 105(d)(1)(C) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 721(d)(1)(C)) is amended by striking "(once any stay on the imposition of such sanction has been lifted)"

SA 477. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subsection E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 509. ASSISTANCE FOR DEPLOYMENT-RELATED SUPPORT OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UNDERGOING DEPLOYMENT AND THEIR FAMILIES BEYOND THE YELLOW RIBBON RE-INTEGRATION PROGRAM.

Section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 1010 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (k) and (l) as subsections (l) and (m), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (j) the following new subsection (k):

"(k) Support Beyond Program.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide funds to the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subsection A of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1045. CRITERIA FOR EX GRATIA PAYMENTS FOR DAMAGES, PERSONAL INJURIES, AND DEATHS INCIDENT TO COMBAT OPERATIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

(a) Program of Payments.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a program, to be carried out by local United States military
continuing resolutions on readiness and defense committees a report setting forth a description and assessment of the effects of continuing resolutions on readiness and planning of the Department of Defense.

(b) Report required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth a description and assessment of the effects of continuing resolutions on readiness and planning of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 479. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1272. REPORT ON THE CONTINUING PARTICIPATION OF CAMBODIA IN THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES.

(a) Report.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth the following:

(1) A determination as to whether, if its status as a beneficiary of the Government of Cambodia would meet the criteria in sections 501 and 502(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461, 2462(c)) for designation as—

(A) a beneficiary developing country; or

(B) a least-developed beneficiary developing country;

(2) The number and absolute value of programs and operations of the Department associated with continuing resolutions, including the following:

(A) The time spent by Senior Executive Service personnel and general and flag officers in preparations for and responses to the enactment of continuing resolutions, set forth by budget category or purpose of funds that otherwise apply to interim funding under continuing resolutions, including the following (beginning with the fiscal year 2020):

(a) the number and absolute value of programs affected by continuing resolutions, including the following:

(b) the number and absolute value of programs affected by continuing resolutions, including the following:

(c) the number and absolute value of programs affected by continuing resolutions, including the following:

(d) the percentage of such exceptions, in both numbers and dollar amount, included in continuing resolutions.

(3) The total cumulative delay due to continuing resolutions in programs funded through procurement or research, development, test, and evaluation.

(4) A description of actions taken by the Department during the fiscal year 2020 to address the effects of continuing resolutions on readiness and planning of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 480. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 520. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON LOCAL PERFORMANCE OF MILITARY ACCESION PHYSICALS.

(a) Findings.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States Military Entrance Processing Command (USMEPCOM) consists of 65 Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS) dispersed throughout the contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(2) Applicants who must travel to the closest MEPS are often driven by their distance from the MEPS and receive free lodging at a nearby hotel paid by the Armed Forces concerned.

(3) In fiscal year 2015, the United States Military Entrance Processing Command processed 473,000 applicants at its Processing Stations, with an aggregate total of 931,000 applicants visiting such Processing Stations in that fiscal year.

(b) Sense of Senate.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) permitting military accession physicals in local communities would allow recruiters to focus on their core recruiting mission; and

(2) the conduct of military accession physicals in local communities would permit the United States Military Entrance Processing Command to reduce costly and inefficient return visits by applicants to Military Entrance Processing Stations and increase efficiency in its processing times.

SEC. 481. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 589. AUTHORIZATION FOR AWARD OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR TO JAMES MEGGELLS FOR ACTS OF VALOR DURING THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE.

(a) Waiver of time limitations.—Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 7274 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the President may award the Medal of Honor under section 7271 of such title to James Meggells, formerly of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and currently of Colleyville, Texas, for the acts of valor during World War II described in subsection (b).

(b) Acts of valor described.—The acts of valor referred to in such subsection are—

(A) the actions of James Meggells on January 28, 1945, in Herresbach, Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge when, as a first lieutenant in the 82nd Airborne Division, he led a surprise and devastating attack on a much larger advancing enemy force, killing and capturing a large number and causing others to flee, single-handedly destroying an attacking German Mark V tank with two hand-held grenades, and then leading his men in clearing and seizing Herresbach.

SEC. 482. Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1290. SENSE OF SENATE CALLING FOR GREATER RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL FREEDOMS IN CUBA.

(a) Findings.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The United States Military Entrance Processing Command (USMEPCOM) consists of 65 Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS) dispersed throughout the contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(2) Applicants who must travel to the closest MEPS are often driven by their distance from the MEPS and receive free lodging at a nearby hotel paid by the Armed Forces concerned.

(3) In fiscal year 2015, the United States Military Entrance Processing Command processed 473,000 applicants at its Processing Stations, with an aggregate total of 931,000 applicants visiting such Processing Stations in that fiscal year.

(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) permitting military accession physicals in local communities would allow recruiters to focus on their core recruiting mission; and

(2) the conduct of military accession physicals in local communities would permit the United States Military Entrance Processing Command to reduce costly and inefficient return visits by applicants to Military Entrance Processing Stations and increase efficiency in its processing times.
(1) The Castro regime has used arbitrary incarcerations, harassment, and intimidation to deny basic freedoms to thousands of Cubans since the Cuban Revolution.

(2) In April 2019, the government of Cuba sent to prison by authorities in Cuba for homeschooling their children.

(3) The children were enrolled in a Christian school in Cuba.

(4) The families involved, which included a pastor, cited religious reasons for homeschooling their children.


(7) The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom has reported that Cuba's existence on state-controlled education is a sign of authoritarianism, enabling them to indoctrinate youth with a communist ideology.

(8) Parents have the right to teach their children free from the state indoctrination of an autocratic regime.

(9) The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom has reported that Cuba has a history of arresting individuals who chose to homeschool their children and sentencing them to prison time and hard labor.

(10) The April 2019 imprisonment of those who homeschool their children and sentencing them to prison time and hard labor.

(11) Despite the 2014 Executive branch decision to normalize relations with Cuba, it is still in the power of Congress to lift an embargo.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—The Senate—

(1) expresses solidarity with the people of Cuba in their pursuit of religious freedom;

(2) calls on the Government of Cuba to release all political prisoners, including those who have been imprisoned for homeschooling their children;

(3) calls on the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to grant the Precautionary Measures requested on April 25, 2019;

(4) calls on the Government of Cuba to recognize the right of parents to teach their own children free from state communist indoctrination;

(5) calls on the Government of Cuba to institute democratic reforms, including reforms that guarantee freedom of religion; and

(6) calls for the continued implementation of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996.

SA 484. Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CRAPPO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TRUSHER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. SHARRER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. COONS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. LOBCHUCK, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. UDALL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 705. MODIFICATION OF PERIOD AFTER RETIREMENT FOR AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO APPOINT RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO POSITIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT AFTER RETIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3236 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “civil service” and inserting “‘competitive service’; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) Section 5534a shall not apply to any appointments made under this section.’’

(b) Technical Amendments. — Section 3323(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “his retirement’’ and inserting “‘the member’s retirement’’;

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking “his designee’’ and inserting “‘his designee’’.

SA 486. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title V, add the following:

SEC. 508. PERMANENT AUTHORITY TO DEFER PAST AGE 64 THE RETIREMENT OF CHAPLAINS IN GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICER GRADES.

Section 1233(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (3).

SA 487. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XI, insert the following:

SEC. 704. MODIFICATION OF PERIOD AFTER RETIREMENT FOR AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO APPOINT RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO POSITIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT AFTER RETIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3236 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “civil service” and inserting “competitive service’’;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) Section 5534a shall not apply to any appointments made under this section.’’

(b) Technical Amendments. — Section 3323(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “his retirement’’ and inserting “‘the member’s retirement’’;

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking “his designee’’ and inserting “‘his designee’’.

SEC. 509. MODIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON EXPEDITED HIRING AUTHORITY FOR POST-SECONDARY STUDENTS.

Section 3116(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to provide that—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the total number of students...

At the appropriate place in title XI, insert the following:
that the head of an agency may appoint under this section during a fiscal year may not exceed the number equal to 15 percent of the number of students that the agency head appointed during the previous fiscal year to a position at the GS–11 level, or an equivalent level, or below.”.

SA 488. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and military activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10 . . . ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN INTELLIGENCE CENTER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER.—Title IX of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (50 U.S.C. 3362 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 905. NATIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN INTELLIGENCE CENTER.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER.—There is within the National Counterintelligence and Security Center in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence a National Supply Chain Intelligence Center.

“(b) DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN INTELLIGENCE CENTER.—There is a Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center, who shall be appointed by the President, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and other interagency partners as the President considers appropriate.

“(c) CENTER PERSONNEL.—

“(1) SENIOR MANAGEMENT.—The Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center shall establish a management structure of the Center includes one or more detailed from one or more other Federal agencies.

“(2) DETAIL OR ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—With the approval the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the congressional committees of jurisdiction, the Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center may request of the head of any department, agency, or element of the Federal Government the detail or assignment of personnel from such department, agency, or element to the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center.

“(B) DUTIES.—Personnel detailed or assigned under subparagraph (A) shall assist the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center in carrying out the primary missions of the Center.

“(C) TERMS.—Personnel detailed or assigned under subparagraph (A) shall be assigned or detailed for a period of not more than 2 years.

“(D) REGULAR EMPLOYMENT.—Any Federal Government employee detailed or assigned under subparagraph (A) shall retain the rights, status, and privileges of his or her regular employment without interruption.

“(E) PRIMARY MISSIONS.—The primary missions of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center shall be as follows:

“(1) To aggregate all-source intelligence relating to supply chains, including—

“(A) classified and unclassified information;

“(B) threat information; and

“(C) proprietary and sensitive information, including risk and vulnerability information, voluntarily provided by private entities.

“(2) To share strategic warnings relating to supply chains or supply chain activities, as the Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center considers appropriate; and

“(3) To provide, if requested, classified information and sensitive proprietary information, among—

“(A) the elements of the intelligence community; and

“(B) governments of countries that are allies of the United States.

“(3) To perform tasks assigned to the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center by relevant Government supply chain task forces, including the Federal Acquisition Security Council, and other entities.

“(4) REPORT ON ALIGNMENT WITH PARTNER EFFORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency and other Government partners, shall submit to Congress a report on the alignment and deconfliction among Government partner activities on supply chain intelligence matching.

“(5) ANNUAL REPORTS REQUIRED.—The Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center shall annually submit to Congress a report, with classified annexes as appropriate, on the state of threats to the security of supply chains and supply chain activities for United States Government acquisitions and replenishments as of the date of the submittal of the report.

“(6) FUNDING.—Amounts used to carry out this section shall be derived from amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the National Intelligence Program (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)).”

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

“Sec. 905. National Supply Chain Intelligence Center.”.

SA 490. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10 . . . ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN INTELLIGENCE CENTER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER.—Title IX of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (50 U.S.C. 3362 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 905. NATIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN INTELLIGENCE CENTER.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER.—There is within the National Counterintelligence and Security Center in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence a National Supply Chain Intelligence Center.

“(b) DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN INTELLIGENCE CENTER.—There is a Director
of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center, who shall be appointed by the President, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and other interagency partners, as the President considers appropriate.

(c) CENTER PERSONNEL.—

(1) SENIOR MANAGEMENT.—The Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center shall ensure that the senior management of the Center includes one or more detailees from each of the following:

(A) The Department of Defense.

(B) The Department of Justice.

(C) The Department of Homeland Security.

(D) The Department of Commerce.

(2) DETAIL OR ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and in consultation with the congressional committees of jurisdiction, the Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center may request the head of any department, agency, or element of the Federal Government the detail or assignment of personnel from such department, agency, or element to the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center.

(B) DUTIES.—Personnel detailed or assigned under subparagraph (A) shall assist the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center in carrying out the primary missions of the Center.

(C) TERMS.—Personnel detailed or assigned under subparagraph (A) shall be detailed or assigned to the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center for a period of not more than 2 years.

(D) REGULAR EMPLOYMENT.—Any Federal Government employee detailed or assigned under subparagraph (A) shall retain the rights, status, and privileges of his or her regular employment, without interruption.

(3) PRIMARY MISSIONS.—The primary missions of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center shall be as follows:

(A) To aggregate all-source intelligence relating to supply chains, including—

(1) classified and unclassified information;

(2) threat information; and

(3) proprietary and sensitive information, including risk and vulnerability information, voluntarily provided by private entities.

(B) To share strategic warnings relating to supply chains or supply chain activities, as the Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center considers appropriate, and consistent with security standards for classified information and sensitive proprietary information, among—

(1) the elements of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3033)), components of the Department of Justice and the Department of Defense, the Federal Acquisition Security Council, and other Federal agencies;

(2) at-risk industry partners; and

(3) governments of countries that are allies of the United States.

(C) To serve as the central and shared knowledge resource for—

(1) known and suspected threats to supply chain activities or supply chain integrity from international groups, companies, countries, or other entities; and

(2) the goals, strategies, capabilities, and networks of contacts and support of such groups, companies, countries, and other entities.

(D) To perform tasks assigned to the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center by relevant Government supply chain task forces, including the Federal Acquisition Security Council, and other entities.

(e) REPORT ON ALIGNMENT WITH PARTNER EFFORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, the Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center, in coordination with the Director of the National Intelligence and Security Agency and other Government partners, shall submit to Congress a report on the alignment and deconfliction among Government partner activities on supply chain intelligence matters.

(f) ANNUAL REPORTS REQUIRED.—The Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center shall annually submit to Congress a report, with classified annexes as appropriate, on the state of threats to the security of supply chains and supply chain activities for United States Government acquisitions and replenishment as of the date of the submittal of the report.

(g) FUNDING.—Amounts used to carry out this section shall be derived from amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the National Intelligence Program (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3033)).

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

“Sec. 905. National Supply Chain Intelligence Center.”.

SA 491. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. MODIFICATION OF ELEMENTS OF RE- PORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 552(b)(4) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–260) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (D) as subparagraphs (B) through (E), respectively;

(2) by inserting before subparagraph (B), as redesignated by paragraph (1), the following new subparagraph (A):

“(A) The total number of members eligible to attend Transition Assistance Program counseling.”; and

(3) by adding at the end of the following new subparagraphs:

“(F) The number of members who participated in programs under section 1143(e) of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as ‘Job Training, Employment Skills, Apprenticeships, or the Internships (JTTEST–A)’ or ‘Skill Bridge’).

“(G) Such other information as is required to provide Congress with a comprehensive description of the participation of the members in the Transition Assistance Program and programs described in subparagraph (F).”.

SA 492. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. EDUCATION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ON CAREER READINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 101 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the following new section:

“2015a. Education of members on career readiness and professional development

“(a) PROGRAM OF EDUCATION REQUIRED.—

The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a program to provide education on career readiness and professional development to members of the armed forces.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The program under this section shall provide members with the following:

(1) Information on the transition plan as described in section 1142(b)(10) of this title.

(2) Information on the use of online and other electronic mechanisms in order to access the education, training, and assistance and resources described in paragraph (2).

(3) Such other information, instruction, and matters as the Secretary shall specify for purposes of this section.

(c) TIMING OF PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—Subject to subsection (d), information and instruction, and other opportunities available to members during military service for professional development and preparation for a career after military service, including—

(A) programs of education, certification, training, and employment assistance (including programs under sections 1143(e), 2007, and 2015 of this title); and

(B) programs of education, training, and employment assistance available to members in communities in the vicinity of military installations.

(2) Instruction on the use of online and other electronic mechanisms in order to access the education, training, and assistance and resources described in paragraph (2).

(3) Such other information, instruction, and matters as the Secretary shall specify for purposes of this section.

(d) PROGRAM OF EDUCATION REQUIRED.—

The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a program to provide education on career readiness and professional development to members of the armed forces.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The program under this section shall provide members with the following:

(1) Information on the transition plan as described in section 1142(b)(10) of this title.

(2) Information on the use of online and other electronic mechanisms in order to access the education, training, and assistance and resources described in paragraph (2).

(3) Such other information, instruction, and matters as the Secretary shall specify for purposes of this section.

(e) TIMING OF PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—Subject to subsection (d), information and instruction, and other opportunities available to members during military service for professional development and preparation for a career after military service, including—

(A) programs of education, certification, training, and employment assistance (including programs under sections 1143(e), 2007, and 2015 of this title); and

(B) programs of education, training, and employment assistance available to members in communities in the vicinity of military installations.

(2) Instruction on the use of online and other electronic mechanisms in order to access the education, training, and assistance and resources described in paragraph (2).

(3) Such other information, instruction, and matters as the Secretary shall specify for purposes of this section.

(f) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.—

SA 493. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. MODIFICATION OF ELEMENTS OF RE-
and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Energy, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. COMMAND MATTERS IN CONNECTION WITH TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

(a) Inclusion of Support for Participation in Transition Assistance Programs in Command Climate Assessments.—Each command climate assessment for the commander of a military installation shall include an assessment of the extent to which the commander and other command personnel at the installation encourage participation in covered transition assistance programs of members of the Armed Forces at the installation who are eligible to participate.

(b) Training on Programs.—The training provided a commander of a military installation in connection with the commencement of assignment to the installation shall include a module on the covered transition assistance programs available for members of the Armed Forces assigned to the installation.

(c) Deadline for Implementation.—The requirements of subsections (a) and (b) shall be fully implemented by not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) Covered Transition Assistance Programs Defined.—In this section, the term "covered transition assistance programs" means the following:

(1) The Transition Assistance Program.

(2) The programs under section 1143(e) of the United States Code referred to as "Job Training, Employment Skills, Apprenticeships and Internships (JTEST–AI)" or "Skill Bridge".

(3) Any program of apprenticeship, on-the-job-training, internship, education, or transition assistance specified by the Secretary of Defense for purposes of this section.

SA 495. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XIV, add the following:

SEC. 1412. REPORT RELATING TO RARE EARTH ELEMENTS.

Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit to Congress a report that assesses—

(1) the threat presented by the dependence of the United States on rare earth elements produced in foreign countries; and

(2) ways to revive and sustain the United States industrial base with respect to such elements, specifically with respect to—

(A) traditional mining of such elements;

(B) nontraditional corrosive extraction and refining of such elements from ore and coal; and

(C) nontraditional noncorrosive extraction and refining of such elements from ore and coal.

SA 496. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1011. DURATION OF AUTHORIZATION.

SEC. 1121. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

SEC. 1122. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SEC. 1202. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020.

SEC. 1203. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR OTHER PURPOSES.
SEC. 1086. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE CIVIL NUCLEAR SECTOR OF IRAN.

(a) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY OF IRAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1244 of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8804(a)(1)(B)) is amended—

(A) in the section header, by striking “and shipbuilding, and civil nuclear”; and

(B) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “and shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, and civil nuclear”; and

(c) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the subsection header, by striking “AND SHIPBUILDING” and inserting “SHIPBUILDING, AND CIVIL NUCLEAR”; and

(ii) by striking “or shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, or civil nuclear”;

(D) in subsection (c)—

(i) in the subsection header, by striking “AND SHIPBUILDING” and inserting “SHIPBUILDING, AND CIVIL NUCLEAR”; and

(ii) by striking “or shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, or civil nuclear”;

(2) CHERNOBYL.—The table of contents for the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 is amended by striking the item relating to section 1244 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 1244. Imposition of sanctions with respect to the energy, shipping, and civil nuclear sectors of Iran.”.

(b) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SALE, SUPPLY, OR TRANSFER OF CERTAIN MATERIALS.—Section 1244(a)(3)(C)(i)(II) of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8804(a)(3)(C)(i)(II)) is amended by striking “and shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, or civil nuclear”;

(c) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO UNDERWATER SURVEILLANCE OR Anti-SURFACE WARFARE.—Section 1246(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8806(a)(1)(B)(iii)) is amended by striking “or shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, or civil nuclear”.

SA 497. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1226. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SPECIAL TRADE AND FINANCE INSTITUTE OF IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to the Special Trade and Finance Institute of Iran and any foreign person that is an officer, agent, or shareholder of the Institute.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are sanctions applicable with respect to any foreign person pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism).

SA 498. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1227. UNITED STATES-ISRAEL DIRECT ENERGY CAPABILITIES COOPERATION.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) The Secretary of Defense, upon request of the Ministry of Defense of Israel and with the concurrence of the Secretary of Energy, is authorized to carry out research, development, test, and evaluation activities, on a joint basis with Israel, to establish directed energy capabilities that address threats to the United States, deployed forces of the United States, or Israel.

(B) Any activities carried out pursuant to this authority shall be conducted in a manner that appropriately protects sensitive information and the national security interests of the United States and the national security interests of Israel.

(2) REPORT.—The activities described in paragraph (1) may be carried out after the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth the following:

(A) A memorandum of agreement between the United States and Israel regarding sharing of research and development costs for the capabilities described in paragraph (1), and any supporting documents.

(B) A certification that the memorandum of agreement—

(i) requires sharing of costs of projects, including in-kind support, between the United States and Israel;

(ii) establishes a framework to negotiate the rights to any intellectual property developed under the memorandum of agreement; and

(iii) requires the United States Government to receive semiannual reports on expenditure of funds, if any, by the Government of Israel, including a description of what the funds have been used for, when such funds were expended, and an identification of entities that expended the funds.

(b) SUPPORT IN CONNECTION WITH ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) The Secretary of Defense may provide maintenance and sustainment support to Israel for the directed energy capabilities research, development, test, and evaluation activities authorized in subsection (a)(1).

(B) Such authority includes authority to install equipment necessary to carry out such research, development, test, and evaluation.

(2) REPORT.—The support described in paragraph (1) may not be provided until 15 days after the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth a detailed description of the support provided pursuant to subsection (a).

(3) MATCHING CONTRIBUTION.—The support described in paragraph (1) may not be provided unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the appropriate committees of Congress that the Government of Israel will contribute to such support—

(A) an amount equal to not less than the amount of support to be so provided; or

(B) an amount that otherwise meets the best efforts of Israel, as mutually agreed to by the United States and Israel.

(c) LEAD AGENCY.—The Secretary of Defense shall designate an appropriate research and development entity of a military department as the lead agency for the Department of Defense in carrying out this section.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress on an annual basis a report that contains a copy of the most recent semiannual report provided by the Government of Israel to the Department of Defense pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(b)(i).

(e) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SA 499. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 886. MODIFICATION OF PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND VIDEO SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT.

Section 889 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e); and

(2) in subsection (e)(3), as so redesignated—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “produced by Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company” and inserting “produced by Huawei Technologies Company, or Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company, or HiSilicon Technologies Co., Ltd.”;

(B) by designating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (D) and (E), respectively;

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

“(C) Components of telecommunications equipment or video surveillance equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company, or Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company, or HiSilicon Technologies Co. Ltd.”;

(D) in subparagraph (E), as redesignated by subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, by inserting after components of telecommunications equipment or video surveillance equipment” after “equipment or services”;
SA 500. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. TESIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1414. DEVELOPMENT OF RARE EARTH MINERALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may award grants for the development of rare earth mining activities in the United States.
(B) require that—

(1) filtration materials may be recycled for extended use; and

(2) filtration materials demonstrate long-term health benefits; and

(4) require the submission and consideration of filtration material performance data such as performance curves and operations cost projections— and lifecycle analysis.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—If the Department of Defense enters into a contract for treatment and remediation services pursuant to this section that does not utilize filtration products made from materials mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report justifying the use of such products, including an explanation of the circumstances that necessitate the use of such products despite the preference established pursuant to subsection (b)(3)(A).

SA 508. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 866. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MUNITIONS SUPPLY CHAIN DIVERSITY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a viable and diverse United States manufacturing base is crucial to the development and production of munitions and related products and technologies that support the Department of Defense military forces; and

(2) the military success of the United States and United States allies relies on the ability of United States manufacturers to produce bunker buster bombs; and

SEC. 859. AUTHORITY FOR THERMAL RAIL GUN DEVELOPMENT.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of the Army should ensure adequate capacity and a diverse supply chain for the current and future development and of manufacturing capability for these important munitions.

SA 509. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. PERDUE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

Subtitle—Funding Limitations for Sanctuary Jurisdictions

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act”.

SEC. 02. ENHANCING LOCAL AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MAY COOPERATE TO SAFEGUARD CITIZENSHIPS AND CITIZENSHIP COUNCILS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO COOPERATE WITH FEDERAL OFFICIALS.—A State, a political subdivision of a State, or an officer, employee, or agent of such State or political subdivision that compiles with a detainer issued by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226 and 1357) to comply with a detainer for, or notify about the release of, an individual—

(1) sending, receiving, maintaining, or exchanging with any Federal, State, or local government entity information regarding the citizenship or immigration status (lawful or unlawful) of any individual; or

(2) complying with a request lawfully made by the Department of Homeland Security under section 236 or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226 and 1357) to comply with a detainer for, or notify about the release of, an individual.

(b) EXEMPTION.—A political subdivision of a State shall not be deemed a sanctuary jurisdiction based solely on its having a policy whereby its officials will not share information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of any individual, or an individual who comes forward as a victim or a witness to a criminal offense.

SEC. 03. SANCTUARY JURISDICTION DEFINED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subsection (b), for purposes of this subtitle, the term “sanctuary jurisdiction” means any State or political subdivision of a State that has in effect a statute, ordinance, policy, or practice that prohibits or restricts any government entity or official from acting to—

(1) sending, receiving, maintaining, or exchanging with any Federal, State, or local government entity information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of any individual; or

(2) complying with a request lawfully made by the Department of Homeland Security under section 236 or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226 and 1357) to comply with a detainer for, or notify about the release of, an individual.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in this section may be construed to provide immunity to any person who knowingly violates the civil or constitutional rights of an individual.

SEC. 04. SANCTUARY JURISDICTIONS INELIGIBLE FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL FUNDS.

(a) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION GRANTS.

(1) GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.—Section 201(b) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” and adding—

“(A) economic development administration grants;” and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; “ and “; and “ and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) the area in which the project is to be carried out is not a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in section _03 of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act).”

(2) GRANTS FOR PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Section 203(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3143(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “A sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in section _03 of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act).”
Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act) may not be deemed an eligible recipient under this subsection.

(3) **SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.—**Section 205(a)(4) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4)(A) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4), by striking the word “and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) the Secretary shall—

(i) apply the relevant allocation formula under subsection (a) to each grantee receiving a grant under this title;

(ii) shall not be subject to the rules for reallocation under subsection (c).

(5) the amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2019.

**SA 510. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end of subtitle A of title VIII, add the following:

**SEC. 811. GUIDANCE ON BUY AMERICAN ACT AND BERRY AMENDMENT REQUIREMENTS.**

(a) **BUY AMERICAN ACT GUIDANCE.—**

(1) In general.—More than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement Acquisition Policy shall issue guidance on the Buy American Act, including to contracting officials on requirements related to the Berry Amendment, such as inclusion of clauses into the electronic contract writing systems used by the military departments and the Defense Logistics Agency.

(b) **BERRY AMENDMENT AND SPECIALTY METALS CLAUSE GUIDANCE.—**

(1) In general.—The energy efficiency measures described in this subsection are those developed by the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement Acquisition Policy.

(2) In general.—The guidance issued under paragraph (1) shall cover—

(A) the requirement to incorporate and enforce the Buy American Act provisions and clauses in applicable solicitations and contracts; and

(B) the requirements of the Berry Amendment, such as inclusion of clauses into the electronic contract writing systems used by the military departments and the Defense Logistics Agency.

(b) **ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES DESCRIBED.—**The energy efficiency measures described in this subsection are those developed by the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the General Services Administration and the Secretary of Energy, for purposes of this section and shall include the following:

(1) Solar and geothermal power.

(2) Double-pane windows.

(3) Baselayer.

(4) Electric fixtures and appliances that reduce energy usage.

(c) **CERTIFICATION.—**Before using any energy efficiency measure under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that—

(A) if the measure has an available lifecycle cost, the measure will have the same lifecycle cost or a lower lifecycle cost as compared to traditional measures; or

(B) if the measure does not have an available lifecycle cost, the measure will have the same upfront cost or a lower upfront cost as compared to traditional measures.

**SA 513. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end of subtitle C of title VIII, add the following:

**SEC. 811. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES PURSUANT TO MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS.**

(a) In general.—Chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2366c the following new section:
The amendment submitted by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to paragraph (1) during the year preceding the submission of the report.

(b) REPORT AND BRIEFING.—Not later than June 30, 2020, and annually thereafter for the duration of phase 2, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report and briefing that includes—

(A) an analysis of the commercial market for space launch, including whether commercial launch providers are able to meet the required reference orbits for national security launch;

(B) a description of the total costs of launches procured under phase 2, including launch service support;

(C) a plan to increase competition in the National Security Space Launch program to more than two launch service providers; and

(D) a plan to ensure an open and transparent process for assignments at the Eastern and Western Ranges.

(2) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the initial report required by subsection (b) is submitted, the Secretary of the Air Force—

(A) modify the acquisition schedule or mission performance requirements; or

(B) award missions to more than two launch service providers; and

(2) shall ensure that launch services are procured only from launch service providers that use launch vehicles meeting each Government requirement with respect to required payloads to reference orbits.

(b) REPORT AND BRIEFING.—Not later than June 30, 2020, and annually thereafter for the duration of phase 2, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report and briefing that includes—

(A) an analysis of the commercial market for space launch, including whether commercial launch providers are able to meet the required reference orbits for national security launch;

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(A) an analysis of the commercial market for space launch, including whether commercial launch providers are able to meet the required reference orbits for national security launch;

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(B) award missions to more than two launch service providers; and

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SEC. 801A. DECISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) Definitions.—

(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' has the meaning given the term 'Executive agency' in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) COVERED PERSON.—The term 'covered person' means a person, other than the President and Vice President, currently or formerly employed in, detailed to, assigned to, or otherwise providing services for or on behalf of an agency, as defined in subsection (a), which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

The at the end of subtitle of the following: appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

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(2) COVERED PERSON.—The term 'covered person' means a person, other than the President and Vice President, currently or formerly employed in, detailed to, assigned to, or otherwise providing services for or on behalf of an agency, as defined in subsection (a), which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 801A. DECISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) Definitions.—

(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' has the meaning given the term 'Executive agency' in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) COVERED PERSON.—The term 'covered person' means a person, other than the President and Vice President, currently or formerly employed in, detailed to, assigned to, or otherwise providing services for or on behalf of an agency, as defined in subsection (a), which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 801A. DECISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) Definitions.—

(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' has the meaning given the term 'Executive agency' in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) COVERED PERSON.—The term 'covered person' means a person, other than the President and Vice President, currently or formerly employed in, detailed to, assigned to, or otherwise providing services for or on behalf of an agency, as defined in subsection (a), which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 801A. DECISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) Definitions.—

(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' has the meaning given the term 'Executive agency' in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) COVERED PERSON.—The term 'covered person' means a person, other than the President and Vice President, currently or formerly employed in, detailed to, assigned to, or otherwise providing services for or on behalf of an agency, as defined in subsection (a), which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At appropriate place in title X, insert the following:
“(cc) such other provisions of law relating to the protection of confidential sources and privacy of individuals.

“(iii)(I) The covered person shall have the opportunity to appear before counsel or other representation at the covered person’s expense.

“(II) Upon the request of the covered person, a person that has the ability to review classified information is essential to the resolution of an appeal under this subsection, counsel or other representation retained under this clause shall be considered for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

“(IV) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person an opportunity, at a point in the process determined by the agency, to appear personally before the investigating entity, and to present to such authority relevant documents, materials, and information, including evidence that past problems relating to the denial or revocation have been overcome or sufficiently mitigated; and

“(bb) to call and cross-examine witnesses before the panel is consistent with the interests of national security.

“(I) The panel shall be composed of committees established by the head of the agency that calling and cross-examining witnesses is not consistent with the interests of national security.

“(v) On or before the date that is 30 days after the date on which the covered person receives copies of documents under clause (ii), the covered person may request a hearing of the decision to deny or revoke by filing a written appeal with the head of the agency.

“(B) A requirement that each review of an appeal under this subsection is completed on average not later than 180 days after the date on which a covered person receives a written appeal under subsection (b), the covered person may initiate oversight of that decision by filing a written appeal with the Security Executive Agent.

“(ii) FILING.—A written appeal filed under clause (i) relating to a decision of an agency shall be filed in such form, in such manner, and containing such information as the Security Executive Agent may require, including—

“(I) a description of—

“(aa) any alleged violations of section 801(a)(b) relating to the denial or revocation of the covered person’s eligibility for access to classified information; and

“(bb) any allegations as to how the decision may have been the result of the agency failing to properly conduct a review under subsection (b).

“(B) TIMELINESS.—The Security Executive Agent shall ensure that, on average, review of each appeal filed under this subsection is completed not later than 180 days after the date on which the panel issues the decision, the Security Executive Agent.

“(iii) as they relate to violations of section 801A(b) to merit a new hearing or decides that the decision of the agency was the result of an improperly conducted review under subsection (b), the panel shall vacate the decision made under subsection (b) and remand the case to the agency that made the review of the covered person shall be eligible for a new appeal under subsection (b).

“(C) CONSISTENCY.—The panel under paragraph (1) shall ensure that each decision of the panel is consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

“(D) ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—

“The head of an agency that establishes a panel under subparagraph (A) shall afford access to classified information to the members of the panel as the head determines—

“(i) necessary for the panel to hear and review an appeal under this subsection; and

“(ii) consistent with the interests of national security.

“(E) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

“(A) In general.—Each panel shall ensure that, under this subsection, a covered person appealing a decision of the agency under this subsection has an opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person’s expense.

“(B) WRITTEN DECISIONS.—Each decision of the panel shall be in writing and contain a justification of the decision.

“(C) COMPOSITION.—The panel under paragraph (1) shall ensure that each decision of the panel is consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

“(D) ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—

“The head of an agency that establishes a panel under subparagraph (A) shall afford access to classified information to the members of the panel as the head determines—

“(i) necessary for the panel to hear and review an appeal under this subsection; and

“(ii) consistent with the interests of national security.

“(F) NOTICE OF DECISIONS.—For each decision under paragraph (1) the panel shall publish each final decision on an appeal under this subsection.

“(G) CONSISTENCY.—The panel under paragraph (1) shall ensure that each decision of the panel is consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

“(H) NATURE OF REMANDS.—In remanding a decision under paragraph (1), the panel shall issue a written notice of the decision that includes a detailed description of any alleged violations of section 801A(b), or (ii) to the extent to which an agency properly conducted a review of an appeal under subsection (b).

“(C) COMPOSITION.—The panel established pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be composed of three individuals selected by the Security Executive Agent for purposes of the panel, of whom at least one shall be an attorney.
of the reasons for the decision, consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

"(d) Representation by Counsel.—The Security Executive Agent shall ensure that, under this subsection, a covered person appealing a decision under subsection (b) has an opportunity to retain or other representation at the covered person’s expense.

"(B) Access to Classified Information.—(i) In General.—Upon the request of the covered person and a showing that the ability to review classified information is essential to the resolution of an appeal under this subsection, the Security Executive Agent shall afford access to classified information to the covered person. Such procedure shall each provide for the covered person’s expense.

"(ii) Extent of Access.—Counsel or another representative who is cleared for access under this subparagraph may be afforded access to relevant classified materials to the extent consistent with the interests of national security.

"(5) Access to Documents and Employment—.(A) Affording Access to Members of Panel.—The Security Executive Agent shall afford access to classified information to the members of the panel established under paragraph (4) (NARA) as the Security Executive Agent determines—

"(i) necessary for the panel to review a decision described in such paragraph; and

"(ii) consistent with the interests of national security.

"(B) Agency Compliance with Requests of Panel.—Each head of an agency shall comply with each request by the panel for a document and each request by the panel for access to employees of the agency necessary for the review of an appeal under this subsection that does so in determined by the head of the agency and permitted by applicable provisions of law, consistent with the interests of national security.

"(6) Publication of Decisions.—.

"(A) In General.—For each final decision on an appeal under this subsection, the head of an agency shall, and the Security Executive Agent shall each publish the decision, consistent with the interests of national security.

"(B) Agency Compliance with Requests of Panel.—Each head of an agency shall comply with each request by the panel for a document and each request by the panel for access to employees of the agency necessary for the review of an appeal under this subsection that does so in determined by the head of the agency and permitted by applicable provisions of law, consistent with the interests of national security.

"(7) Requirements.—In order to ensure transparency, oversight by Congress, and meaningful information for those who need access to classified information, such procedure shall not be

"(iii) made available on a website that is searchable by members of the public.

"(d) Period of Time for the Right to Appeal.—

"(1) In General.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any covered person who has been the subject of a decision made by the head of an agency to deny or revoke eligibility for access to classified information shall retain all rights to appeal under this section until the conclusion of the appeal process under this section.

"(2) Exceptions.—

"(A) Persons.—Any covered person may voluntarily waive the covered person’s right to appeal under this section and such waiver shall be conclusive.

"(B) Agencies.—The head of an agency may not require a covered person to waive the covered person’s right to appeal under this section for any reason.

"(6) Waiver of Availability of Procedures for National Security Interest.—

"(1) In General.—If the head of an agency determines that a procedure established under this section cannot be made available to a covered person in an exceptional case without damaging a national security interest of the United States by revealing classified information, such procedure shall not be made available to such covered person.

"(2) Finality.—A determination under paragraph (1) shall be final and conclusive and may not be reviewed by any other official or by any court.

"(3) Reporting.—

"(A) Case-by-Case.—In each case in which the head of an agency determines under paragraph (1) that a procedure established under this section cannot be made available to a covered person, the Security Executive Agent shall ensure that, not later than 30 days after the date on which the head makes such determination, the Secretary of Defense makes a report stating the reasons for the determination.

"(B) Annual Reports.—

"(1) In General.—Not less frequently than once each fiscal year, the Security Executive Agent shall report to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the determinations made under paragraph (1) during the previous fiscal year.

"(ii) Content.—A report submitted under clause (i) shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

"(I) The number of cases and reasons for determinations made under paragraph (1), disaggregated by agency.

"(II) Such other matters as the Security Executive Agent considers appropriate.

"(B) Denials and Revocations Under Otherwise Provided Procedures.—

"(1) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or affect the responsibility and power of the head of an agency to deny or revoke eligibility for access to classified information in the interest of national security.

"(2) Denials and Revocation.—The power and responsibility of the head of an agency to deny or revoke eligibility for access to classified information pursuant to any other provision of law or Executive order may be exercised only when the head of an agency determines that an applicable process established under this section cannot be invoked in a manner that is consistent with national security.

"(ii) Content.—A report submitted under clause (i) shall be final and conclusive and may not be reviewed by any other official or by any court.

"(4) Reporting.—

"(A) Case-by-Case.—

"(1) In General.—In each case in which the head of an agency determines under paragraph (2) that a determination relating to a denial or revocation of eligibility for access to classified information could not be made pursuant to a process established under this section after not less than 30 days after the date on which the head makes such determination under paragraph (2), submit to the Security Executive Agent and to the congressional intelligence committees a report stating the reasons for the determination.

"(ii) Form.—A report submitted under clause (i) may be submitted in classified form as necessary.

"(B) Annual Reports.—

"(1) In General.—Not less frequently than once each fiscal year, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the determinations made under paragraph (2) during the previous fiscal year.

"(ii) Content.—Each report submitted under clause (i) shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

"(I) The number of cases and reasons for determinations made under paragraph (2), disaggregated by agency.

"(II) Such other matters as the Security Executive Agent considers appropriate.

"(g) Relationship to Suitability.—No person may use a determination of suitability under part 2 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulation, for the purpose of denying a covered person the review proceedings of this section where there has been a denial or revocation of eligibility for access to classified information.

"(h) Preservation of Roles and Responsibilities Under Executive Order 10865 and Other Provisions of Law—.

"(1) In General.—If the head of an agency determines that a procedure established under this Act for denial and revocation procedures provided to individuals by Executive Order 10865 (50 U.S.C. 3414) (relating to intelligence qualification information in industry), or successor order, including those administered through the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals of the Department of Defense under Department of Defense Directive 5220.8, or successor directive.

"(2) Clerical Amendment.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3002), as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by inserting after the item relating to "(d) Period of Time for the Right to Appeal."

"(3) Reporting.—

"(A) In General.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any covered person who has been the subject of a decision made by the head of an agency to deny or revoke eligibility for access to classified information shall retain all rights to appeal under this section until the conclusion of the appeal process under this section.

"(B) Access to Classified Information.—(i) In General.—Upon the request of the covered person and a showing that the ability to review classified information is essential to the resolution of an appeal under this subsection, the Security Executive Agent shall afford access to classified information to the members of the panel established under paragraph (4) (NARA) as the Security Executive Agent determines—

"(ii) Extent of Access.—Counsel or another representative who is cleared for access under this subparagraph may be afforded access to relevant classified materials to the extent consistent with the interests of national security.

"(C) Agency Compliance with Requests of Panel.—Each head of an agency shall comply with each request by the panel for a document and each request by the panel for access to employees of the agency necessary for the review of an appeal under this subsection that does so in determined by the head of the agency and permitted by applicable provisions of law, consistent with the interests of national security.

"(D) Requirements.—In order to ensure transparency, oversight by Congress, and meaningful information for those who need access to classified information, such procedure shall not be

"(iii) made available on a website that is searchable by members of the public.

"(d) Period of Time for the Right to Appeal.—

"(1) In General.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any covered person who has been the subject of a decision made by the head of an agency to deny or revoke eligibility for access to classified information shall retain all rights to appeal under this section until the conclusion of the appeal process under this section.

"(2) Exceptions.—

"(A) Persons.—Any covered person may voluntarily waive the covered person’s right to appeal under this section and such waiver shall be conclusive.

"(B) Agencies.—The head of an agency may not require a covered person to waive the covered person’s right to appeal under this section for any reason.
SA 520. Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. Kaine) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XXX, add the following:

SEC. 3048. IMPROVEMENTS TO PRIVATIZED MILITARY HOUSING.
(a) MOLD ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIATION.—The Secretary concerned shall establish standard mold assessment and mold remediation requirements and standard operating procedures for mold assessment and remediation in agreements entered into with landlords of privatized military housing under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned based on Federal Government guidelines and industry standards.
(b) ADVISORY GROUP ON PRIVATIZED MILITARY HOUSING AGREEMENTS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall appoint an advisory group to assist the Department of Defense in the renegotiation of agreements with landlords of privatized military housing.
(2) MEMBERS.—The Secretary shall appoint to the advisory group under paragraph (1) subject matter experts—
(A) from Federal agencies other than the Department of Defense; and
(B) from outside the Federal Government.
(3) DUTIES.—The Secretary shall ensure that agreements with landlords of privatized military housing require the following:
(A) The use of qualified mold inspectors, and high-quality housing inspectors.
(B) The adherence to environmental and safety hazards.
(C) The use of appropriately credentialed and skilled contractors for maintenance.
(D) To provide access by tenants to a tenant housing advocate.
(E) To provide for the establishment of an independent third-party arbiter for dispute resolution.
(F) To prescribe penalties for the landlord when the landlord does not meet its obligations under the agreement.

SEC. 3152. MR. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XXX, insert the following:

SEC. 3152. IMPROVING QUALITY OF INFORMATION IN BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.
(a) REPORT ON METRICS AND BEST PRACTICES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall prepare and submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that—
(1) assesses the extent to which individuals affected by Federal Government nuclear testing are prevented from receiving compensation under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note); and
(2) describes the difficulties faced by the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that—
(1) assesses the extent to which individuals affected by Federal Government nuclear testing are prevented from receiving compensation under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note); and
(b) ANNUAL REPORT ON PERFORMANCE.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall prepare and submit to Congress a report on—
(1) metrics for assessing the completeness and quality of packages for background investigations submitted to the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency; and
(2) annual report on background investigation submissions packages due to incomplete or erroneous data, by agency; and
(3) best practices for ensuring full and complete information in background investigation requests.

SA 523. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XXX, insert the following:

SEC. 3153. REPORT REGARDING GOVERNMENT NUCLEAR TESTING AND COMPENSATION FOR RADIATION EXPOSURE.
(b) ANNUAL REPORT ON PERFORMANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall prepare and submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that—
(1) assesses the extent to which individuals affected by Federal Government nuclear testing are prevented from receiving compensation under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note); and
(2) describes the difficulties faced by the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that—
(1) assesses the extent to which individuals affected by Federal Government nuclear testing are prevented from receiving compensation under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note); and

SA 524. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for access to classified national security information, shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Attorney General, prepare and submit to Congress a report on—
(1) metrics for assessing the completeness and quality of packages for background investigations submitted to the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency; and
(2) annual report on background investigation submissions packages due to incomplete or erroneous data, by agency; and
(3) best practices for ensuring full and complete information in background investigation requests.
military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XV, add the following:

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 1531. REVIEW OF JOINT IMPROVISED-THREAT DEFENSE ORGANIZATION RESEARCH RELATING TO HUMANITARIAN DEMINING EFFORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a review of the research of the Joint Improvised-Threat Defense Organization to identify information that may be released to United Nations Security Council resolutions to identify infor-

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees detailing the research identified under subsection (a).

SA 555. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for him-
self, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. MARK-KEY) presented the following amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

TITLE XV—OTTO WARMBIER BANKING RESTRICTIONS, INVOLVING NORTH KOREA ACT OF 2019

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019".

Subtitle A—Sanctions With Respect to North Korea

SEC. 1711. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Since 2006, the United Nations Security Council has adopted 19 resolutions imposing sanctions against North Korea under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which—

(A) prohibit the use, development, and pro- liferation of weapons of mass destruction by North Korea;

(B) prohibit the supply, sale, or transfer of arms and related materiel to or from North Korea;

(C) prohibit the transfer of luxury goods to North Korea.

(D) restrict access by North Korea to fi-

nancial services that could contribute to nu-

clear, missile, or other programs related to

foreign relations of the Senate that North

Korea "continues to pose an ex-

%(f) prohibit joint ventures or cooperative commercial entities or expanding joint ven-

tures with North Korea; and

(g) prohibit exports of North Korean tex-

tiles;

(L) require member countries of the United Nations to seize, inspect, and impound any ship in its jurisdiction that is suspected of violating Security Council resolutions with respect to North Korea and to interdict and inspect all cargo bound for or from North Korea by land, sea, or air;

(M) limit the transfer to North Korea of re-

fining petroleum products, condensates, and natural gas liquids;

(N) ban the sale or transfer to North Korea of industrial machinery, transportation vehi-

cles, electronics, iron, steel, and other met-

als;

(O) reduce North Korean diplomatic staff numbers in member countries of the United Nations and expel any North Korean dip-

ломats found to be working on behalf of a per-

son subject to sanctions or assisting in

sanctions evasion;

(P) limit North Korean diplomatic mis-

sions abroad in size and access to banking privileges and prohibit commerce from being conducted out of North Korea consular or diplomatic offices;

(Q) require member states of the United Nations to close representative offices, sub-

sidiaries, and bank accounts in North Korea;

(R) prohibit countries from providing or re-

ceiving military equipment from or North Korea or hosting North Koreans for special-

ized training or teaching that could con-

tribute to the programs of North Korea re-

lated to the development of weapons of mass destruction;

(S) ban countries from granting landing and flyover rights to North Korean aircraft; and

(T) prohibit trade in statutory of North Ko-

rean origin;

(U) The Government of North Korea has charged that North Korea "continues to produce fissile mate-

rial and related statements by the

nuclear programme and related statements by the

Korean leader Kim Jong-un, in Malaysia, triggering sanctions

under the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.);

(V) On February 20, 2017, the Secretary of State determined that the Government of North Korea was responsible for the lethal nerve agent attack in 2017 on Kim Jong Nam, the half-brother of North Korean leader Kim Jong-un, in Malaysia, triggering sanctions

required under the International Atomic Energy Agency Release in August 2018, "The continuation and further development of the DPRK's nuclear pro-

gramme and related statements by the

DPRK are a cause for grave concern. The DPRK's nuclear activities, including those in relation to the Yongbyon Experimental Nuclear

Power Plant (5 MW(e)) reactor, the use of the building which houses the reported

centrifuge enrichment facility and the con-

struction at the light water reactor, as well as the clear violations of relevant UN Security Council resolutions, including resolution 2356 (2017) and are deeply regrettable.''

(6) In July 2018, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo testified to the Committee on For-

eign Relations of the Senate that North Korea "continue[s] to produce fissile mate-

rial" despite public pledges by North Korean leader Kim Jong-un to denuclearize.

(7) The 2019 Missile Defense Review con-

cluded that North Korea is developing long-range missile attack. As a result, North Korea has neared the time when it could

realize the capability to threaten the U.S. home-

land with missile attack. As a result, North Korea has neared the time when it could

realize the capability to threaten the U.S. home-

land with missile attack.

(8) Financial transactions and investments that provide financial resources to the Gov-

ernment of North Korea, and that fail to in-

clude or significantly reduce those under this title, should not be con-

nected to further the policy objective de-

scribed in paragraph (1); and

(9) The successful use of sanctions to halt

the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of North Korea is part of a broader diplomatic and economic strategy that relies on effec-

tive coordination among relevant Federal agencies and officials, as well as with inter-

national partners of the United States; and

(10) the coordination described in paragraph (3) should include provisions for elec-

tronic messaging and communications from all parts of the Executive branch to ensure that those communications are an intentional component of and aligned with the strategy of the United States with respect to North Korea.

SEC. 1712. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States is committed to working with its allies and partners to halt the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of North Korea through an integrated approach to sanctions, maximum pressure and diplomatic engagement;

(2) the imposition of sanctions, including those under this title, should not be con-

sidered to limit or restrict the Presi-

dent to fully engage in diplomatic negotia-

tions to further the policy objective de-

scribed in paragraph (1); and

(3) the successful use of sanctions to halt the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of North Korea is part of a broader diplomatic and economic strategy that relies on effec-

tive coordination among relevant Federal agencies and officials, as well as with inter-

national partners of the United States; and

(4) the coordination described in paragraph (3) should include provisions for elec-

tronic messaging and communications from all parts of the Executive branch to ensure that those communications are an intentional component of and aligned with the strategy of the United States with respect to North Korea.

SEC. 1713. DEFINITIONS.

(a) In General.—In this title, the terms "applicable Executive order", "applicable United Nations Security Council resolu-

tions", "appropriate congressional commit-

tees", "Government of North Korea", "North Korea", and "North Korean financial institu-

tion" have the meanings given those terms under the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.), as amended by subsection (b);
(**) AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS IN NORTH KOREA SANCTIONS AND POLICY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2016.—Section 3 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9230) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “Executive Order No. 13694” and all that follows through “to carry out this section.”

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “or 2321” and inserting “2321 and 2356”.

**PART I—EXPANSION OF SANCTIONS AND RELATED MATTERS**

**SEC. 1721. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT PROVIDE FINANCIAL SERVICES TO CERTAIN SANCTIONED PERSONS.**

(a) In General.—Title II of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9221 et seq.), is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 210A the following:

“**SEC. 210B. Sanctions with respect to foreign financial institutions that provide financial services to certain sanctioned persons.**

“(a) In General.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall impose one or more of the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to a foreign financial institution that the Secretary determines, on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019, knowingly provides significant financial services to any person designated for the imposition of sanctions under—

“(1) subsection (a) or (b) of section 194;

“(2) an applicable Executive order; or

“(3) an applicable United Nations Security Council resolution.

“(b) Sanctions Described.—The sanctions that may be imposed pursuant to this section include—

“(1) Asset blocking.—The Secretary may block, freeze, or seize the property and interests in property of a foreign financial institution that the Secretary determines, on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019, knowingly provides significant financial services to any person designated for the imposition of sanctions under—

“(1) subsection (a) or (b) of section 194;

“(2) an applicable Executive order; or

“(3) an applicable United Nations Security Council resolution.

“(2) Restrictions on correspondent and payable-through accounts.—The Secretary may prohibit, or impose strict conditions on, the opening or maintaining in the United States of a correspondent account or a payable-through account by the foreign financial institution.

“(c) Implementation; Penalties.—

“(1) Implementation.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 205 and 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

“(2) Penalties.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes another person to violate this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

“(3) Regulations.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, as appropriate, prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

“(e) Definitions.—For the purposes of this section:

“(1) Account; correspondent account; payable-through account.—The terms ‘account’, ‘correspondent account’, and ‘payable-through account’ have the meaning given to those terms in section 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

“(2) Financial institution.—The term ‘financial institution’ means a financial institution specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (M), or (Y) of section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

“(3) Foreign financial institution.—The term ‘foreign financial institution’ shall have the meaning of that term as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(4) Knowingly.—The term ‘knowingly’, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or reckless disregard, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

“(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of contents for the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is amended by redesignating the item relating to section 210A as section 210B.

**SEC. 1722. CODIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS RESTRICTING TRANSACTIONS UNDER NORTH KOREA ACTIVITIES UNDERMINING CYBERSECURITY**

(a) In General.—Section 104(a) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9214(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (14), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) by redesigning paragraph (15) as paragraph (16);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

“**(15) knowingly, directly or indirectly, purchases or otherwise acquires significant quantities of coal, iron, or iron ore, except as specifically approved by the United Nations Security Council;**

“**(16) knowingly, directly or indirectly, provides to North Korea coal, iron, or iron ore;**

“**(17) knowingly, directly or indirectly, purchases or otherwise acquires textiles from the Government of North Korea, except as specifically approved by the United Nations Security Council;**

“**(18) knowingly facilitates a significant transfer of funds or property from the Government of North Korea that materially contributes to any violation of an applicable United Nations Security Council resolution;**

“**(19) knowingly, directly or indirectly, purchases or otherwise acquires significant types or amounts of seafood from North Korea, except as specifically approved by the United Nations Security Council;**

“**(20) knowingly, directly or indirectly, engages in, facilitates, or is responsible for the exportation of workers from North Korea;**

“**(21) knowingly, directly or indirectly, sells or transfers vessels to North Korea, except as specifically approved by the United Nations Security Council;**

“**(22) knowingly, directly or indirectly, supplies, sells, or transfers to North Korea crude or refined petroleum products in excess of the aggregate amounts established in applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions, except as specifically approved by the United Nations Security Council;**

“**(23) knowingly contributes to—**

“(A) the bribery of an official of the Government of North Korea or any person acting on behalf of that official;

“(B) the misappropriation, theft, or embezzlement of public funds by, or for the benefit of, any official of the Government of North Korea or any person acting on behalf of that official; or

“(C) the use of any proceeds of any activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B); and

(4) in paragraph (24), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by striking “through (14)” and inserting “through (23)”.

(b) Conforming Amendment.—The North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is amended—

(1) in section 104(b)(1) (22 U.S.C. 9214(b)(1))—

“(A) by striking subparagraphs (B), (D), (E), (F), and (L); and

**SEC. 1723. EXPANSION OF MANDATORY DESIGNATIONS UNDER NORTH KOREA SANCTIONS AND POLICY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2016.**

(a) In General.—Section 104(a) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9214(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “or” at the end;
(B) by redesigning subparagraphs (C), (G), (H), (I), (J), (K), (M), and (N) as subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), and (I), respectively; and

(2) in the matter following section 2(b)(3) (22 U.S.C. 9221(b)(3)), by striking ‘‘section 104(b)(1)(M)’’ and inserting ‘‘section 104(a)(3)’’.

SEC. 1734. EXTENSION OF APPLICABILITY PERIODS FOR PROFILATION AND SENDING SANCTIONS.

Section 203(b)(2) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9223(b)(2)) is amended by striking ‘‘2 years’’ and inserting ‘‘5 years’’.

SEC. 1725. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IDENTIFICATION AND BLOCKING OF PROPERTY OF NORTH KOREAN OFFICIALS.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should—

(1) encourage international collaboration through the Financial Action Task Force and its global network to utilize its standards and apply means at its disposal to counter the money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing threats emanating from North Korea; and

(2) prioritize multilateral efforts to identify and block—

(A) any property owned or controlled by a North Korean entity or individual;

(B) any significant proceeds of kleptocracy by the Government of North Korea or a North Korean official.

SEC. 1726. MODIFICATION OF REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTH KOREA.

Section 317 of the Korean Interdiction and Modernization of Sanctions Act (title III of Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 960) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years.’’ and inserting ‘‘Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019, and annually thereafter for 5 years.’’;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ‘‘; or’’ and inserting a semicolon;

(C) by redesigning paragraph (4) as paragraph (8); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

‘‘(4) prohibit, in the territories of such governments, the opening of accounts with North Korean persons or the expansion of existing joint ventures through additional investments, whether or not for or on behalf of the Government of North Korea, unless such joint ventures or cooperative entities have been approved by the Committee of the United Nations Security Council established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973 (2011);’’;

‘‘(5) prohibit the unauthorized clearing of funds by North Korean financial institutions through financial institutions subject to the jurisdiction of such governments;’’;

‘‘(6) prohibit the unauthorized conduct of commercial trade with North Korea that is prohibited under applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions;’’;

‘‘(7) prevent the provision of financial services to North Korean persons or the transfer of financial services to North Korean persons to, through, or from the territories of such countries or by persons subject to the jurisdiction of such governments; or’’; and

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

‘‘(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term ‘‘appropriate congressional committees and leadership’’ means—

‘‘(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the majority and minority leaders of the Senate; and

‘‘(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives;’’;

‘‘(2) APPLICABLE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION; NORTH KOREAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; NORTH KOREAN PERSON.—The terms ‘‘applicable United Nations Security Council resolution’’, ‘‘North Korean financial institution’’, and ‘‘North Korean person’’ have the meanings given those terms in section 201B(b)(1) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202).’’.

SEC. 1727. REPORT ON USE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTH KOREA OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP RULES TO ACCESS THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report setting forth the findings of the Secretary regarding how the Government of North Korea, unless specifically prohibited by the United Nations Security Council or a North Korean official; and

(b) E LEMENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report required by subsection (a) (proposals for such legislative and administrative action as the Secretary considers appropriate to combat the abuse by the Government of North Korea of shell companies and other similar entities to avoid or evade sanctions.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1731. NOTIFICATION OF TERMINATION OR SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.

Not less than 15 days before taking any action to terminate or suspend the application of sanctions under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the President’s intent to take the action and the reasons for the action.

SEC. 1732. REPORTS ON CERTAIN LICENSING ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the operations of the system for issuing licenses for transactions under covered regulatory provisions during the preceding 180-day period that includes—

(1) the number and types of such licenses issued for the period; and

(2) the number and types of such licenses issued during that period.

(b) COVERED REGULATORY PROVISION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘‘covered regulatory provision’’ means any of the following provisions, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act and as such provisions are applicable to North Korea:


(3) Any other provision of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(c) FORM.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1733. BRIEFINGS ON IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF SANCTIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on efforts relating to the implementation and enforcement of United States sanctions with respect to North Korea, including appropriate updates on the efforts of the Department of the Treasury to address compliance with such sanctions by foreign persons.

SEC. 1734. REPORT ON FINANCIAL NETWORKS AND FINANCIAL METHODS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTH KOREA.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on sources of external support for the Government of North Korea that includes—

(A) a description of the methods used by the Government of North Korea to deal in, transact in, or conceal the ownership, control, or origin of goods and services exported by North Korea;

(B) an assessment of the relationship between the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by the Government of North Korea and the financial industry or financial institutions;

(C) an assessment of the relationship between the acquisition or procurement of North Korea of military expertise, equipment, and technology and the financial industry or financial institutions;

(D) a description of the methods used by any person to the United States of goods, services, or technology that are made with significant amounts of North Korean labor, material, or including minerals, including minerals involved in human trafficking involving citizens or nationals of North Korea;

(F) a description of how the President plans to address the flow of funds generated by activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (E), including through the use of sanctions or other means; and

(G) an assessment of the extent to which the Government of North Korea engages in criminal activities, including money laundering, to support that Government;

(H) information relating to the identification, blocking, and freezing of property described in section 201B(b)(1) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016, as added by section 1721;

(J) an assessment of the extent to which any law enforcement or diplomatic initiatives of Federal, State, and foreign governments to comply with the provisions of applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions; and

(b) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall ensure that any information collected pursuant to subsection (a) is shared with the United States Department of State, and foreign governments to comply with the provisions of applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions; and

SEC. 1735. REPORT ON COUNTRIES OF CONCERN WITH RESPECT TO TRANSSHIPMENT, REEXPORTATION, OR DIVERSION OF CERTAIN ITEMS TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,
and annually thereafter through 2023, the Di-
rector of National Intelligence shall submit to the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, and the Treasury, and the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies all countries that the Director
determines are of concern with respect to re-
export, transshipment, or diversion of items subject to the provisions of the Export Administration Regulations under chapter 15 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, to an entity owner or controlled by the Government of North Korea.

(b) FORM.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

PART III—GENERAL MATTERS

SEC. 1741. RULEMAKING.

The President shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this subtitle and amendments made by this subtitle.

SEC. 1742. AUTHORITY TO CONSOLIDATE REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any and all reports re-
quired to be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle are subject to a deadline for submission con-
sidering the same unit of time may be con-
solidated into a single report that is sub-
mitted at that deadline.

(b) CONTENTS.—Any reports consolidated under subsection (a) shall contain all infor-
mation required under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle and any other elements that may be required by existing law.

SEC. 1743. WAIVERS, EXEMPTIONS, AND TERMINATION.

(a) APPLICATION AND MODIFICATION OF EX-
EMPTIONS AND WAIVERS FROM NORTH KOREA SANCTIONS AND POLICY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2016.—Section 238 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9228) is amended—

(1) by inserting “2018,” after “2017,” each place it appears; and

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting “not less than 15 days before the waiver takes ef-
fect,” after “the President”.

(b) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No provision affecting sanctions under this subtitle or an amend-
ment made by this subtitle shall apply to sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “good” means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(c) SUSPENSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 1731, any requirement to impose sanctions under this amendment or amendments made by this subtitle, and any sanctions imposed pursuant to this subtitle or any such amend-
ment, shall terminate on the date on which the President makes the certification de-

SEC. 1744. PROCEDURES FOR REVIEW OF CLASSI-
IFIED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If a finding under this subtitle or an amendment made by this sub-
title, a prohibition, condition, or penalty im-
posed as a result of any such finding, or a penalty imposed under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, is based on classified information (as defined in sec-
section 1(a) of the Classified Information Proce-
dures Act (18 U.S.C. App.)), and a court re-
sides of the finding or the imposition of the pro-
hibition, condition, or penalty, the Secre-
tary of the Treasury may submit such infor-
mation to the court ex parte and in cam-
paign.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to confer or imply any right to judicial review of any finding under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, any prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding, or any penalty imposed under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle.

SECT 1745. BRIEFING ON RESOURCING OF SANC-
CTIONS PROGRAMS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on—

(1) the resources allocated by the Depart-
ment of the Treasury to support each sanc-
tions program administered by the Depart-
ment; and

(2) recommendations for additional au-
thorities or resources necessary to expand the capacity or capability of the Department related to implementation and enforcement of sanctions programs.

SEC. 1746. BRIEFING ON PROLIFERATION FI-
NANCING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 80 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on addressing proliferation fi-
nancing.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The Department of the Treasury’s defi-
ition and implementation of a risk-based approach to combating financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruc-
tion.

(2) An assessment of—

(A) Federal financial regulatory agency over-
sight, including by the Financial Crimes En-
forcement Network, of United States fi-
nancial institutions and the adoption by their foreign subsidiaries, branches, and corre-
respondent institutions of a risk-based ap-
proach to proliferation financing; and

(B) whether financial regulatory agency in-
spection, enforcement, and oversight, includ-
ing by the Financial Crimes Enforcement 
Network, of United States financial institu-
tions and the adoption by their foreign sub-
sidiaries, branches, and correspondent insti-
tutions of a risk-based approach to prolifera-
tion financing.

(3) An assessment of—

(A) the adequacy and effectiveness of fin-
ancial services and financial institutions of United States financial institu-
tions in expanding their risk-based approach to proliferation financing.

(b) AUTHORITY TO DIVEST.—Notwith-
standing any other provision of law, a State or local government may adopt and enforce measures that meet the requirements of sub-
section (d) to divest the assets of the State or local government from, or prohibit invest-
ment of the assets of the State or local govern-
ment in, any person that engages in investment activities described in subsection (c) if North Korea is subject to the sanctions in section 402 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9252).

(c) INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—In-
vestment activities described in this sub-
section are activities of a value of more than $10,000 relating to an investment in North Korea or in goods or services originating in North Korea that are not conducted pursuant to a license issued by the Department of the Treasury.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—Any measure taken by a State or local government under subsec-
section (b) shall meet the following require-
ments:

(1) NOTICE TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—The State or local government shall provide written notice to each person with respect to which a measure under this section is to be applied.

(2) TIMING.—The measure applied under this section shall apply to a person not ear-
erlier than the date that is 90 days after the date on which written notice under para-
graph (1) is provided to the person.

(3) OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE COMPLI-
ANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The State or local gov-
ernment shall provide with respect to which a measure is to be applied under this section an opportunity to demon-
strate to the State or local government that the person does not engage in invest-
ment activities described in subsection (c).

(B) AUTHORITY TO DIVEST.—Notwith-
standing any other provision of law, a State or local government may adopt and enforce measures that meet the requirements of subsection (d) to divest the assets of the State or local government from, or prohibit invest-
ment of the assets of the State or local govern-
ment in, any person that engages in investment activities described in subsection (c).

(C) NOTICE TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Not later than 30 days after a State or local government applies a measure under this section, the State or local government shall notify the Attorney General.

(D) AUTHORIZATION FOR PRIOR APPLIED MEASURES.—


Section 5(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a–2(c)(1)) is amended—

(A) by striking “or” at the end;

(2) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

and (B) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) in investments activity described in section 1751(c) of the Otto Warmbler Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019 (29 U.S.C. 1002(d),), may divest plan assets from, or avoid investing plan assets in, any person that the State or local government determines, using creditable information available to the public, engages in investment activities described in subsection (c) that are identified in that measure of investment would not be expected to provide the employee benefit plan with—

(1) a lower rate of return than alternative investments with commensurate degrees of risk; or

(2) a higher degree of risk than alternative investments with commensurate rates of return; and

(B) by divesting assets or avoiding the invest-ment of assets as described in paragraph (1), the fiduciary is not breaching the responsi-bilities, obligations, or duties imposed upon the fiduciary by subsection (a) or (b) of section 404(a)(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1104(a)(1)).

SEC. 1754. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this subtitle, an amendment made by this subtitle, or any other provision of law authorizing sanctions with respect to North Korea shall be construed to affect or displace—

(1) the authority of a State or local government, the Department of the Treasury, or any foreign country, to impose sanctions with respect to North Korea under, and in accordance with, any other provision of law;

(2) the President should aggressively apply, as appropriate, existing sanctions for human trafficking, including development protocols and procedures to share actionable information; and

(3) Federal banking regulators, the Department of the Treasury, relevant law enforce-ment agencies, and the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center, in partnership with representatives from the United States financial community, should adopt regular forms of sharing information to disrupt human trafficking, including developing protocols and procedures to share actionable information; and amongst covered in-stitutions, law enforcement, and the United States intelligence community.

SEC. 1761. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Financial Industry Guidance to Halt Trafficking” or the “FIGHT Act”.

SEC. 1762. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The terms “human trafficking” and “trafficking in persons” are used interchangeably to describe crimes involving the exploitation of a person for the purposes of compelled labor or commercial sex through the use of force, fraud, or coercion.

(2) According to the International Labour Organization, there are an estimated 24,900,000 people worldwide who are victims of forced labor, including human trafficking victims in the United States.

(3) Human trafficking is perpetrated for financial gain.

(4) According to the International Labour Organization, the estimated $150,000,000,000 or more in global profits generated annually trafficking—

(A) approximately ¼ are generated by com-mercial sexual exploitation, exacted by fraud or by force; and

(B) approximately ¼ are generated by forced labor.

(5) Most purchases of commercial sex acts are paid for with cash, making trafficking proceeds difficult to identify in the financial system. Nonetheless, traffickers rely heavily on access to financial institutions as des-tinatons for trafficking proceeds and as con-ducts that can facilitate the revitalization of banks and financial systems.

(6) Under section 1966 of title 18, United States Code (relating to money laundering), human trafficking is a “specified unlawful activity” and transactions conducted with proceeds earned from trafficking people, or used to further trafficking operations, can be prosecuted as money laundering offenses.

(7) In deliberations between the United States Government and any foreign country, including through participation in the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, regarding money laundering, corrup-tion, and transnational crimes, the United States Government should—

(A) encourage cooperation by foreign gov-ernments and relevant international fora in identifying the extent to which the proceeds from human trafficking are being used to fa-cilitate terrorist financing, corruption, or other illicit financial crimes;

(B) encourage cooperation by foreign gov-ernments and relevant international fora in addressing the international financial net-works supporting human trafficking; and

(8) to periodically review its advisories to pro-vide covered financial institutions, as appro-priate, with a list of new “red flags” for identifying activities of concern, particu-larly human trafficking.

(C) to encourage entities covered by the advisories described in subparagraph (B) to incorporate relevant elements provided in the advisories into transaction monitoring and account monitoring systems or in poli-cies, procedures, and training on human traf-ficking to enable financial institutions to maintain ongoing efforts to examine trans-actions and accounts; and

(D) to use geographic targeting orders, as appropriate, to impose additional reporting re-quirements.

(E) to utilize the Bank Secrecy Act Advis-ory Group and other relevant entities to identify opportunities for nongovernmental organizations to share relevant actionable information; and

(9) training front line bank and money service business employees, school teachers, law enforcement officers, foreign service offi-cers, counselors, and the general public is an important factor in identifying trafficking victims.

(10) Human trafficking is a “specified unlawful activity” under section 1956(a) of title 18, United States Code (relating to money laundering).
(D) encourage the Financial Action Task Force to update its July 2011 typology reports entitled, “Laundering the Proceeds of Corruption” and “Money Laundering Risks Arising from Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants”; to identify the money laundering risk arising from the trafficking of human beings; and

(E) encourage the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units to study the extent to which human trafficking operations are being used for money laundering; terrorist financial activities; and illicit financial purposes.

SEC. 1764. COORDINATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING ISSUES BY THE OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) FUNCTIONS.—Section 312(a)(4) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (E), (F), and (G) as subparagraphs (F), (G), and (H), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

“(E) combating illicit financial relating to human trafficking;”;

(b) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—Section 312(a) of title 31 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(8) the efforts of the United States to increase the number of personnel for community education and outreach and investigative support and forensic analysis related to human trafficking; and

(c) REQUIREDS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Undersecretary for Terrorism and Financial Crimes, shall designate an office within the OTFI that shall coordinate efforts to combat the illicit financing of human trafficking with—

“(1) other offices of the Department of the Treasury;

“(2) other Federal agencies, including—

“(A) the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons of the Department of State; and

“(B) the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking;

“(C) State and local law enforcement agencies; and

“(D) foreign governments.”;

SEC. 1765. STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

(a) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS TARGETING MONEY LAUNDERING RELATED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury, and each appropriate Federal banking agency—

(A) an analysis of anti-money laundering efforts of the United States Government, United States civil society organizations, and multinational development banks related to human trafficking; and

(B) appropriate legislative, administrative, and other recommendations to strengthen efforts against money laundering related to human trafficking.

(2) REQUIRED RECOMMENDATIONS.—The recommendations under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) best practices based on successful anti-human trafficking programs currently in place at domestic and international financial institutions that are suitable for broader adoption; and

(B) feedback from stakeholders, including victims and survivors of trafficking; advocates of persons at risk of becoming victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, the United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking, civil society organizations, and financial institutions on policy proposals derived from the analysis conducted by the task force referred to in paragraph (1) that would enhance the efforts and programs of financial institutions to detect and deter money laundering related to human trafficking.

(3) COMMISSIONER’S REVIEW.—The Commissioner of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, in consultation with the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury, and each appropriate Federal banking agency, shall—

(A) review and enhance training and examinations programs to improve the surveillance capabilities of anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism programs to detect and deter money laundering related to human trafficking and the number of investigations, arrests, indictments, and convictions in money laundering cases with a nexus to human trafficking; and

(B) require review of procedures.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Financial Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury, and each appropriate Federal banking agency, shall—

(1) review and enhance training and examination programs to improve the surveillance capabilities of anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism programs to detect and deter money laundering related to human trafficking; and

(2) review and enhance procedures for referring potential human trafficking cases to the appropriate law enforcement agency; and

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

(A) authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate an office within the OTFI to monitor and combat trafficking; or

(B) authorize financial institutions to deny services to or to violate the privacy of victims of trafficking, victims of severe forms of trafficking, or individuals not responsible for promoting severe forms of trafficking in persons.

SEC. 1766. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON RESOURCES TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) adequate funding should be provided for critical Federal efforts to combat human trafficking;

(2) the Department of the Treasury should have the appropriate resources to vigorously investigate human trafficking networks under section 111 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7108) and other relevant statutes and Executive orders;

(3) the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Justice should be provided appropriate funding to increase the capacity and appropriate resources to support technical assistance to develop foreign partners’ ability to combat human trafficking through strong national anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism programs;

(4) each United States Attorney’s Office should be provided appropriate funding to increase the number of personnel for community education and outreach and investigative support and forensic analysis related to human trafficking; and

(5) the Department of State should be provided additional resources, as necessary, to carry out the Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act (section 115 of Public Law 114–22; 129 Stat. 245).

Subtitle D—Miscellaneous

SEC. 1771. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this title or any amendment made by this title shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) GOOD DEFINED.—In this section, the term “good” means any article, natural or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

SA 526. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. DEGREE GRANTING AUTHORITY FOR UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES GRADUATE SCHOOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 751 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“7422. Degree granting authority for United States Army Armament Graduate School

“(a) AUTHORITY.—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Chancellor of the United States Army Armament Graduate School may, upon the recommendation of the faculty and provost of the college, confer appropriate degrees upon graduates who meet the degree requirements.

“(b) LIMITATION.—A degree may not be conferred under this section unless—

“(1) the Secretary of Education has recommended approval of the degree in accordance with the Federal Policy Governing Granting of Academic Degrees by Federal Agencies; and

“(2) the United States Army Armament Graduate School is accredited by the appropriate civilian academic accrediting agency or organization to award the degree, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.”

“Congressional Notification Requirements.—(1) When seeking to establish degree
granting authority under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives—

(A) by amendment of the self-assessment questionnaire required by the Federal Policy

(2) Upon any modification or redesignation of the granting authority, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the rationale for the proposed modification or redesignation and any subsequent recommendation of the Secretary of Education on the proposed modification or redesignation.

(3) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing a rationale for the proposed modification or redesignation of the granting authority.

SEC. 1712. USE OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Transportation should coordinate with other existing authorities, including waivers and safety approvals, as appropriate, to protect the public, make more efficient use of resources, reduce the regulatory burden for an applicant for a commercial space launch or reentry license or experimental permit, and promote commercial space launch and reentry.

(b) LICENSE APPLICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.—Section 50905 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by inserting ''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPLI-

(c) RESTRICTIONS ON LAUNCHES, OPERATIONS, AND REGISTRATIONS.—Section 50904 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(e) MULTIPLE SITES.—The Secretary may issue a single license or permit for an operator to conduct launch services and reentry services at multiple launch sites or reentry sites.

SEC. 1713. EXPERIMENTAL PERMITS.

Section 50906 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(u) USE OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use existing authorities, including waivers and safety approvals, as appropriate, to make more efficient use of resources, reduce the regulatory burden for an applicant under this section, and promote commercial space launch and reentry.

(2) EXPEDITING SAFETY APPROVALS.—The Secretary shall expedite the processing of safety approvals that would reduce risks to health or safety during launch and reentry.

SEC. 1714. GOVERNMENT-DEVELOPED SPACE TECHNOLOGY.

Section 50901(b)(2)(B) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking ''and encouraging''.

SEC. 1715. REGULATORY REFORM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—The definitions set forth in section 50902 of title 51, United States Code, shall apply to this section.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the commercial space launch regulatory environment has at times impeded the United States commercial space launch sector as it has innovation of launch technologies, reusable launch and reentry vehicles, and other areas related to commercial launches and reentries.

(c) REGULATORY IMPROVEMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1, 2020, the Secretary of Transportation shall issue a final rule to revise any regulations under chapter 509, United States Code, that the Secretary considers necessary to meet the objective of this section.

(2) OBJECTIVE.—The objective of this section is to establish, consistent with the purposes described in section 50901(b) of title 51, United States Code, a regulatory regime for commercial space launch activities under chapter 509 that—

(A) creates, to the extent practicable, requirements applicable both to expendable launch and reentry vehicles and to reusable launch and reentry vehicles;

(B) is neutral with regard to the specific technology utilized in a launch, a reentry, or an associated safety system;

(C) protects the health and safety of the public;

(D) establishes clear, high-level performance requirements;

(E) encourages voluntary industry standards that meet the high-level performance requirements established under subparagraph (D); and

(F) provides for the use of the term "safety approvals" as defined in section 50905 of title 51, United States Code.
(F) facilitates and encourages appropriate collaboration between the commercial space launch and reentry sector and the Department of Transportation with respect to the requirements under subparagraph (D) and the standards under subparagraph (E).

(d) Consultation.—In revising the regulations under subsection (c), the Secretary of Transportation shall consult with the following:

(1) The Secretary of Defense.
(2) The Administrator of NASA.
(3) Such members of the commercial space launch and reentry sector as the Secretary of Transportation considers appropriate to ensure adequate representation across industry.

(e) Report.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the persons described in subsection (d), shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the progress in carrying out this section.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report shall include:

(A) a description of any new regulations necessary to meet the objective of this section;
(B) a description of any Federal agency resources necessary to meet the objective of this section;
(C) recommendations for legislation that would expedite or improve the outcomes under subsection (c); and
(D) the plan for ongoing consultation with the persons described in subsection (d).

SEC. 1716. SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION OVERSIGHT AND COORDINATION OF COMMERCIAL LAUNCH AND REENTRY OPERATIONS.

(a) OVERSIGHT AND COORDINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation, in accordance with the findings under section 1617 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (51 U.S.C. 50918 note) and subject to section 5006(b)(2)(C) of title 51, United States Code, shall, if necessary to ensure adequate representation across industry, consult with the persons described in paragraph (1) need to be updated in the table of contents under section 1617(c)(1) and in subsection (b) of that Act.

(2) STUDEVANT ON JOINT USE OF SPACEPORTS.

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, conduct a study on the current process the Government uses to provide or permit the joint use of United States military installations for licensed nongovernmental space launch and reentry activities, space-related activities, and space transportation services by United States commercial providers; and

(2) submit the results of the study to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Technology and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Transportation shall consider the following:

(I) Improvements that could be made to the current process the Government uses to provide or permit the joint use of United States military installations for licensed nongovernmental space launch and reentry activities, space-related activities, and space transportation services by United States commercial providers.

(2) Means to facilitate the ability for a military installation to request that the Secretary of Transportation consider the military installation to request that the Secretary of Transportation consider the joint use of United States military installations for licensed nongovernmental space launch and reentry activities, space-related activities, and space transportation services by United States commercial providers.

(3) The feasibility of increasing the number of military installations that provide or are permitted to be utilized for licensed nongovernmental space launch and reentry activities, space-related activities, and space transportation services by United States commercial providers.

(4) The importance of the use of safety approval of launch vehicles, reentry vehicles, space transportation vehicles, safety systems, processes, services, or personnel (including an initial inspection or derivation of the purpose of protecting the health and safety of crew, Government astronauts, and space flight participants), to the extent permitted that may be used in conducting licensed commercial space launch, reentry activities, and space transportation services at installations.

SEC. 1718. AIRSPACE INTEGRATION REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall—

(1) identify and review the current policies and tools used to integrate launch and reentry (as those terms are defined in section 50902 of title 51, United States Code) into the national airspace system; and

(2) consider whether the policies and tools identified in paragraph (1) need to be updated to more efficiently and safely manage the national airspace system; and

(3) submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the findings under paragraph (1) and recommendations for how to more efficiently and safely manage the national airspace system.

(b) Consultation.—In conducting the review under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with such members of the commercial space launch and reentry sector and commercial aviation sector as the Secretary considers appropriate to ensure adequate representation across those industries.

(c) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(1) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;
(2) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives; and
(3) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

Subtitle B—Streamlining Oversight of Non-governmental Earth Observation Activities

SEC. 1721. NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES.

(a) LICENSING OF NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES.—Chapter 601 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 60101—

(A) by amending paragraph (12) to read as follows:

(12) UNENHANCED DATA.—The term ‘unenhanced data’ means signals or imagery products from Earth observation activities that are unprocessed or subject only to data preprocessing.

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) as paragraphs (10), (11), and (12), respectively, and moving the paragraphs so as to appear in numerical order;

(C) by redesigning paragraphs (4) through (10) as paragraphs (5) through (11), respectively;

(D) by inserting after paragraph (3), the following:

(4) EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITY.—The term ‘Earth observation activity’ means a space activity the primary purpose of which is the collection of data that can be processed into imagery of the Earth or of man-made objects orbiting the Earth.

(E) by inserting after paragraph (11), as redesignated, the following:

(12) NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITY.—The term ‘nongovernmental Earth observation activity’ means an Earth observation activity of a person other than—

(A) the United States Government; or

(B) a Government contractor or subcontractor if the Government contractor or subcontractor is performing the activity for the Government.

(13) ORBITAL DEBRIS.—The term ‘orbital debris’ means any space object that is placed in space or derives from a space object placed in space by a person, remains in orbit, and no longer serves any useful function or purpose.

(14) PERSON.—The term ‘person’ means a person (as defined in section 1 of title 1) subject to the jurisdiction or control of the United States; and

(F) by inserting after paragraph (15), as redesignated, the following:

(16) SPACE ACTIVITY.—The term ‘space activity’ means any activity that is conducted in space.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘space activity’ includes any activity conducted on a celestial body, including:

(1) LUNAR ORBITAL ACTIVITY—The term ‘lunar orbital activity’ includes any activity conducted on or above the moon.

(2) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ‘space activity’ does not include any activity that is
conducted entirely on board or within a space object and does not affect another space object.

(17) SPACE OBJECT.—The term ‘space object’ means any object, including any component of that object, that is launched into space or constructed in space, including any object landed or constructed on a celestial body, including the Moon.

(2) by amending subchapter III to read as follows:

**SUBCHAPTER III—AUTHORIZATION OF NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES**

§ 60121. Purposes

(a) The purposes of this subchapter are—

(1) to prevent, to the extent practicable, harmful interference to space activities by nongovernmental Earth observation activities;

(2) to manage risk and prevent harm to United States national security;

(3) to ensure consistency with international obligations of the United States; and

(4) to promote the leadership, industrial innovation, and international competitiveness of the United States.

§ 60122. General authority

(a) In general.—The Secretary shall carry out this subchapter.

(b) Waivers.—

(1) General.—In general, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent consistent with section 60121, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the head of each other Federal agency as the Secretary considers appropriate, may waive a requirement under this subchapter for a nongovernmental Earth observation activity, or for a type or class of nongovernmental Earth observation activities, if the Secretary determines that granting a waiver is consistent with section 60121.

(2) Standards.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Space Policy Directive Act of 2019, the Secretary shall establish, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the head of each other Federal agency as the Secretary considers appropriate, minimum risk mitigation Earth observation activities that would be eligible for a waiver under paragraph (1).

(c) Coverage of Authorization.—The Secretary may delegate the authority under this subsection, to the extent practicable, require a single authorization for a person—

(1) to conduct multiple Earth observation activities using a single space object;

(2) to operate multiple space objects carrying out substantially similar Earth observation activities;

(3) to use multiple space objects to carry out a single Earth observation activity.

(d) Application.—

(1) General.—A person seeking an authorization under this subchapter shall—

(A) submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require for the purposes described in section 60121, including—

(i) a description of the proposed Earth observation activity, including—

(I) a physical and functional description of each space object; and

(ii) the orbital characteristics of each spacecraft, including altitude, inclination, orbital period, and estimated operational lifetime; and

(II) a list of the names of all persons that have or will have direct operational or financial control of the Earth observation activity;

(B) a plan to prevent orbital debris consistent with the Debris Mitigation Standard Practices or any subsequent revision thereof; and

(C) a description of the capabilities of each applicant to observe the Earth in the conduct of the Earth observation activity.

(2) Application Status.—Not later than 14 days after the date on which an application is received, the Secretary shall make a determination whether the application is complete or incomplete and notify the applicant of the determination, including, if incomplete, the reason the application is incomplete.

(e) Review.—

(1) In General.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under subsection (d)(2) that an application is complete, the Secretary shall consult with the head of each Federal department and agency described in section 60122(b) and if any head of such Federal department or agency does not support approving the application—

(i) that head of another Federal department or agency—

(A) the Earth observation activity is consistent with the purposes described in section 60121; and

(B) a plan to prevent orbital debris consistent with the Debris Mitigation Standard Practices or any subsequent revision thereof; and

(ii) shall include in the notification under paragraph (1)—

(I) a reason for the denial; and

(II) a description of each deficiency, including guidance on how to correct the deficiency;

(ii) shall sign the notification under paragraph (1);

(iii) may not delegate the duty under clause (ii); and

(iv) shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representa- tives a copy of the notification.

(2) Interagency Review.—Not later than 3 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under subsection (d)(2) that an application is complete, the Secretary shall consult with the head of each Federal department and agency described in section 60122(b) and if any head of such Federal department or agency does not support approving the application—

(i) that head of another Federal department or agency—

(A) in general, the Secretary may—

(I) not later than 60 days after the date on which such consultation occurs, notify the Secretary, in writing, of the reason for withholding support, including a description of each deficiency and guidance on how to correct the deficiency;

(ii) shall sign the notification under subclause (I); and

(B) may not delegate the duty under subclause (II), except the Secretary of Defense may delegate the duty under subclause (II) to an Under Secretary of Defense and the head of any other Federal department or agency does not support approving the application—

(i) that head of another Federal department or agency—

(A) in general, the Secretary may—

(I) not later than 60 days after the date on which such consultation occurs, notify the Secretary, in writing, of the reason for withholding support, including a description of each deficiency and guidance on how to correct the deficiency;

(ii) shall sign the notification under subclause (I); and

(B) may not delegate the duty under subclause (II), except the Secretary of Defense may delegate the duty under subclause (II) to an Under Secretary of Defense and the head of any other Federal department or agency; and

(iv) shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representa- tives a copy of the notification.

(3) Denials.—

(A) In general.—If an application under this subchapter is denied, the Secretary—

(i) shall notify the applicant in writing of the denial and the reasons for the denial, including a description of the proposed Earth observation activity, including—

(II) the applicant has the required security clearance for the classified information.

(B) Interagency Assents.—If the head of another Federal department or agency does not support approving the application—

(i) the Secretary or the head of another Federal department or agency may continue to follow the Secretary’s decision or may appeal the Secretary’s decision to the President, who shall resolve the dispute before the applicable deadline under paragraph (1).

(4) Interagency Disagreements.—If, during the review of an application under paragraph (1), a head of a Federal department or agency disagrees with the Secretary as set forth in subparagraph (B) with respect to a deficiency under the Secretary’s decision, the Secretary shall submit the matter to the President, who shall resolve the dispute before the applicable deadline under paragraph (1).

(5) Deficiencies.—The Secretary shall—

(i) provide each applicant under this para- graph with a reasonable opportunity—
prohibit the operation or attachment under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) may not delegate the duty under clause (i).

(C) INTERAGENCY ASSESSMENTS.—If the head of another Federal department or agency does not notify the Secretary under subparagraph (B)(i), within the time specified in that subparagraph, that head of another Federal department or agency shall be deemed to have consented to the application or addition under subparagraph (A).

(D) INTERAGENCY DISSENTS.—If the head of a Federal department or agency described in subparagraph (B)(i) within the time specified in that subparagraph, that head of another Federal department or agency, as applicable, shall—

(i) provide to the Secretary, in writing, of the reason for the proposed modification or addition, including, if applicable, a description of any deficiency and guidance on how to correct the deficiency; and

(ii) provide the licensee a reasonable opportunity to correct a deficiency identified in clause (i).

§ 60125. Annual report

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Space Frontier Act of 2019, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the progress made by this section to effectuate the purposes of this chapter, including—

(1) a list of all applications received or pending in the previous calendar year and the status of each such application;

(2) notwithstanding paragraph (4) of section 60124(e), a list of all applications, in the previous calendar year, for which the Secretary denied an application under subparagraph (A) of that section, including the reasons the deadline was not met; and

(3) a description of all actions taken by the Secretary under the administrative authority granted under section 60123.

(b) CLASSIFIED ANNEXES.—Each report under section (a) may include classified annexes as necessary, including the disclosure of sensitive or classified information.

(c) CESSATION OF EFFECTIVENESS.—This section ceases to be effective September 30, 2021.

§ 60126. Regulations

‘‘The Secretary may promulgate regulations to implement this chapter.

§ 60127. Relationship to other executive agencies

(a) EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—Except as provided in this chapter, any activity regulated by the Federal Communications Commission under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), a person is not required to obtain from an executive agency a license, approval, waiver, or exemption to conduct a nongovernmental Earth observation activity.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This chapter shall not apply to the Federal Communications Commission under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), or:

(1) the Secretary of Commerce;

(2) the Secretary of Transportation under chapter 509; or

(3) the Secretary of State on all matters relating to the Landsat Program under this chapter that affect national security. The Secretary of Commerce shall be responsible for determining those conditions, consistent with this chapter, necessary to meet national security concerns of the United States and for notifying the Landsat Program Management of such conditions.

(2) INTERNATIONAL AID.—Appropriate United States Government agencies are authorized and encouraged to provide remote sensing data, technology, and training to developing nations as a component of programs of international aid.

(3) REPORTING DISEQUAL DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary of State shall promptly report to the Landsat Program Management any instances outside the United States of discriminatory distribution of Landsat data.

(c) STATUS REPORT.—The Landsat Program Management shall, as often as necessary, provide to Congress complete and up-to-date information on the congoing operations of the Landsat system, including timely notification of decisions made with respect to the Landsat system in order to meet national security concerns and international obligations and policies of the United States Government.

III. Non-Governmental Earth Observation Activities

(a) Authorization of non-Governmental Earth Observation Activities

(1) Purposes

(2) General authority.

(3) Administrative authority of Secretary.

(4) Authorization to conduct nongovernmental Earth observation activities.
license, or application for a license, to operate a private remote sensing space system that was made under subchapter III of chapter 601 of title 51, United States Code (as in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act), before the date of the enactment of this Act. Such license shall continue to be subject to the requirements to which such license was subject under that chapter as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) Nothing in this section or the amendment made by this section shall affect the prohibition on the collection and release of detailed satellite imagery relating to Israel under section 1664 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (51 U.S.C. 60121 note).

SEC. 1722. RADIO-FREQUENCY-MAPPING REPORT.
(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall complete and submit a report on space-based radio-frequency mapping to—
(1) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;
(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;
(3) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;
(4) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives;
(5) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and
(6) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—
(1) a discussion of whether a need exists to regulate space-based radio-frequency mapping;
(2) a description of any inimicable impacts of space-based radio-frequency mapping on national security, United States competitiveness and space leadership, or Constitutional rights;
(3) any recommendations for additional regulatory action regarding space-based radio-frequency mapping;
(4) a detailed description of the costs and benefits of the recommendations described in paragraph (3); and
(5) an evaluation of—
(A) whether the development of voluntary consensus industry standards in coordination with the Department of Defense is more appropriate than issuing regulations with respect to space-based radio-frequency mapping; and
(B) whether existing law, including regulations and policies, could be applied in a manner that prevents the need for additional regulation of space-based radio-frequency mapping.

(c) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous

SEC. 1731. PROMOTING FAIRNESS AND COMPETITIVENESS FOR NASA PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—
(1) the United States national laboratory in space, which currently consists of the United States segment of the ISS (designated a national laboratory under section 70907 of title 51, United States Code)—
(A) benefits the scientific community and promotes commerce in space;
(B) fosters stronger relationships among NASA and other Federal agencies, the private sector, and research groups and universities;
(C) advances science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education through utilization of the unique microgravity environment; and
(D) advances human knowledge and international cooperation;
(2) after the date on which the United States segment of the ISS was decommissioned, the United States should maintain a national microgravity laboratory in space;

(b) GUIDANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION.—The Administrator of NASA shall—
(1) provide opportunities for the consideration of small business concerns during public-private partnership planning processes and in public-private partnership plans; and
(2) invite the participation of each relevant contractor of the United States National Laboratory on the ISS (designated a national laboratory under section 70907 of title 51, United States Code).

(c) RESEARCH CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND INTEGRATION.—Section 503(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18353(a)) is amended by striking “2024” and inserting “2025”.

(d) MAINTAINING USE THROUGH AT LEAST 2030.—Section 70907 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—
(1) in the section heading, by striking “2024” and inserting “2030”;
(2) by striking “2024” each place it appears and inserting “2030”.

SEC. 1732. MAINTAINING A NATIONAL LABORATORY IN SPACE FOR A CONTINUOUS HUMAN PRESENCE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—
(1) the United States national laboratory in space, which currently consists of the United States segment of the ISS (designated a national laboratory under section 70907 of title 51, United States Code)—
(A) benefits the scientific community and promotes commerce in space;
(B) fosters stronger relationships among NASA and other Federal agencies, the private sector, and research groups and universities;
(C) advances science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education through utilization of the unique microgravity environment; and
(D) advances human knowledge and international cooperation;
(2) after the date on which the United States segment of the ISS was decommissioned, the United States should maintain a national microgravity laboratory in space;

(b) PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.—The Administrator of NASA may establish a low-Earth orbit commercialization program, and submit a report on space-based radio-frequency mapping processes and provide the director access to public-private partnership plans;

(c) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—
(1) a discussion of whether a need exists to regulate space-based radio-frequency mapping;
(2) a description of any inimicable impacts of space-based radio-frequency mapping on national security, United States competitiveness and space leadership, or Constitutional rights;
(3) any recommendations for additional regulatory action regarding space-based radio-frequency mapping;
(4) a detailed description of the costs and benefits of the recommendations described in paragraph (3); and
(5) an evaluation of—
(A) whether the development of voluntary consensus industry standards in coordination with the Department of Defense is more appropriate than issuing regulations with respect to space-based radio-frequency mapping; and
(B) whether existing law, including regulations and policies, could be applied in a manner that prevents the need for additional regulation of space-based radio-frequency mapping.

(c) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.
orbits commercialization program to encourage the fullest commercial use and development of space by the private sector of the United States.

(b) C O M M E R C I A L  S P A C E  H A B I T A T .—The program under subsection (a) may include—

(1) activities to stimulate demand for human spaceflight products and services in low-Earth orbit;

(2) activities to improve the capability of the ISS to accommodate commercial users; and

(3) subject to subsection (c), activities to accelerate the development of commercial space stations or commercial space habitats.

(c) CHANGES.—

(1) COST SHARE.—The Administrator shall give priority to an activity under subsection (b)(3) in which the private sector entity conducting the activity provides a share of the cost to develop and operate the activity.

(2) C O M M E R C I A L  S P A C E  H A B I T A T .—The Administration may not engage in an activity under subsection (b)(3) until after the date on which the Administrator of NASA awards a contract for the use of a docking port on the ISS.

(d) F E E D B A C K .—Not later than 30 days after the date on which an award or agreement is made under subsection (b)(d), the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the development of the commercial space station or commercial space habitat, as applicable, including a business plan for how the activity will—

(1) meet NASA’s future requirements for low-Earth orbit human spaceflight services; and

(2) satisfy the non-Federal funding requirement under subsection (c)(1).

(e) A U T H O R I Z A T I O N  O F  A P P R O P R I A T I O N S .—

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of NASA to carry out a low-Earth commercialization program under this section $150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

(f) T E C H N I C A L  A N D  C O N F O R M I N G  A M E N D M E N T S .—

(1) T A B L E  O F  C H A P T E R S .—The table of contents of chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the item relating to section 50701, by striking “Office” and inserting “Bureau”; and

(B) by adding the following:

“§ 50704. Authorization of appropriations

“50704. Authorization of appropriations. —There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce to carry out this chapter $150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”

(b) T E C H N I C A L  A N D  C O N F O R M I N G  A M E N D M E N T S .—

(1) T A B L E  O F  C H A P T E R S .—The table of contents of chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking “Office” and inserting “Bureau”; and

(B) by adding after the item relating to section 50701, by striking “Office” and inserting “Bureau”; and

(b) A D M I N I S T R A T I O N .—The pilot program shall be offered to, and administered by, the adjutants general appointed under section 314 of title 32, United States Code, or other officials in the States concerned designated by the Secretary for purposes of the pilot program.

(c) F U N D I N G .—

(1) C O S T - S H A R I N G  R E Q U I R E M E N T .—As a condition on the provision of funds under this section to a State to support the operation of the pilot program in the State, the State must agree to contribute an amount, derived from non-Federal sources, equal to at least 50 percent of the funds provided by the Secretary to the State under this section.

(2) F E D E R A L  F U N D S .—Amounts for programs or the pilot program by the Secretary shall be derived from the Beyond the Yellow Ribbon Program administered by the Department of Defense.

(b) M A T T E R S  T O  B E  I N C L U D E D .—The reports under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the Russian Federation or the People’s Republic of China, as applicable, the following:

(1) A description of military activities of such country in the Arctic region, including—

(A) the emplacement of military infrastructure, equipment, or forces; and

(B) any exercises or other military activities.

(2) C O N C L U S I O N S .—Activities that are non-military in nature but are judged to have military implications;

(3) A s e s s m e n t  o f —

(A) the intentions of such activities;

(B) the extent to which such activities affect or threaten the interests of the United States and allies in the Arctic region; and

(C) any response to such activities by the United States or allies.

(d) A N D  O T H E R  R E L E V A N T  M A T E R I A L .—

(2) An assessment of—

(A) the intentions of such activities;

(B) the extent to which such activities affect or threaten the interests of the United States and allies in the Arctic region; and

(C) any response to such activities by the United States or allies.

(e) C O N G R E S S I O N A L  C O N T E X T .—

(i) In this chapter, the term ‘Bureau’ means the Bureau of Space Commerce established in section 50702 of this title;”;

(ii) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking “Director” and inserting “Assistant Secretary”; and

(II) by striking “Office shall” and inserting “Bureau shall”;

(iii) in paragraph (1) (A) by redesigning paragraphs (1) through (7) as paragraphs (1) through (9), respectively; and

(iv) by inserting before paragraph (3), as redesignated, the following:

“(1) to issue licenses under chapter 601 of this title;”;

“(2) coordinating Department policy impacting commercial space activities and working with other executive agencies to promote policies that advance commercial space activities;”; and

(v) in paragraph (8), as redesignated, by inserting “Bureau” after “Secretary”;

(iii) by redesigning paragraphs (1) through (7) as paragraphs (1) through (9), respectively; and

(iv) by striking paragraph (9) and inserting the following:

“(9) in subsection (a) may include—

(A) the intentions of such activities;”;

(B) the extent to which such activities affect or threaten the interests of the United States and allies in the Arctic region; and

(C) any response to such activities by the United States or allies.

(d) C O N C L U S I O N S .—

(2) An assessment of—

(A) the intentions of such activities;
on working one-on-one with individuals specified in subsection (a) to cost-effectively provide job placement services, including services such as identifying unemployed and underemployed individuals, job matching resources, resume editing, interview preparation, and post-employment follow up. Development of the pilot program should be informed by existing State direct employment programs for members of the reserve components and veterans.

(c) Training.—The pilot program should draw upon the resources provided to transitioning members of the Armed Forces with civilian training opportunities through the SkillBridge transition training program administered by the Department of Defense.

(d) Evaluation.—The Secretary shall develop outcome measurements to evaluate the success of the pilot program.

(g) Reporting Requirements.—

(1) Report Required.—Not later than March 1, 2021, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the results of the pilot program. The Secretary shall prepare the report in coordination with the Secretary of Labor and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

(2) Elements of Report.—A report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the effectiveness and achievements of the pilot program, including the number of members of the reserve components and veterans of the Armed Forces and the cost-place of participating members and veterans.

(B) An assessment of the impact of the pilot program and increased reserve component employment levels on the readiness of members of the reserve components and on the retention of members of the Armed Forces.

(C) A comparison of the pilot program to other programs conducted by the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs to provide unemployment and underemployment support to members of the reserve components and veterans of the Armed Forces, including the best practices developed through and used in such programs.

(D) Any other matters considered appropriate by the Secretary of Defense.

(3) Authorization.—The authority to carry out the pilot program expires at the end of the fiscal year in which the program was funded. The pilot program may be extended by the Secretary of Defense, at the Secretary’s discretion, for the fiscal years.

SA 531. Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. FINAL PAY AND CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE OR RELEASE FROM ACTIVE STATUS.

(a) In General.—Section 1168(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ‘‘(1)’’ before ‘‘A member’’; (2) by striking ‘‘an armed force’’ and inserting ‘‘the armed forces (including the reserve components)’’; (3) by inserting ‘‘or active status’’ after ‘‘active duty’’ the first place it appears; (4) by striking ‘‘his discharge certificate or certificate of release from active duty, respectively,’’ and inserting ‘‘the appropriate certificate’’; (5) by striking ‘‘his final pay or a substantial part of that pay’’ and inserting ‘‘the final pay of the member (or a substantial part of that pay)’’; (6) by striking ‘‘him or his next of kin or legal representative’’ and inserting ‘‘the next of kin or legal representative of the member’’; and

(7) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

‘‘(2) In paragraph (1), the term ‘appropriate certificate’ means the following:‘‘

‘‘(A) In the case of a member being discharged, a discharge certificate; ‘‘(B) In the case of a member being released from active duty, a certificate of release from active duty; ‘‘(C) In the case of a member being released from active status, a certificate of release from active status; ‘‘(D) Any certificate of release from active status delivered pursuant to paragraph (1) with respect to a member shall specify the total duration of inactive-duty training performed by the member during the period covered by such certificate.’’

(b) Conforming Amendments.—

(1) Headings Amendment.—The heading of such section is amended by striking ‘‘s 1168. Discharge or release from active duty or active status: limitations’’.

(2) Table of Sections.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 59 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 1188 and inserting the following new item:

‘‘1168. Discharge or release from active duty or active status: limitations.’’

SA 532. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. AMASH, Mr. SMITH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. COONS, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 580. UTILIZING SIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS WITH INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the ‘‘Utilizing Significant Emissions with Innovative Technologies Act’’ or the ‘‘USE IT Act’’.

(b) Research, Investigation, Training, and Other Activities.—Section 103 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3), in the first sentence of the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘precur- sors’’ and inserting ‘‘precursors’’; and

(2) in subsection (e) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(3) in the undesignated matter following subparagraph (D) (so redesignated)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking ‘‘The Administrator’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘The Administrator, after consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments in the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, shall prepare a plan to provide for the standardization among the military departments in the collection and presentation of race, ethnicity, and gender information within their personnel record systems and personnel databases for the purposes of identifying disparities in the military justice system.’’

(4) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this section shall be considered as modifying any requirement in chapter 7 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the military justice system within and for defense activities of the Department of Defense.

(5) COORDINATION AND AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION.—The Administrator; and

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘Nothing’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘Nothing in this section shall be considered as modifying any requirement in chapter 7 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the military justice system within and for defense activities of the Department of Defense.’’

(6) PROGRAM INCLUSIONS.—The Administrator shall carry out the programs described in each of subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E).

‘‘(B) Direct Air Capture Research.—

‘‘(1) Definitions.—In this subparagraph:

‘‘(I) Board.—The term ‘Board’ means the Direct Air Capture Technology Advisory Board established by clause (iii)(1).

‘‘(II) Dilute.—The term ‘dilute’ means a concentration of less than 1 percent by volume.

‘‘(III) Direct Air Capture.—

‘‘(aa) In General.—The term ‘direct air capture’ means activities carried out with respect to carbon dioxide technology, or system, means that the facility, technology, or system uses carbon capture
equipment to capture carbon dioxide directly from the air.

"(bb) EXCLUSION.—The term ‘direct air capture’ does not include any facility, technology, or system that captures carbon dioxide—

"(AA) that is deliberately released from a naturally occurring surface spring; or

"(BB) using natural photosynthesis.

"(IV) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—The term ‘intellectual property’ means—

(a) an invention that is patentable under title 35, United States Code; and

"(bb) any patent on an invention described in item (aa).

"(V) TECHNOLOGY PRIZES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall establish a program to provide, and shall provide, financial awards on a competitive basis for direct air capture from media in which the concentration of carbon dioxide is dilute.

"(II) DUTIES.—In carrying out this clause, the Administrator shall—

(aa) subject to subclause (III), develop specific requirements for—

(AA) the competition process; and

(BB) the demonstration of performance of approved projects.

(bb) offer financial awards for a project designed—

(AA) to the maximum extent practicable, to capture more than 10,000 tons of carbon dioxide per year; and

(BB) in a manner that would be commercially viable in the foreseeable future (as determined by the Board); and

(cc) to the maximum extent practicable, make financial awards to geographically diverse projects, including at least—

(AA) 1 project in a coastal State; and

(BB) 1 project in a rural State.

"(III) PROGRAM TERMINATION.—In carrying out subclause (II)(aa), the Administrator shall—

(aa) provide notice of and, for a period of not less than 60 days, an opportunity for public comment on, any draft or proposed version of the requirements described in subclause (II)(aa); and

(bb) take into account public comments received in developing the final version of those requirements.

"(VI) FUTURE CAPTURE TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY BOARD.—

(I) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board to be known as the ‘Direct Air Capture Technology Advisory Board’.

(II) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of 9 members appointed by the Administrator, who shall provide expertise in—

(aa) climate science;

(bb) physics;

(cc) chemistry;

(dd) biology;

(ee) engineering;

(ff) economics;

(gg) business management; and

(hh) such other disciplines as the Administrator shall determine to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this subparagraph.

(III) TERM.—

(aa) TERM.—A member of the Board shall serve for a term of 6 years.

(bb) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Board shall—

(AA) not affect the powers of the Board; and

(BB) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(IV) Term continuity.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Board have been appointed, the Board shall hold the initial meeting of the Board.

(V) Initial meeting.—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairperson or on the request of the Administrator.

"(VI) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

"(VII) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board.

"(VIII) CONSULTATIONS.—Each member of the Board may be compensated at not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, for each day during which the member is engaged in the actual performance of the duties of the Board.

"(IX) DUTIES.—The Board shall advise the Administrator on carrying out the duties of the Administrator under this subparagraph.

"(X) FACIA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Board.

"(XI) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving a financial award under this subparagraph, an applicant shall agree to vest the intellectual property of the applicant derived from the technology in 1 or more entities that are incorporated in the United States—

(II) RESERVATION OF LICENSE.—The United States—

(aa) may reserve a nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license, to have perpetual right of use of the intellectual property described in clause (I); but

(bb) shall not, in the exercise of a license reserved under item (aa), publicly disclose proprietary information relating to the license.

(III) TRANSFER OF TITLE.—Title to any intellectual property described in subclause (I) shall not be transferred or passed, except to an entity that is incorporated in the United States, until the expiration of the first patent obtained in connection with the intellectual property.

(IV) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subparagraph $35,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—Research carried out using amounts made available under subclause (I) may not duplicate research funded by the Department of Energy.

(V) AUTHORIZATION OF APPOINTMENTS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subparagraph $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(II) REQUIREMENT.—Research carried out using amounts made available under subclause (I) may not duplicate research funded by the Department of Energy.

(VI) DEEP SALINE FORMATION REPORT.—

(I) DEFINITION OF DEEP SALINE FORMATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘deep saline formation’ means a formation of geologically extensive sedimentary rock layers saturated with waters or brines that have a high total dissolved solids content and that are below the depth where carbon dioxide can exist in the formation as a supercritical fluid.

(II) CLARIFICATION.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘deep saline formation’ does not include oil and gas reservoirs.

(II) REPORT.—In consultation with the Secretary of Energy, and, as appropriate, with the head of any other relevant Federal agency and relevant stakeholders, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, the Administrator shall prepare a report to Congress and make publicly available a report that includes—

(1) a comprehensive identification of potential risks and benefits to project developers associated with increased storage of carbon dioxide captured from stationary sources in deep saline formations, using existing research;

(2) recommendations, if any, for managing the potential risks identified under subclause (I), including potential risks unique to public land; and

(3) any report on deep saline formation activities or any, for Federal legislation or other policy changes to mitigate any potential risks identified under subclause (I).
‘(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Commerce and Ventures of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

(i) the extent to which the Federal grants identified pursuant to subsection (d) are used vaulted to the development of carbon dioxide emitters or reduce carbon dioxide levels in the air, in conjunction with other Federal agencies;

(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The plan submitted under clause (i) shall include—

(I) a methodology for evaluating and ranking technologies based on the ability of the technologies to cost-effectively reduce carbon dioxide emissions or carbon dioxide levels in the air; and

(II) a description of any nonair-related environmental or energy considerations regarding the technologies;

(F) GAO REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that—

(i) determines all Federal grant programs in which a portion of a grant under the program is to perform research on carbon capture and utilization technologies, including direct air capture technologies; and

(ii) examines the extent to which the Federal grant programs identified pursuant to clause (i) overlap or are duplicative.''

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION REPORT.—Section 41001(6) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(6)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ‘‘carbon capture’’ after ‘‘manufacturing’’;

(B) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(D) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

‘‘(ii) inventories existing initiatives and recent publications that analyze or identify priority carbon dioxide pipelines needed to enable efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects at increased scale;’’;

(iii) PUBLICATION.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to—

(I) the appropriate points of interaction with Federal agencies;

(II) the public notice, comment, and solicitation procedures under section 552 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, or a successor regulation.

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Chair shall—

(i) submit the guidance under subparagraph (A) to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) as soon as practicable, make the guidance publicly available;

(B) SUBMISSION.—The Chair shall—

(i) submit the guidance under subparagraph (A) to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) each year, submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and relevant Federal agencies a report that describes any recommendations for legislation, rules, revisions to rules, or other policies that would address the issues identified by the task forces under paragraph (4)(H).

4. TASK FORCES (A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair shall establish not less than 2 task forces, which shall cover a different geographical area with differing demographic, land use, or geological issues—

(I) to identify permitting and other challenges and successes that permitting authorities and project developers and operators face; and

(ii) to improve the performance of the permitting process and coordination for the purpose of promoting the efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(B) MEMBERS AND SELECTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Chair shall—

(I) develop criteria for the selection of members to each task force; and

(II) select members for each task force in accordance with subclause (I) and clause (ii).

(ii) MEMBERS.—Each task force—

(I) shall include not less than 1 representative of each of—

(aa) the Environmental Protection Agency; (bb) the Department of Energy; (cc) the Department of Interior; and (dd) any other Federal agency the Chair determines to be appropriate;
(ee) any State that requests participation in the geographical area covered by the task force;
(ff) developers or operators of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects or carbon dioxide pipelines; and
(gg) nongovernmental membership organizations, the primary mission of which concerns protection of the environment;
(ii) at the request of a Tribal or local government, may include a representative of—
(1) not less than 1 local government in the geographical area covered by the task force; and
(2) not less than 1 Tribal government in the geographical area covered by the task force.
(C) MEETINGS.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—Each task force shall meet not less than twice each year.
(ii) JOINT MEETING.—To the maximum extent practicable, the task forces shall meet collectively not less than once each year.
(D) DUTIES.—Each task force shall—
(i) inventory existing or potential Federal and State approaches to facilitate reviews associated with the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, including best practices that—
(1) avoid duplicative reviews;
(2) engage stakeholders early in the permitting process; and
(3) make the permitting process efficient, orderly, and reasonable;
(ii) develop common models for State-level carbon dioxide pipeline regulation and oversight guidelines that can be shared with States in the geographical area covered by the task force;
(iii) provide technical assistance to States in the geographical area covered by the task force in implementing regulatory requirements and any models developed under clause (i);
(iv) inventory current or emerging activities that transform captured carbon dioxide into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value;
(v) identify any priority carbon dioxide pipelines needed to enable efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects at increased scale;
(vi) identify gaps in the current Federal and State regulatory framework and in existing data for the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines;
(vii) identify Federal and State financing mechanisms available to project developers; and
(viii) develop recommendations for relevant Federal agencies on how to develop and research technologies that—
(1) improve carbon dioxide; and
(2) would be able to be deployed within the region covered by the task force, including any projects that have received technical or financial assistance for research under paragraph (6) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)).
(B) REPORT.—Each year, each task force shall prepare and submit to the Chair and to the other task forces a report that includes—
(i) any recommendations for improvements in efficient, orderly, and responsible issuance or administration of Federal permits and other Federal authorizations required under a law described in paragraph (3)(B)(i); and
(ii) any other nationally relevant information that the task force has collected in carrying out the duties under subparagraph (D).
(F) EVALUATION.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair shall—
(i) reevaluate the need for the task forces; and
(ii) submit to Congress a recommendation as to whether the task forces should continue.
SA 533. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military construction, and for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:
SEC. 1247. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACQUISITION BY TURKEY OF S-400 AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM.
It is the sense of Congress that—
(1) Turkey is an important North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally and military partner;
(2) the acquisition by the Government of Turkey of the S-400 air defense system from the Russian Federation—
(A) undermines—
(1) the security interests of the United States; and
(2) the air defense of Turkey;
(B) weakens the interoperability of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and
(C) is incompatible with the plan of the Government of Turkey to—
(i) accept delivery of and operate the F-35 aircraft; and
(ii) to continue to participate in F-35 aircraft production and maintenance;
(3) the United States and other member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have put forth several viable and competitive proposals to protect the vulnerable airspace of Turkey and to ensure the security and integrity of Turkey as a North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally;
(4) Russian Federation aggression on the periphery of Turkey, including in Georgia, Ukraine, the Black Sea, and Syria, and especially the indiscriminate bombing by the Russian Federation of the Idlib province of Syria on the border of Turkey and the incursions of Russian Federation warplanes into the airspace of Turkey on November 24, 2015, and other occasions, endangers the security of Turkey;
(5) the termination of the participation of Turkey in the F-35 program and supply chain, which would still be avoided if the Government of Turkey abandons its planned acquisition of the S-400 air defense system, would cause significant harm to the growing defense industry and economy of Turkey; and
(6) if the Government of Turkey accepts delivery of the S-400 air defense system—
(A) such acceptance would—
(i) constitute a significant transaction within the meaning of section 231(a) of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 9526(a));
(ii) endanger the integrity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Alliance and pose a significant threat to Turkey; and
(iii) adversely affect ongoing operations of the United States Armed Forces, including coalition operations in which the United States Armed Forces participate;
(iv) result in a significant impact to defense cooperation between the United States and Turkey; and
(v) significantly increase the risk of compromising United States defense systems and operational capabilities; and
(B) the President should fully implement the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–4; 131 Stat. 886) by imposing and applying sanctions under section 235 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 9529) with respect to any individual or entity determined to have engaged in such significant transaction as if such person were a sanctioned person for purposes of such section.
SA 534. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
In the table in section 4601, in the item relating to Wright-Patterson AFB, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert “120,000”.
In the table in section 4601, in the item relating to Subtotal Air Force, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert “1,765,730”.
In the table in section 4601, in the item relating to Subtotal Air Force, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert “9,282,609”.
SA 535. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
In the table in section 4601, insert after the item relating to Rosecrans Memorial Airport the following new item:
Ohio …… Rickenbacker International Airport.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Airport Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Rickenbacker International Airport</td>
<td>Air National Guard</td>
<td>$8,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the table in section 4601, insert after the item relating to Rosecrans Memorial Airport the following new item:
In the table in section 4601, insert after the item relating to Rosecrans Memorial Airport the following new item:
SA 536. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1234 and insert the following:

SEC. 1234. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE.


(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “in coordination with the Secretary of State” and inserting “with the concurrence of the Secretary of State”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by amending paragraph (11) to read as follows:

“(11) Air defense and coastal defense radars, and systems to support effective command and control, and integration of air defense and coastal defense capabilities.”;

(B) by redesigning paragraphs (14) and (15) as paragraphs (15) and (16), respectively;

(C) by amending paragraph (13) the following new paragraph (14):

“(14) Coastal defense and anti-ship missile systems.”;

(D) paragraph (15), as so redesignated, by striking “paragraphs (1) through (13)” and inserting “paragraphs (1) through (14)”;

(3) in subsection (c), by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

“(5) LETHAL ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds available for fiscal year 2020 pursuant to subsection (i)(6), $100,000,000 shall be available only for lethal assistance described in paragraphs (2), (3), (11), (12), and (14) of subsection (b);”;

(4) in subsection (f), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) For fiscal year 2020, $300,000,000.”;

(5) in subsection (h), by striking “December 31, 2021” and inserting “December 31, 2022”;

(6) by redesignating the second subsection (g) as subsection (i); and

(7) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(j) REPORT ON CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the capabilities and capacity requirements of the military forces of Ukraine.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

“(A) An identification of the capability gaps and capacity shortfalls of the military of Ukraine;

“(B) An assessment of the relative priority assigned by the Government of Ukraine to addressing such capability gaps and capacity shortfalls;

“(C) An assessment of the capability gaps and capacity shortfalls that—

“(1) may be addressed in a timely and efficient manner by unilateral efforts of the Government of Ukraine; and

“(2) are unlikely to be sufficiently addressed solely through unilateral efforts;

“(D) An assessment of the capability gaps and capacity shortfalls that may be addressed by the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative for fiscal years 2021 through 2025 to meet the most critical capability gaps and capacity shortfalls of the military forces of Ukraine.”;

SA 537. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 542, strike lines 14 through 18, and insert the following:

“(14) Coastal defense and anti-ship missile systems.”;

(D) in paragraph (15), as so redesignated, by striking “paragraphs (1) through (13)” and inserting “paragraphs (1) through (14)”;

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(15) Anti-air defense systems.”;

SA 538. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1233 and insert the following:

SEC. 1233. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON MILITARY CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

Section 1232(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 4288), as most recently amended by section 1247 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), is further amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “fiscal year 2017, 2018, or 2019” and inserting “fiscal year 2017, 2018, 2019, or 2020”;

(2) in paragraph (1) by striking “; and”;

(3) in paragraph (2) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(8) The Russian Federation has released the 24 Ukrainian sailors captured in the Kerch Strait on November 25, 2018.”;

SA 539. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2806. MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON NATIONAL SAFEGUARDS FOR MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Energy, Installations, and Environment for each military department, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report each year, at the time the budget of the President for the fiscal year beginning in such year is submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a report, in priority order, listing unfunded requirements for major and minor military construction projects for child development centers of the Department of Defense;

(b) INCLUSION OF FORM.—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include a Department of Defense Form DD1391 for each major and minor military construction project included in the report.

SA 540. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2806. MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

(a) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—Section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesigning subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

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

“(c) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), in the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) is used, the total cost of all military construction projects undertaken using that authority during the national emergency may not exceed $500,000,000.

“(2) In the event of a national emergency declaration in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) will be used only within the United States, the total cost of all military construction projects undertaken using that authority during the national emergency may not exceed $100,000,000.”;

(b) ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—Section 2808(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking “Such projects may” and inserting the following:

“(B) CONDITIONS ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—(1) Military construction projects to be undertaken using the construction authority described in subsection (a) may”;

and

(2) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking “Such projects may” and inserting the following:

“(B) CONDITIONS ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—(1) Military construction projects to be undertaken using the construction authority described in subsection (a) may”;

and

(3) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following paragraph:

“(2) In the event of a national emergency declaration in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) will be used only within the United States, the total cost of all military construction projects undertaken using that authority during the national emergency may not exceed $500,000,000.”;
(b) by inserting before the period at the end of the sentence the following: ‘‘(1) by striking ‘‘of the decision’’ and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ‘‘of the following: ‘‘(A) The reasons for the decision to use the construction authority described in subsection (a), including, in the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency, an explanation of how each term of the project directly supports the immediate security, logistical, or short-term housing and ancillary supporting facility needs of the members of the armed forces used in the event of such national emergency. ‘‘(B) The construction projects to be undertaken using such construction authority described in subsection (a), including, in the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency, an explanation of how each term of the project directly supports the immediate security, logistical, or short-term housing and ancillary supporting facility needs of the members of the armed forces used in the event of such national emergency. ‘‘(C) The estimated cost of the construction projects to be undertaken using the construction authority described in subsection (a), including, in the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency, an explanation of how each term of the project directly supports the immediate security, logistical, or short-term housing and ancillary supporting facility needs of the members of the armed forces used in the event of such national emergency. ‘‘(D) Any determination made pursuant to subsection (d)(2) to waive or disregard another provision of law to undertake any construction project using the construction authority described in subsection (a). ‘‘(E) The military construction projects, including any military family housing and ancillary facility projects, to be canceled or deferred in order to provide funds to undertake construction projects using the construction authority described in subsection (a) and the possible impact of the cancellation or deferment of such military construction projects on military readiness and the readiness of the armed forces and their dependents;’’; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

‘‘(2) In the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) is used, a construction project to be undertaken using such construction authority may be carried out only after the end of the five-day period beginning on the date the notification required by paragraph (1) is received by the appropriate committees of Congress.’’.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ‘‘CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.—’’ after ‘‘(a)’’;

(2) in subsection (e), redesignated by subsection (a)(1), after deleting ‘‘(iv)’’ and ‘‘(v)’’;

(3) in subsection (f), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1), by inserting ‘‘TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—’’ after ‘‘(v)’’.

SA 541. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be known as S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10. REVISION OF FEDERAL CHARTER RESTRICTIONS ON GOLD STAR WIVES OF AMERICA.

Section 16507(b) of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in clause (1), by striking ‘‘and’’ and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in clause (2), by striking ‘‘(2)’’ and inserting ‘‘(2)’’;

(3) by striking ‘‘a mong other’’ and inserting ‘‘among other’’;

(4) by inserting ‘‘, and’’ after ‘‘are provided for in the appropriate committees of Congress’’.

SA 542. Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. TULLIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted an amendment intended to be known as S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10. IMPROVEMENTS TO NETWORK FOR MANUFACTURING INNOVATION PROGRAM.

(a) ALTERNATE PROGRAM NAME.—Subsection (a) of section 34 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278a) is amended by inserting ‘‘or as ‘Manufacturing USA’’ after ‘‘as the ‘Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program’’.”.

(b) CENTERS FOR MANUFACTURING INNOVATION.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended—

(1) in subparagraphs (B) and (C)(i) of paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘and tool development for microelectronics’’; and

(2) by inserting ‘‘tool development for microelectronics, electronics, food manufacturing, superconductors, advanced battery technologies, robotics, advanced sensors, quantum information science, supply chain optimization, aeronautics and advanced materials, and graphene and graphene commercialization’’ after ‘‘lent to’’.

(c) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ESTABLISH AND SUPPORT CENTERS FOR MANUFACTURING INNOVATION.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) is amended to read as follows:

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the Program, the Secretary shall award financial assistance to the following:

‘‘(A) To a person or group of persons to assist the person or group of persons in planning, establishing, or supporting a center for manufacturing innovation.

‘‘(B) To a center for manufacturing innovation, including a center that was not establishing Federal funds for workforce development, cross-center projects, and other efforts which support the purposes of this Program.’’;

(2) in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), by striking ‘‘under paragraph (1)’’ each place it appears and inserting ‘‘under paragraph (1)(A)’’;

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘and’’ and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking ‘‘as the National Science Foundation’’ after ‘‘manufacturing’’;

(iii) by striking ‘‘as the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation’’ after ‘‘technology area such as technology readiness level’’;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by inserting ‘‘as the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation’’ after ‘‘technology area such as technology readiness level’’;

(C) in subparagraph (E), by inserting ‘‘and other’’ after ‘‘a person or group of persons’’;

(D) in subparagraphs (F) and (G), by inserting ‘‘and other’’ after ‘‘as the National Science Foundation’’.

(D) the military construction projects, including any military family housing and ancillary facility projects, to be canceled or deferred in order to provide funds to undertake construction projects using the construction authority described in subsection (a) and the possible impact of the cancellation or deferment of such military construction projects on military readiness and the readiness of the armed forces and their dependents;’’; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

‘‘(2) In the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) is used, a construction project to be undertaken using such construction authority may be carried out only after the end of the five-day period beginning on the date the notification required by paragraph (1) is received by the appropriate committees of Congress.’’.
(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

‘‘(1) PERFORMANCE DEFICIENCY.—

‘‘(i) NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY.—If the Secretary determines that a center for manufacturing innovation does not meet the standards for performance established under clause (iii) of paragraph (4)(C) during an assessment pursuant to such paragraph, the Secretary shall notify the center of any deficiencies in the performance of the center and provide the center one year to remedy such deficiencies.

(ii) FAILURE TO REMEDY.—If a center for manufacturing innovation fails to remedy a deficiency identified under clause (i), the Secretary shall notify the center that the center is ineligible for further financial assistance awarded under paragraph (1) ‘‘;

(B) in subparagraph (B), in the first sentence, by striking ‘‘large capital facilities or equipment purchases’’ and inserting ‘‘satellite centers, large capital facilities, equipment purchases, workforce development, or generally operated’’;

(C) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(6) USE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Financial assistance awarded under paragraph (1)(B) may be used to carry out Program-wide activities directed by the Secretary, such as activities targeting workforce development, collaboration with the centers for manufacturing extension centers established as part of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership to support the purposes of the Program by providing services in one or more of the following areas:

(A) Cybersecurity awareness and support services for small- and medium-sized manufacturers.

(B) Assistance with workforce development.

(C) Technology transfer for small and medium-sized manufacturers.

(D) Such other areas as the Secretary determines appropriate to support the purposes of the Program.

(II) SUPPORT.—Support under clause (i) may include the designation of a liaison.

(I) REPORTING AND AUDITING.—Subsection (g) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) and (2), by striking ‘‘under subsection (d)(1)(A)’’ and inserting ‘‘under subsection (d)(1)(A)’’;

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ‘‘December 31, 2024’’ and inserting ‘‘December 31, 2020’’; and

(3) in paragraph (3)–

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ‘‘2 years’’ and inserting ‘‘3 years’’; and

(ii) by striking ‘‘2-year’’ and inserting ‘‘3-year’’;

and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘December 31, 2024’’ and inserting ‘‘December 31, 2030’’.

(II) EXPANSION.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall increase the number of centers for manufacturing innovation that participate in the Network for Manufacturing Innovation Programs by a factor of 3.

SEC. 22. NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE.

Section 27 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3722) is amended as follows:

‘‘SEC. 27. NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE.

(a) Definitions.—In this section—

‘‘(1) ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT DEFINED.—The term ‘eligible recipient’ means—

(A) a State;

(B) an Indian tribe;

(C) a city or other political subdivision of a State;

(D) an entity that is a nonprofit organization, an institution of higher education, a public-private partnership, a science or re- search park, a Federal laboratory, a venture development organization, or an economic development organization or similar entity that is focused primarily on improving science, technology, innovation, or entrepreneurship;

(E) a consortium of any of the entities described in subparagraphs (A) through (D); or

(F) a regional innovation initiative.

The term ‘regional innovation initiative’ means a nationally focused, public or nonprofit activity or program to address issues in the local economy through the following:

(A) Increase the success of innovation-driven industry;
other reduction in revenues resulting from tax credits affecting the geographic region of the eligible recipients.

(4) APPLICATIONS.—

(A) In general.—An eligible recipient shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances as the Secretary requires.

(B) COMPONENTS.—Each application submitted under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) describe the regional innovation initiative and how the eligible recipient will measure progress toward those outcomes;

(ii) indicate whether the participants in the regional innovation initiative have access to, or contribute to, a well-trained workforce and other innovation assets that are critical to the successful outcomes specified in the application;

(iii) identify what activities the regional innovation initiative will undertake;

(iv) describe the expected outcomes of the regional innovation initiative and how the eligible recipient will measure progress toward those outcomes;

(v) indicate whether the participants in the regional innovation initiative have access to, or contribute to, a well-trained workforce and other innovation assets that are critical to the successful outcomes specified in the application;

(vi) indicate whether the participants in the regional innovation initiative are capable of attracting additional funds from non-Federal sources;

(vii) if appropriate for the activities proposed in the application, analyze the likelihood that the participants in the regional innovation initiative will be able to sustain activities after grant funds received under this subsection have been expended.

(C) FEEDBACK.—The Secretary shall provide feedback to program applicants that are not awarded grants to help them improve future applications.

(D) SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS.—The Secretary shall give special consideration to—

(i) applications proposing to include workforce or training related activities in their regional innovation initiative from eligible recipients who agree to collaborate with local workforce investment area boards; and

(ii) applications from regions that contain communities negatively impacted by trade.

(5) COST SHARING.—The Secretary may not provide more than 50 percent of the total cost of any activity funded under this subsection.

(6) OUTREACH TO RURAL COMMUNITIES.—

(A) In general.—The Secretary shall conduct outreach to public and private sector entities in rural communities to encourage those entities to participate in regional innovation initiatives under this subsection.

(B) JUSTIFICATION.—As part of the program established pursuant to subsection (b), the Secretary, through the Economic Development Administration, shall submit an annual report to Congress that explains the balance in the allocation of grants to eligible recipients under this subsection between rural and urban areas.

(7) FUNDING.—The Secretary may accept funds from other Federal agencies to support grants and activities under this subsection.

(d) REGIONAL INNOVATION RESEARCH AND INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of the program established pursuant to subsection (b), the Secretary shall establish a regional innovation research and information program to—

(A) gather, analyze, and disseminate information on best practices for regional innovation initiatives, including information relating to technology, productivity, and economic development can be maximized through such strategies;

(B) to provide technical assistance, including through the development of technical assistance guides, for the development and implementation of regional innovation initiatives;

(C) to support the development of relevant metrics and measurement standards to evaluate regional innovation initiatives, including the cost benefits of such strategies to stimulate innovation, productivity, and economic development; and

(D) to collect and make available data on regional innovation initiatives in the United States, including data on—

(i) the size, specialization, and competitiveness of regional innovation initiatives;

(ii) the regional product contribution, total jobs and earnings by key occupations, establishment size, nature of specialization, patents, Federal research and development spending, and other relevant information for regional innovation initiatives; and

(iii) supply chain product and service flows within and between regional innovation initiatives.

(2) RESEARCH GRANTS.—The Secretary may award research grants on a competitive basis to support and further the goals of the program established under this section.

(3) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—Data and analysis compiled by the Secretary under the program established in this subsection shall be made available to other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and nonprofit entities.

(4) REGIONAL INNOVATION GRANT PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall incorporate data and analysis relating to any grant awarded under subsection (c) into the program established under this subsection.

(6) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure that the activities carried out under this section are coordinated with, and do not duplicate the efforts of, other programs at the Department of Commerce or at other Federal agencies.

(2) COLLABORATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall explore and pursue collaboration with other Federal agencies, including through multi-agency funding opportunities, on regional innovation strategies.

(B) SMALL BUSINESS.—The Secretary shall ensure that such collaboration with Federal agencies prioritizes the needs and challenges of small businesses.

(E) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit an annual report to Congress that explains the outcome of each regional innovation initiative that was completed during the previous 5 years.

(F) FUNDING.—From amounts appropriated by Congress for economic development assistance authorized under section 27 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3722), the Secretary may use up to $50,000,000 in each of fiscal years 2019 to 2024 to carry out this section.

SEC. 543. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Blocking Deadly Fentanyl Imports Act”.

(b) AMENDMENT TO DEFINITION OF MAJOR ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCING COUNTRY.—Section 481(e)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “in which” and inserting “in which” before “1,000”;

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “in which” before “1,000”;

(3) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by inserting “in which” before “5,000”;

(B) by striking “or” at the end;

(4) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by inserting “in which” before “5,000”;

(B) by inserting “or” after the semicolon; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) that is a significant source of illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, or the precursors of fentanyl and fentanyl analogues.”;

(c) INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY REPORT.—Section 489(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) A separate section that contains the following:

“(A) An identification of the countries that are the most significant sources of diversion or chemicals described in subparagraph (A) for illicit uses, to the extent feasible.

(B) An identification of the countries to which each country identified pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) has cooperated with the United States to prevent the chemicals described in subparagraph (A) from being exported from such country to the United States.”.

(d) WITHHOLDING OF BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

IN GENERAL.—Section 490(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291a(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (8)(A) or (9) of section 489(a)”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “clause (i) or (ii) of section 489(a) of this Act” and inserting “paragraph (8)(A) or (9) of section 489(a)”.
SA 545. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10. STATE REVOLVING FUND TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) CLEAN WATER REVOLVING FUND.—The term ‘‘clean water revolving fund’’ means a State water pollution control revolving fund established under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.).

(2) DRINKING WATER REVOLVING FUND.—The term ‘‘drinking water revolving fund’’ means a State drinking water revolving loan fund established under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12).

(b) Authority.—In addition to the transfer authority in section 302(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 300j–12), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall transfer amounts of authorizations for fiscal years in compliance with the procedures set forth in such section that the Administrator determines are necessary to address a threat to public health as a result of heightened exposure to lead in drinking water.

SEC. 101. INCLUSION ON THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL WALL.

(a) In General.—Not later than 90 days before the end of each fiscal year, after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall take such action as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to authorize the inclusion of the names of such persons as the Secretary determines to be eligible, as determined pursuant to the procedures set forth in this section, on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall.

SA 546. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:
TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 102. Classified schedule of authorizations.

Sec. 103. Intelligence community management account.

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.


TITLE III—INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

Subtitle A—General Intelligence Community Matters

Sec. 301. Restriction on conduct of intelligence activities.

Sec. 302. Increase in employee compensation and benefits authorized by law.

Sec. 303. Improving the onboarding methodology for certain intelligence personnel.

Sec. 304. Intelligence community public-private talent exchange.

Sec. 305. Expansion of scope of protections for identities of covert agents.

Sec. 306. Inclusion of security risks in program management plans required for acquisition of major systems in National Intelligence Program.

Sec. 307. Paid parental leave.

Subtitle B—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Sec. 311. Exclusivity, consistency, and transparency in security clearance procedures and right to appeal.

Sec. 312. Limitation on transfer of National Intelligence University.

Sec. 313. Improving visibility into the security clearance process.

Sec. 314. Making certain policies and execution plans relating to personnel clearances available to industry partners.

Subtitle C—Inspector General of the Intelligence Community

Sec. 321. Definitions.

Sec. 322. Inspector General external review.

Sec. 323. Harmonization of whistleblower processes and procedures.

Sec. 324. Intelligence community oversight of agency whistleblower activities.

Sec. 325. Report on cleared whistleblower attorneys.

TITLE IV—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 401. Study on foreign employment of former personnel of intelligence community.

Sec. 402. Comprehensive economic assessment of investment in key United States technologies by companies or organizations in the People’s Republic of China.

Sec. 403. Analysis of and periodic briefings on major initiatives of intelligence community in artificial intelligence and machine learning.

Sec. 404. Encouraging cooperative actions to detect and counter foreign intelligence operations.

Sec. 405. Oversight of foreign influence in academia.

Sec. 406. Director of National Intelligence report on fifth-generation wireless network technology.

Sec. 407. Annual report by Comptroller General of the United States on cybersecurity and surveillance threats to Congress.

Sec. 408. Director of National Intelligence assessments of foreign interference in elections.

Sec. 409. Study on feasibility and advisability of establishing a Geospatial-Spatial Intelligence Museum and learning center.


SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term "congressional intelligence committees" has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term "intelligence community" has the meaning given such term in such section.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:

(1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) The Central Intelligence Agency.

(3) The Department of Defense.

(4) The Defense Intelligence Agency.


(6) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.

(7) The Coast Guard.

(8) The Department of State.

(9) The Department of the Treasury.

(10) The Department of Energy.

(11) The Department of Justice.


(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.

(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.

(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.


SEC. 102. CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) SPECIFICATIONS OF AMOUNTS.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101 for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of section 101, are those specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared to accompany this division.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.

(1) AVAILABILITY.—The classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a) shall be made available to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the President.

(2) DISTRIBUTION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Subject to paragraph (3), the President shall provide for suitable distribution of the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a), or of appropriate portions of such Schedule, within the executive branch.

(3) LIMITS OF DISCLOSURE.—The President shall not publicly disclose the classified Schedule of Authorizations or any portion of such Schedule except—

(A) as provided in section 601(a) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 3306(a));

(B) to the extent necessary to implement the budget; or

(C) as otherwise required by law.

SEC. 103. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.

(a) AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence for fiscal year 2020 the sum of $558,000,000.

(b) CLASSIFIED AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to appropriations authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account for fiscal year 2020 such additional amounts as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a).

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund $514,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 202. MODIFICATION OF AMOUNT OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY VOLUNTARY SEPARATION PAY.

Section 2 of the Central Intelligence Agency Voluntary Separation Pay Act (50 U.S.C. 3519a(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(2)(B), by striking "$25,000" and inserting "$25,000,000"; and

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively, and inserting after subsection (e) the following:

‘‘(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—On March 1 of each year, the Director shall provide a percentage increase (rounded in accordance with paragraph (2)) in the amount specified in subsection (e)(2)(B), equal to the percentage by which—

(A) the Consumer Price Index (all items, United States city average) for the 12-month period ending on the December 31 immediately preceding the date on which the increase is made, exceeds

(B) the Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period preceding the 12-month period described in subparagraph (A).

(2) Rounding.—A percentage increase under paragraph (1) shall be adjusted to the nearest one-tenth of one percent, and an amount determined under paragraph (1) shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of $1,000 (or, if midway between multiples of $1,000, to the next higher multiple of $1,000).’’.

TITLE III—INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

Subtitle A—General Intelligence Community Matters

SEC. 301. RESTRICTION ON CONDUCT OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

The authorization of appropriations by this division shall not be deemed to constitute authority for the conduct of any intelligence activity which is not otherwise authorized by the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

SEC. 302. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Appropriations authorized by this division for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation and benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 303. IMPROVING THE ONBOARDING METHODOLOGY FOR CERTAIN INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and
(B) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term "covered elements of the intelligence community" means the elements of the intelligence community that are within the following:

(A) The Department of Energy.
(B) The Department of Homeland Security.
(C) The Department of Justice.
(D) The Department of State.
(E) The Department of the Treasury.

(3) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall, consistent with Department of Defense Instruction 1333.66, in effect on the date before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that outlines a common methodology for measuring onboarding in covered elements of the intelligence community, including human resources and security processes;

(2) not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, issue metrics for assessing key phases in the onboarding described in paragraph (1) for which results will be reported by the date that is 90 days after the date of such issuance;

(3) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on collaboration among covered elements of the intelligence community on their onboarding processes;

(4) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on policies and procedural mechanisms in covered elements of the intelligence community, including for tracking personnel as they pass through each phase of the onboarding process;

(5) not later than December 31, 2020, distribute surveys to human resources offices and applicants about their experiences with the onboarding process in covered elements of the intelligence community.

SEC. 304. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY PUBLIC-PRIVATE TALENT EXCHANGE.

(a) POLICIES, PROCESSES, AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall develop policies and procedures to facilitate the rotation of personnel of the intelligence community to the private sector, and personnel from the private sector to the intelligence community.

(b) DETAIL AUTHORITY.—Under policies developed by the Director pursuant to subsection (a), with the agreement of a private-sector organization, and with the consent of the employee, a head of an element of the intelligence community may arrange for the temporary detail of an employee of such element to a private-sector organization, or from such private-sector organization to such element under this section.

(c) AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A head of an element of the intelligence community exercising the authority of the head under subsection (a) shall provide for a written agreement among the element of the intelligence community, the private-sector organization, and the employee concerning the terms and conditions of the employee's detail under this subsection.

(A) shall require that the employee of the element, upon completion of the detail, serve in the element, or elsewhere in the civil service, as the head of the element, for a period of at least equal to the length of the detail;

(B) shall provide that if the employee of the element fails to carry out the agreement, such employee shall be liable to the United States for payment of all non-salary and non-benefits costs that such employee determined by the head of the element;

(C) shall contain language informing such employee of the prohibition on improperly sharing or using non-public information that such employee may be privy to or aware of related to element programming, budgeting, resource acquisition, or procurement for the benefit or advantage of the private-sector organization;

(D) shall contain language requiring the employee to acknowledge the obligations of the employee under section 1905 of title 18, United States Code (relating to trade secrets).

(2) AMOUNT OF LIABILITY.—An amount for which an employee is liable under paragraph (1) shall be treated as a debt due the United States.

(3) WAIVER.—The head of an element of the intelligence community may waive, in whole or in part, collection of a debt described in paragraph (2) if the head determines that the collection would be against equity and good conscience and not in the best interests of the United States, after taking into account any representation, fault, or lack of good faith on the part of the employee.

(d) TERMINATION.—A detail under this section may be terminated by the head of the element of the intelligence community concerned or the private-sector organization concerned.

(e) DURATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A detail under this section shall be for a period of not less than 3 months and not more than 2 years, renewable up to a total of 3 years.

(2) LONGER PERIODS.—A detail under this section may be for a period in excess of 2 years, but not more than 3 years, if the head of the element making the detail determines that such detail is necessary to meet critical mission or program requirements.

(f) STATUS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES DETAINED.—The term "detained" means, as used in this section, an element of the intelligence community.

(g) TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR PRIVATE-SECTOR EMPLOYERS.—An employee of a private-sector organization who is detailed to an element of the intelligence community to a private-sector organization to an employee detailed to an element of the intelligence community may waive, in whole or in part, collection of a debt described in paragraph (2) if the head determines that such detail is necessary to meet critical mission or program requirements.

(h) PROHIBITION AGAINST CHARGING CERTAIN COSTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—A private-sector organization may not charge an element of the intelligence community or any other agency of the Federal Government, as direct costs under a Federal contract, the costs of pay or benefits paid by the organization to an employee detailed to an element of the intelligence community under this section for the period of the detail and any subsequent renewal periods.

(i) ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—In carrying out this section, the Director, pursuant to procedures developed under subsection (a)

(1) shall, to the degree practicable, ensure that small business concerns are represented with respect to details authorized by this section;

(2) may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, establish criteria for elements of the intelligence community to use appropriated funds to reimburse small business concerns for the salaries and benefits of its employees during the periods when the small business concern agrees to detail its employees to the intelligence community under this section; and

(3) shall take into consideration the question of how details under this section might best be used to help meet the needs of the intelligence community, including with respect to training of employees;

(4) shall take into consideration areas of private-sector expertise that are critical to the intelligence community; and

(5) shall establish oversight mechanisms to determine whether the public-private exchange authorized by this section improves the efficiency and effectiveness of the intelligence community.

(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DETAIL.—The term "detail" means, as appropriate in the context in which such term is used:

(A) the assignment or loan of an employee of an element of the intelligence community...
to a private-sector organization without a change of position from the intelligence community element that employs the individual; or

(B) the assignment or loan of an employee of a private-sector organization to an element of the intelligence community without a change of position from the private-sector organization to the individual.

SEC. 305. EXPANSION OF SCOPE OF PROTECTIONS FOR IDENTITIES OF COVERT AGENTS.

Section 605(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3216(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking clause (ii); and

(B) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘; and’’ and inserting ‘‘; or’’; and

(C) by striking ‘‘agency’’— and all that follows through ‘‘whose identity’’ and inserting ‘‘agency (other than the intelligence community) whose identity’’;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘re- sides and acts outside the United States’’ and inserting ‘‘acts outside the United States’’.
“(3) ELIGIBILITY FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term ‘eligibility for access to classified information’ has the meaning given such term in the procedures established pursuant to section 801(a).

“(b) IN GENERAL.—Each head of an agency that makes a determination regarding eligibility for access to classified information shall ensure that in making the determination, the head of the agency or any person acting on behalf of the agency—

“(1) if there is any right or protection enshrined in the Constitution of the United States, including rights articulated in the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendment—

“(A) retaliation for political activities or beliefs; or

“(B) a coercion or reprisal described in section 2020(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code; and

“(4) does not violate section 3001(c)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3311(c)(1)).

“(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3002) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 801 the following:

“Sec. 801A. Decisions relating to access to classified information.”.

“(d) RIGHT TO APPEAL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Such title, as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by inserting after section 801A the following:

“SEC. 801B. RIGHT TO APPEAL.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) AGENCY.—The term ‘agency’ has the meaning given the term ‘Executive agency’ in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

“(2) COVERED PERSON.—The term ‘covered person’ means a person, other than the President and Vice President, currently or formerly employed in, detailed to, assigned to, or issued an authorized conditional offer of employment for a position that requires access to classified information by an agency, including the following:

“(A) A member of the Armed Forces.

“(B) A civilian.

“(C) A contractor or consultant with a contractual or personnel obligation to an agency.

“(D) Any other category of person who acts for or on behalf of an agency as determined by the head of the agency.

“(3) ELIGIBILITY FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term ‘eligibility for access to classified information’ has the meaning given such term in the procedures established pursuant to section 801(a).

“(4) NEED FOR ACCESS.—The term ‘need for access’ to classified information has the meaning given such term in the procedures established pursuant to section 801(a).

“(5) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term ‘Security Executive Agent’ means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 803.

“(6) PUBLICATION OF DECISIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each panel established under subparagraph (A) shall ensure that each decision of the panel is consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

“(B) ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of a covered person appealing a decision of an agency under this subsection and a showing that the ability to review classified information is essential to the resolution of the appeal under this subsection, the head of the agency shall provide to the covered person an opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person’s expense.

“(ii) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person an opportunity to retain counsel or other representation retained by the covered person by the agency under this subsection and a showing that the ability to review classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

“(i) COMPOSITION.—Each panel established under this subsection shall consist of at least three members, two of whom shall not be members of the security; and

“(ii) Time Limit.—Each decision of a panel established under subparagraph (A) shall be final but subject to appeal under subsection (c).

“(ii) Voltage.—Each head of an agency shall ensure that, under this subsection, a covered person appealing a decision of the agency under this subsection and a showing that the ability to review classified information is essential to the resolution of the appeal under this subsection, the head of the agency shall sponsor an application by the counsel or other representation retained by the covered person for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

“(iii) Extent of Access.—Counsel or another representative who is cleared for access under this paragraph may be afforded access to relevant classified materials to the extent consistent with the interests of national security.

“(iv) Corrective Action.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If, in the course of proceedings under this subsection, the head of an agency or a panel established by the head under paragraph (3) decides that a covered person’s eligibility for access to classified information was improperly denied or revoked by the agency, the agency shall take corrective action to return the covered person, as nearly as practicable and reasonable, to the position such covered person would have held had the improper denial or revocation not occurred.

“(B) Compensation.—Corrective action under subparagraph (A) may include compensation, in an amount not to exceed $300,000, for any loss of wages or benefits suffered, or expenses otherwise incurred, by reason of such improper denial or revocation.

“(v) Publication of Decisions.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each head of an agency shall publish each final decision on an appeal under this subsection.

“(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In order to ensure transparency, oversight by Congress, and
meaningful information for those who need to understand how the clearance process works, each publication under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(1) made in a manner that is consistent with section 522 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by the Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996 (Public Law 104–231); and

(2) published to explain the facts of the case, redacting personally identifiable information and sensitive program information; and

(3) made available on a website that is searchable by members of the public.

(5) Timeliness.—The Security Executive Agent shall make each publication under paragraph (1) to the congressional intelligence committees a report describing the results of the review and the decision under subparagraph (A) to merit a new hearing or declassified access to classified information in the interests of national security.

(6) Publication of decisions.—

(A) In general.—For each final decision on an appeal under this subsection, the head of the agency with respect to which the appeal pertains and the Security Executive Agent shall each publish the decision, consistent with the interests of national security.

(B) Requirements.—In order to ensure transparency, oversight by Congress, and meaningful information for those who need to understand how the clearance process works, each publication under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(1) published to explain the facts of the case, redacting personally identifiable information and sensitive program information; and

(2) made available on a website that is searchable by members of the public.

(d) Period of time for the right to appeal.—

(1) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any covered person who has been the subject of a decision made by the head of an agency to deny or revoke eligibility and may not be reviewed to classified information shall retain all rights to appeal under this section until the conclusion of the appeal process under this section.

(2) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any covered person who has been the subject of a decision made by the head of an agency to deny or revoke eligibility and may not be reviewed to classified information shall retain all rights to appeal under this section until the conclusion of the appeal process under this section.

(e) Waiver of availability of procedures for national security interest.—

(1) In general.—If the head of an agency determines that a procedure established under this section cannot be made available to a covered person in an exceptional case without damaging a national security interest of the United States by revealing classified information, such procedure cannot be made available to such covered person.

(2) Finality.—A determination under paragraph (1) shall be final and conclusive.

(f) Denials and revocations under other provisions of law.—

(1) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or affect the responsibility and power of the head of an agency to deny or revoke eligibility for access to classified information in the interests of national security.
“(2) DENIALS AND REVOCATION.—The power and responsibility to deny or revoke eligibility for access to classified information pursuant to any other provision of law or Executive order may be exercised only when the head of an agency determines that an applicable process established under this section cannot be invoked in a manner that is consistent with adequate security.

“(3) FINALITY.—A determination under paragraph (2) shall be final and conclusive and may not be reviewed by any other official or by any commission.

“(4) REPORTING.—

“(A) CASE-BY-CASE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In each case in which the head makes a determination under paragraph (2) that determination relating to a denial or revocation of eligibility for access to classified information could not be made pursuant to a process established under this section, the head shall, not later than 30 days after the date on which the head makes such determination under paragraph (2), submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report stating the reasons for the determination.

“(ii) FORM.—A report submitted under clause (i) may be submitted in classified form as necessary.

“(B) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each fiscal year, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the determinations made under paragraph (2) during the previous fiscal year.

“(ii) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under clause (i) shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

“(I) The number of cases and reasons for determinations made under paragraph (2), disaggregated by agency.

“(II) Such other matters as the Security Executive Agent considers appropriate.

“(g) RELATIONSHIP TO SUITABILITY.—No person may use a determination of suitability under part 731 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulations, for the purpose of denying a covered person the review proceedings of this section where there has been a denial or revocation of eligibility for access to classified information.

“(b) PRESERVATION OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 10865 AND OF THE DEFENSE OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to otherwise affect the procedures in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act for denial and revocation procedures provided to individuals by Executive Order 10865 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to safeguarding classified information within industry), or successor order, including those administered through the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals of the Department of Defense under paragraph (2) of this section or under subsection (b) of this section.

“(c) SHARING OF POLICIES AND PLANS RELATING TO SECURITY CLEARANCES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Department of Defense shall jointly develop policies and procedures by which appropriate industry partners directly affected by such policies and plans in a manner consistent with the protection of national security may be informed of the goals and objectives of the National Industrial Security Program administered pursuant to Executive Order 12829 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to the National Industrial Security Program).

“(2) DEPARTMENT OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a request for a review of such policies and plans shared pursuant to subsection (b) that directly affect those industry partners.

Subtitle C—Inspector General of the Intelligence Community

SECTION 321. DEFINITIONS. In this subtitle:

“(1) WHISTLEBLOWER.—The term "whistleblower" means a person who makes a whistleblower disclosure.

“(2) WHISTLEBLOWER DISCLOSURE.—The term "whistleblower disclosure" means a disclosure that is protected under section 104 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3231) and section 303(b)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)).

“(A) DEFINITION OF SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—In this section, the term "Security Executive Agent" means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 803 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 605 of division B.

“(B) who has exhausted the applicable review process for the claim pursuant to enforcement of such section; or

“(c) EXTERNAL REVIEW PANEL.—

“(1) DISCRETION TO CONVENE.—Upon receipt of a claim under subsection (a), the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall convene an external review panel, consisting of three individuals, at least one of whom shall be a member of the intelligence community and at least one of whom shall be a member of the civil service, to review the claim and make a determination thereon.
the Inspector General, convene an external review panel under this subsection to review the claim.

"(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An external review panel convened under this subsection shall be composed of three members as follows:

(i) The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, in consultation with the Intelligence Community Inspectors General Forum, shall complete a feasibility study on establishing a hotline whereby all complaints of whistleblowers relating to the intelligence community are automatically referred to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall make efforts to maximize transparency and protect whistleblowers.

(B) Any such whistleblower who has exhausted the procedures relating to the programs and activities under the jurisdiction of the Director of National Intelligence a report, the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report, the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report, the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall designate one or more inspectors general of elements listed under such paragraph.

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(B) The scope and clearance levels of such limited security agreements.

(C) The number of whistleblowers represented by cleared counsel.

(3) The Director considers appropriate to legislative or administrative action to ensure that whistleblowers in the intelligence community have access to cleared attorneys, including improving the oversight system established pursuant to section 324;

(1) data from a survey of whistleblowers whose claims are reported to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community by means of the oversight system established pursuant to section 324;

(2) information obtained from the inspectors general of the intelligence community;

(3) information obtained from such other sources as may be identified by the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

TITLE IV—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 401. STUDY ON FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT OF FORMER PERSONNEL OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) Study.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, shall conduct a study of matters relating to the foreign employment of former personnel of the intelligence community.

(b) Elements.—The study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) issues that pertain to former employees of the intelligence community working with, or in support of, foreign governments, and the nature and scope of those concerns.

(2) Such legislative or administrative action as may be necessary for both front-end screening and in-progress oversight by the Director of Defense Trade Controls of licenses issued by the Director for former employees of the intelligence community working for foreign governments.

(3) How increased requirements could be imposed for periodic compliance reporting when licenses are granted for companies or organizations working for the foreign government.

(c) Report and Plan.—

(1) Definition of Appropriate Committees of Congress.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the findings described in subparagraph (A).

(A) analysis—

(1) in general.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the heads of such elements of the intelligence community as the Director considers appropriate—

(A) complete a comprehensive analysis of the major initiatives of the intelligence community in artificial intelligence and machine learning; and

(B) submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the analysis conducted pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(2) Elements.—The analysis conducted under paragraph (1)(A) shall include analyses of how the initiatives described in such paragraph—

(A) correspond with the strategy of the intelligence community entitled ‘Augmenting Intelligence Using Machines’;

(B) complement each other and avoid unnecessary duplication;

(C) are coordinated with the efforts of the Defense Department on artificial intelligence, including efforts at the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (JAIAC) and Project Maven; and

(D) leverage advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning in the private sector.

(B) Periodic Briefings.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, not less frequently than twice each year thereafter until the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once each year thereafter until the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall brief the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense shall jointly provide to the congressional intelligence committees and other appropriate defense committees (as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code) briefings with updates on activities related to, and the progress of, their respective artificial intelligence and machine learning initiatives, particularly the Augmenting Intelligence Using Machines initiative and the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center.

SEC. 404. ENCOURAGING COOPERATIVE ACTIONS TO DETECT AND COUNTER FOREIGN INFORMATION WARFARE OPERATIONS.

(a) Findings.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Russian Federation, through military intelligence units, also known as the ‘GRU’, and Kremlin-linked troll organizations often referred to as the ‘Internet Research Agency’ have conducted foreign information warfare operations against the United States, its allies and partners, with the goal of advancing the strategic interests of the Russian Federation.

(2) One line of effort deployed as part of these information warfare operations is the weaponization of social media platforms with the goals of intimidating and intimidating populations, undermining trust in governmental institutions within the United States, its allies and partners in the West, generally sowing division, fear, and confusion.

(3) These information warfare operations are a threat to the national security of the United States and those of the partners of the United States. As Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats stated, ‘‘These actions are persistent, they are pervasive and they are meant to undermine America’s democracy’’.

(4) These information warfare operations continue to evolve and increase in sophistication.

(5) Other foreign adversaries and hostile non-state actors are increasingly adopting similar strategies of deploying information warfare operations against the United States.

(6) Technological advances, including artificial intelligence, will only make it more difficult in the future to prevent deceptive material posted on social media, and malign behavior on social media platforms.

(7) Because these information warfare operations are deployed within and across private social media platforms, the companies that own these platforms have a responsibility to detect and adversary networks operating clandestinely on their platforms.

(8) The social media companies are inherently technologically sophisticated and adept at rapidly analyzing large amounts of data and developing software-based solutions to diverse and ever-changing challenges on their platforms, which makes them well-equipped to address the threat occurring on their platforms.

(9) General Paul Nakasone, Director of the National Security Agency, emphasized the importance of these independent analyses confirmed Kremlin-linked threat networks, based on data provided by several social media companies to the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(10) Because these independent analyses confirmed Kremlin-linked threat networks, based on data provided by several social media companies to the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, it is possible to discern both broad patterns of cross-platform information warfare operations and specific fraudulent behavior on social media platforms.

(11) Institutionalizing ongoing robust, independent, and vigorous analysis of data related to foreign threat networks within and across social media platforms will help counter ongoing information warfare operations against the United States, its allies, and its partners.

(12) Archiving and disclosing to the public the results of these same social media companies and trusted third-party experts in a transparent manner will serve to demonstrate that the social media companies are taking steps to protect the privacy of the people of the
United States and will build public understanding of the scale and scope of these foreign threats to our democracy, since exposure is one of the most effective means to build resilience.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) no social media companies should cooperate among themselves and with independent organizations and researchers on a sustained and regular basis to share and analyze data and indicators relevant to foreign information warfare operations within and across their platforms in order to detect and counter foreign information warfare operations involving the national security of the United States and its allies and partners;

(2) these analytic efforts should be organized in such a fashion as to meet the highest standards of ethics, confidentiality, and privacy protection of the people of the United States;

(3) these analytic efforts should be undertaken as part of efforts to facilitate countering ongoing Kremlin, Kremlin-linked, and other foreign information warfare operations and to aid in preparations for the United States against presidential and congressional elections in 2020 and beyond;

(4) the structure and operations of social media companies should be well positioned to address foreign adversary threat networks within and across their platforms, and these efforts could be conducted without direct Government involvement, direction, or regulation; and

(5) if the social media industry fails to take sufficient action to address foreign adversary threats and networks operating within or across their platforms, Congress would have to consider additional safeguards for ensuring that this threat is effectively mitigated.

(c) FACILITATE EXPANSION AND ENHANCEMENT OF SOCIAL MEDIA DATA ANALYSIS CENTER.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, may facilitate, by grant or contract or under an existing authority of the Director, the establishment of a Social Media Data Analysis Center with the functions described in paragraph (2) at an independent, nonprofit organization.

(2) Functions described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Acting as a convening and sponsoring authority for cooperative social media data analysis efforts to build a collective understanding of the threats and facilitate future examination consistent with privacy protections.

(B) Such statutory protections from liability as the Director considers necessary for the performance of the Social Media Data Analysis Center and the national security of the United States.

(C) Such statutory penalties as the Director considers necessary to ensure against misuse of data by researchers; and

(D) Such changes to the Center’s mission to fully capture broader unlawful activities that intersect with, complement, or support information warfare tactics; and

(E) not less frequently than once each year, submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(1) that assesses—

(A) degree of cooperation and commitment from the social media companies to the mission of the Center; and

(B) effectiveness of the Center in detecting and removing clandestine foreign information warfare operations from social media platforms; and

(C) include such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Center considers appropriate to carry out the functions of the Center.

(e) PUBLIC RECORDS BELONG TO THE PUBLIC.—The Director of the Center shall—

(1) once each quarter, make available to the public a report on key trends in foreign influence and disinformation operations, including any threats to campaigns and elections, to inform the public of the United States; and

(2) as the Director considers necessary, provide more timely assessments relating to ongoing disinformation campaigns.

(f) PUBLISHING.—Of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the National Intelligence Program (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a)) for the fiscal year 2021, the Director of National Intelligence may use up to $30,000,000 to carry out this section.

(g) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(5) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(6) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(7) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(8) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(9) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(10) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.
of such targeted individuals were lost, sto-
the Senators, in which the nonpublic com-
ators or the immediate families or staff of
States election, the Director of National In-
nessary.
(b) ELEMENTS.—An assessment conducted
140 days after the date of the enactment
and not later than 60 days after the date of
the conclusion of such election, shall iden-
tify, to the maximum extent ascertainable,
the following:
(1) The nature of any foreign interference
and any methods employed to execute the act.
(2) The persons involved.
(3) The foreign government or governments
that authorized, directed, sponsored, or sup-
ported the act.
(c) PUBLICATION.—In a case in which the
Director determines that the release of such
information as the Director considers appro-
appropriate, to the following:
(A) The President.
(B) The Secretary of State.
(C) The Secretary of the Treasury.
(D) The Secretary of Defense.
(E) The Attorney General.
(F) The Secretary of Homeland Security.
(G) Congress.
(b) E LEMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Geospatial-
intelligence, in consultation with the heads of
such other executive departments and agen-
cies as the Director considers appropriate,
shall:
(1) conduct an assessment of any informa-
tion indicating that a foreign government, or
any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of
a foreign government, has acted with the intent
or purpose of interfering in that election;
and
(2) transmit the findings of the Director
with respect to the assessment conducted
under paragraph (1), including any sup-
porting information as the Director con-
siders appropriate, to the following:
(A) The President.
(B) The Secretary of State.
(C) The Secretary of the Treasury.
(D) The Secretary of Defense.
(E) The Attorney General.
(F) The Secretary of Homeland Security.
(G) Congress.
(b) ELEMENTS.—An assessment conducted
under subsection (a)(1), with respect to an
act described in such subsection, shall iden-
tify, to the maximum extent ascertainable,
the following:
(1) The nature of any foreign interference
and any methods employed to execute the act.
(2) The persons involved.
(3) The foreign government or governments
that authorized, directed, sponsored, or sup-
ported the act.
(c) PUBLICATION.—In a case in which the
Director determines that the release of such
information as the Director considers appro-
appropriate, to the following:
(A) The President.
(B) The Secretary of State.
(C) The Secretary of the Treasury.
(D) The Secretary of Defense.
(E) The Attorney General.
(F) The Secretary of Homeland Security.
(G) Congress.
(b) ELEMENTS.—An assessment conducted
under subsection (a)(1), with respect to an
act described in such subsection, shall iden-
tify, to the maximum extent ascertainable,
the following:
(1) The nature of any foreign interference
and any methods employed to execute the act.
(2) The persons involved.
(3) The foreign government or governments
that authorized, directed, sponsored, or sup-
ported the act.
(c) PUBLICATION.—In a case in which the
Director determines that the release of such
information as the Director considers appro-
appropriate, to the following:
(A) The President.
(B) The Secretary of State.
(C) The Secretary of the Treasury.
(D) The Secretary of Defense.
(E) The Attorney General.
(F) The Secretary of Homeland Security.
(G) Congress.
(b) ELEMENTS.—An assessment conducted
under subsection (a)(1), with respect to an
act described in such subsection, shall iden-
tify, to the maximum extent ascertainable,
the following:
(1) The nature of any foreign interference
and any methods employed to execute the act.
(2) The persons involved.
(3) The foreign government or governments
that authorized, directed, sponsored, or sup-
ported the act.
(c) PUBLICATION.—In a case in which the
Director determines that the release of such
information as the Director considers appro-
appropriate, to the following:
(A) The President.
(B) The Secretary of State.
(C) The Secretary of the Treasury.
(D) The Secretary of Defense.
(E) The Attorney General.
(F) The Secretary of Homeland Security.
(G) Congress.
(b) ELEMENTS.—An assessment conducted
under subsection (a)(1), with respect to an
act described in such subsection, shall iden-
tify, to the maximum extent ascertainable,
the following:
(1) The nature of any foreign interference
and any methods employed to execute the act.
(2) The persons involved.
(3) The foreign government or governments
that authorized, directed, sponsored, or sup-
ported the act.
(c) PUBLICATION.—In a case in which the
Director determines that the release of such
information as the Director considers appro-
appropriate, to the following:
(A) The President.
(B) The Secretary of State.
(C) The Secretary of the Treasury.
(D) The Secretary of Defense.
(E) The Attorney General.
(F) The Secretary of Homeland Security.
(G) Congress.
TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Sec. 401. Authority for protection of current and former employees of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

Sec. 402. Designation of the program manager—information sharing environment.

Sec. 403. Technical modification to the executive schedule.

Sec. 404. Chief Financial Officer of the Intelligence Community.

Sec. 405. Chief Information Officer of the Intelligence Community.

Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency

Sec. 411. Central Intelligence Agency sustainability for personnel assigned to austere locations.

Sec. 412. Expansion of security protective service jurisdiction of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Sec. 413. Repeal of foreign language proficiency requirement for certain senior level positions in the Central Intelligence Agency.

Subtitle C—Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence

Sec. 421. Consolidation of Department of Energy Offices of Intelligence and Counterintelligence.

Sec. 422. Repeal of Department of Energy Intelligence Executive Committee and budget reporting requirement.

Subtitle D—Other Elements

Sec. 431. Plan for designation of counterintelligence element of intelligence community that can be immediately activated without access to classified information, networks, or facilities.

Sec. 432. Notice not required for private entities.

Sec. 433. Framework for roles, missions, and functions of Defense Intelligence Agency.

Sec. 434. Establishment of advisory board for National Reconnaissance Office.

Sec. 435. Co-location of certain Department of Homeland Security personnel at field locations.

TITLE V—ELECTION MATTERS


Sec. 502. Review of intelligence community’s posture to collect against and analyze Russian efforts to influence the Presidential election.

Sec. 503. Assessment of foreign intelligence community posture against United States elections.

Sec. 504. Strategy for countering Russian cyber threats to United States elections.

Sec. 505. Assessment of significant Russian influence campaigns directed at foreign elections and referenda.

Sec. 506. Foreign counterintelligence and cyber security threats to Federal election campaigns.

Sec. 507. Information sharing with State election officials.

Sec. 508. Notification of significant foreign cyber intrusions and active measures campaigns directed at elections for Federal offices.

Sec. 509. Designation of counterintelligence officer to lead election security matters.

TITLE VI—SECURITY CLEARANCES

Sec. 601. Definitions.

Sec. 602. Reports and plans relating to security clearances and background investigations.

Sec. 603. Improving the process for security clearances.

Sec. 604. Goals for promptness of determinations regarding security clearances.

Sec. 605. Security Executive Agent.


Sec. 607. Report on clearance in person concept.

Sec. 608. Budget request documentation on funding for background investigations.

Sec. 609. Reports on reciprocity for security clearances inside of departments and agencies.

Sec. 610. Intelligence community reports on security clearances.

Sec. 611. Periodic report on positions in the intelligence community that can be immediately activated without access to classified information, networks, or facilities.

Sec. 612. Information sharing program for positions of trust and security clearances.

Sec. 613. Report on protections for confidentiality of whistleblower-related communications.

TITLE VII—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Subtitle A—Matters Relating to Russia and Other Foreign Powers

Sec. 701. Limitation relating to establishment or operation of cyber security unit with the Russian Federation.

Sec. 702. Report on returning Russian compliance with nuclear arms agreements.

Sec. 703. Assessment of threat finance relating to Russia.

Sec. 704. Notice of an active measures campaign.


Sec. 706. Report on outreach strategy addressing threats from United States adversaries to the United States technology sector.

Sec. 707. Report on Iranian support of proxy forces in Syria and Lebanon.

Sec. 708. Annual report on Iranian expenditures supporting foreign military and terrorist activities.

Sec. 709. Expansion of scope of committee to counter active measures and report on establishment of Foreign Malign Influence Center.

Sec. 710. Annual report on foreign military and terrorist activities.

Sec. 711. Technical correction to Inspector General study.

Sec. 712. Reports on authorities of the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Department of Homeland Security.

Sec. 713. Report on cyber exchange program.


Sec. 715. Report on role of Director of National Intelligence with respect to certain foreign investments.


Sec. 717. Biennial report on foreign investment risks.

Sec. 718. Modification of certain reporting requirement on travel of foreign diplomats.

Sec. 719. Semiannual reports on investigations of unauthorized disclosures of classified information.

Sec. 720. Congressional notification of designation of covered intelligence officers as part of intelligence community.

Sec. 721. Reports on intelligence community participation in vulnerabilities equities process of Federal Government.

Sec. 722. Inspectors General reports on classification.

Sec. 723. Reports on global water insecurity and national security implications and briefing on emerging infectious disease and pandemics.

Sec. 724. Annual report on memoranda of understanding between elements of intelligence community and other entities of the United States Government regarding significant operational activities or policy.

Sec. 725. Study on the feasibility of encrypting unclassified wireline and wireless telephone calls.

Sec. 726. Modification of requirement for annual report on hiring and retention of intelligence personnel.

Sec. 727. Reports on intelligence community loan repayment and related programs.

Sec. 728. Repeal of certain reporting requirements.

Sec. 729. Inspector General of the Intelligence Community report on senior executives of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

Sec. 730. Briefing on Federal Bureau of Investigation offering permanent residence to sources and cooperators.

Sec. 731. Intelligence assessment of North Korea revenue sources.

Sec. 732. Report on possible exploitation of virtual currencies by terrorist actors.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

Sec. 733. Public Interest Declassification Board.

Sec. 734. Biennial report on surveillance by foreign governments.

Sec. 735. Bug bounty programs.

Sec. 736. Modification of authorities relating to the National Intelligence University.

Sec. 737. Technical and clerical amendments to the National Security Act of 1947.

Sec. 738. Technical amendments related to the Department of Energy.

Sec. 739. Sense of Congress on notification of certain disclosures of classified information.

Sec. 740. Sense of Congress on consideration of espionage activities when considering whether or not to provide visas to foreign individuals to be accredited to a United Nations mission in the United States.

Sec. 741. Sense of Congress on WikiLeaks.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.—The term ‘‘congressional intelligence committee’’ has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3033).

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ‘‘intelligence community’’ has the meaning given such term in such section.
TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 2019.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2019 for the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:

(1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
(2) The Central Intelligence Agency.
(3) The Department of Defense.
(4) The Defense Intelligence Agency.
(6) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.
(7) The Coast Guard.
(8) The Department of State.
(9) The Department of the Treasury.
(10) The Department of Energy.
(11) The Department of Justice.
(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.
(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.
(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2018.—Funds that were appropriated for fiscal year 2018 for the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the elements of the United States set forth in subsection (a) are hereby authorized.

SEC. 102. CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) SPECIFICATIONS OF AMOUNTS.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101 for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of section 101, are those set forth in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared to accompany this division.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AVAILABILITY.—The classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a) shall be made available to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the President.

(2) DISTRIBUTION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Subject to paragraph (3), the President shall provide for suitable distribution of the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a) to the appropriate portions of such Schedule, within the executive branch.

(3) LIMITS ON DISCLOSURE.—The President shall not publicly disclose the classified Schedule of Authorizations or any portion of such Schedule except—

(A) as provided in section 601(a) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 3306(a));
(B) to the extent necessary to implement the budget; or
(C) as otherwise required by law.

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund $534,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.

(b) COMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

(a) COMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 221 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2231) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(3)(B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “, as determined by using the annuity rate of basic pay that would be payable for full-time service in that position.’’;

(B) in subsection (b)(1)(C)(i), by striking “12-month” and inserting “2-year’’;

(C) in subsection (f)(2), by striking “one year’’ and inserting “two years’’;

(D) in subsection (g)(2), by striking “one year” each place such term appears and inserting “two years’’;

(E) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l) as subsections (j), (i), (k), (l), and (m), respectively; and

(F) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

“(h) ELECTRONIC SELECTION OF INSURABLE INTEREST SURVIVOR ANNUITY BY PARTICIPANTS MARRIED AT THE TIME OF RETIREMENT.—

“(1) AUTHORITY TO MAKE DESIGNATION.—Subject to the rights of former spouses under subsection (b) and section 222, at the time of retirement a married participant found by the Director to be in good health may elect to receive an annuity reduced in accordance with subsection (f)(1)(B) and designated in writing an individual having an insurable interest in the participant to receive an annuity under the system after the participant’s death, except that any such election to provide an insurable interest survivor annuity to the participant’s spouse shall only be effective if it is determined by the Director to be in good health may elect to receive an annuity reduced in accordance with subsection (f)(1)(B) and designated in writing an individual having an insurable interest in the participant to receive an annuity under the system after the participant’s death, except that any such election to provide an insurable interest survivor annuity to the participant’s spouse shall only be effective if it is determined by the participant’s spouse waives the spousal right to a survivor annuity under this Act. The amount of the annuity shall be equal to 50 percent of the participant’s reduced annuity.

“(2) REDUCTION IN PARTICIPANT’S ANNUITY.—The annuity payable to the participant making such election shall be reduced by 10 percent of the annuity otherwise payable under section (a) and by an additional 5 percent for each full 5 years the designated individual is younger than the participant. The total reduction under this subparagraph may not exceed 40 percent.

“(3) COMMENCEMENT OF SURVIVOR ANNUITY.—The annuity payable to the designated individual shall commence on the last day of the month before the designated individual dies.

“(4) RECOMPUTATION OF PARTICIPANT’S ANNUITY ON DEATH OF DESIGNATED INDIVIDUAL.—An annuity that is reduced under this subsection shall, effective the first day of the month following the death of the designated individual, be recomputed and paid as if the annuity had not been so reduced.’’.

(b) REDUCTION IN FORMER SPOUSE’S ANNUITY.—Subsection (b) of section 222 is amended by striking “12-month” and inserting “36-month’’.

(c) AGENCY Compensation or Benefits Authorized by Law.

The authorizations by this division for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 103. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence for fiscal year 2019 the sum of $522,424,000:

(b) CLASIFIED AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account for fiscal year 2019 such additional amounts as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a).

SEC. 104. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, AND DOD INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

(a) CATEGORIZATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The activities of the elements of the United States Government, set forth in subsection (a) are hereby authorized.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2019 the sum of $514,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.

(2) COMPENSATION OR BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.—Appropriations authorized by this division for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 105. MODIFICATION OF SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, OR MATHEMATICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding part III of title 5, United States Code, the pay of the head of each element of the intelligence community may, for 1 or more categories of positions in such element that require expertise in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics—

“(1) establish minimum rates of pay and levels; and

“(2) make corresponding increases in all rates of pay of the pay range for each grade or level, subject to subsection (b) or (c), as applicable.

(b) TREATMENT.—The special rate supplements resulting from the establishment of higher rates under paragraph (1) shall be basic pay for the same or similar purposes as the pay specified in section 5308(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The provisions of this section shall only be applicable to positions described in section 202.
“(b) Special Rates of Pay for Cyber Positions.—

“(1) In general.—Notwithstanding subsection (c), the Director of the National Security Agency may establish a special rate of pay—

“(A) not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, if the Director certifies to the Secretary of Defense, by name, individuals that have advanced skills and competencies and that perform critical functions that execute the cyber mission of the Agency; or

“(B) not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for the Vice President of the United States under section 104 of title 3, United States Code, if the Director certifies to the Secretary of Defense, by name, individuals that have advanced skills and competencies and that perform critical functions that execute the cyber mission of the Agency.

“(2) Pay limitation.—Employees receiving a special rate under paragraph (1) shall be subject to an aggregate pay limitation that parallels the limitation established in section 5307 of title 5, United States Code, except that—

“(A) any allowance, differential, bonus award, or any other similar cash payment in addition to basic pay that is authorized under title 10, United States Code, (or any other applicable law in addition to title 5 of such Code, excluding the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.)) shall also be counted as part of aggregate compensation; and

“(B) aggregate compensation may not exceed the rate established for the Vice President of the United States under section 104 of title 3, United States Code.

“[...]

“(f) Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force.—

“(a) Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the following:

“(1) The congressional intelligence committees.

“(2) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

“(3) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

“(2) Authority to provide Cyber Protection Support.—Subject to the availability of resources, the cyber protection support provided to personnel under subsection (b) may include training, advice, assistance, and other services relating to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities.

“(3) Nature of Cyber Protection Support.—Subject to the availability of resources, the cyber protection support provided to personnel under subsection (b) may include training, advice, assistance, and other services relating to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities.

Section 103G(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3032(a)) is amended by striking ‘‘President’’ and inserting ‘‘Director’’.

SEC. 304. MODIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103G(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3032(a)) is amended by striking ‘‘President’’ and inserting ‘‘Director’’.
Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the provision of cyber protection support under subsection (b). The report shall include—

(1) a description of the methodology used to make the determination under subsection (b); and

(2) guidance for the use of cyber protection support and tracking of reports required for personnel receiving cyber protection support under subsection (b).

SEC. 309. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO MANAGEMENT OF SUPPLY-CHAIN RISK.

(a) Modification of Effective Date.—Subsection (f) of section 309 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (50 U.S.C. 3329 note) is amended by striking “the date that is 180 days after”.

(b) Repeal of Sunset.—Such section is amended by striking subsection (g).

(c) Reports.—Such section, as amended by subsection (b), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f), as amended by subsection (a), as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Community Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 and not less frequently than once each calendar year thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in consultation with each head of a covered agency, submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that details the determinations and notifications made under subsection (c) during the most recently completed calendar year.

“(2) INITIAL REPORT.—The first report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The number of physical or virtual meetings held by the Council per year since the Council’s inception.

(B) A description of the effect and accomplishments of the Council.

(C) An explanation of the unique role of the Council relative to other entities, including with respect to the National Security Council and the Executive Committee of the intelligence community.

(D) Recommendations for the future role and operation of the Council.

(E) Such other matters relating to the function and utility of the Council as the Director considers appropriate.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The number of physical or virtual meetings held by the Council per year since the Council’s inception.

(B) A description of the effect and accomplishments of the Council.

(C) An explanation of the unique role of the Council relative to other entities, including with respect to the National Security Council and the Executive Committee of the intelligence community.

(D) Recommendations for the future role and operation of the Council.

(E) Such other matters relating to the function and utility of the Council as the Director considers appropriate.

(F) ANNUAL REPORT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and during each of the second and fourth fiscal quarters thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a long-term roadmap that shall include each of the following:

(A) A description of the minimum required and desired core service requirements, including—

(i) Key performance parameters;

(ii) Key performance measures.

(B) Core Service Providers.—Providers of core services, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, may provide for a written exception to the requirement under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, to accommodate the compelling financial or mission need for such exception.

(C) Management Accountability.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall designate and maintain a list of accountable executives of the intelligence community information technology environment to be responsible for—

(i) annual planning and budgeting for the intelligence community information technology environment;

(ii) performing periodic reviews of the intelligence community information technology environment;

(iii) overseeing the performance of each core service, including establishing measurable service requirements and schedules; and

(iv) the degree feasible, ensuring testing of each core service of such environment, including testing by the intended users, to ensure the performance of measurable service requirements and to ensure the capability meets user requirements; and

(3) core service funding requests for the intelligence community information technology environment.

(D) SECURITY PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall develop and maintain a security plan for the intelligence community information technology environment.

(E) Long-term Roadmap.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and during each of the second and fourth fiscal quarters thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a long-term roadmap that shall include each of the following:

(A) A description of the minimum required and desired core service requirements, including—

(i) key performance parameters; and

(ii) an assessment of current, measured performance.

(F) Implementation Milestones.—The long-term roadmap shall include each of the following:

(A) a schedule for expected deliveries of core service capabilities during each of the following phases:

(i) Concept refinement and technology maturity demonstration;

(ii) Development, integration, and demonstration;

(iii) Production, deployment, and sustainment.

(B) System retirement.

(C) Dependencies of such core service capabilities.

(D) Plans for the transition or restructuring necessary to incorporate core service capabilities.

(E) A description of any legacy systems and discontinued capabilities to be phased out.

(F) Such other matters as the Director determines appropriate.

(G) Business Plan.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and during each of the second and fourth fiscal quarters thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a business plan that includes each of the following:

(A) A systematic approach to identify core service funding requests for the intelligence community information technology environment.
community information technology environment within the proposed budget, including multiyear plans to implement the long-term roadmap required by subsection (e).

(2) To the extent to which each element of the intelligence community shall identify the cost of legacy information technology or alternative capabilities where services of the intelligence community information technology environment will also be available.

(3) A uniform effort by which each element of the intelligence community shall identify the long-term costs of transition and restructuring costs for new, existing, and retiring services of the intelligence community information technology environment as compared to the requirements in the most recently submitted security plan required by subsection (d), long-term roadmap required by subsection (e), and business plan required by subsection (f).

(h) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.—The Director of National Intelligence shall provide timely notification to the congressional intelligence committees regarding any policy changes related to or affecting the intelligence community information technology environment, new initiatives or strategies related to or impacting such environment, and changes or deficiencies in the execution of the security plan required by subsection (d), long-term roadmap required by subsection (e), and business plan required by subsection (f). (i) SUNSET.—The section shall have no effect on dates after September 30, 2024.

SEC. 312. REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF SECURE MOBILE VOICE SOLUTION FOR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with heads of the intelligence community committees regarding any policy changes related to or affecting the intelligence community information technology environment, new initiatives or strategies related to or impacting such environment, and changes or deficiencies in the execution of the security plan required by subsection (d), long-term roadmap required by subsection (e), and business plan required by subsection (f).

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The benefits and disadvantages of a secure mobile voice solution.

(2) Whether the intelligence community could leverage commercially available technology applications or commercial communications systems that operates on commercial mobile networks in a secure manner and identifying the accompanying security risks to such networks.

(3) A description of any policies or community guidance that would be necessary to govern the potential solution, such as a process for determining the appropriateness of a secure mobile telephone and any limitations associated with such use.

SEC. 314. POLICY ON MINIMUM INSIDER THREAT STANDARDS.

(a) POLICY REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall establish, in consultation with the congressional intelligence committees, minimum standards for Executive Branch Insider Threat Programs.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of the intelligence community shall implement the policy established under subsection (a).

SEC. 315. SUBMISSION OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY POLICIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELECTRONIC REPOSITORY.—The term ‘‘electronic repository’’ means the electronic distribution mechanism, in use as of the date of the enactment of this Act, or any successor electronic distribution mechanism, by which the Director of National Intelligence submits to the congressional intelligence committees information.

(2) POLICY.—The term ‘‘policy’’, with respect to the intelligence community, includes unclassified or classified—

(A) directives, policy guidance, and policy memoranda of the intelligence community;

(B) executive correspondence of the Director of National Intelligence; and

(C) any equivalent successor policy instruments.

(b) SUBMISSION OF POLICIES.—

(1) CURRENT POLICY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees all nonpublicly available policies issued by the Director of National Intelligence for the intelligence community that are in effect as of the date of the submission.

(2) CONTINUOUS UPDATES.—Not later than 15 days after the Director of National Intelligence issues, modifies, or rescinds a policy of the intelligence community, the Director shall—

(A) notify the congressional intelligence committees of such addition, modification, or removal; and

(B) update the electronic repository with respect to such addition, modification, or removal.

SEC. 316. EXPANSION OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY RECRUITMENT EFFORTS.

In order to further increase the diversity of the intelligence community workforce, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with heads of the intelligence community, shall create, implement, and submit to the congressional intelligence committees a written plan to ensure that rural and underrepresented regions are more fully and consistently represented in such elements’ employment recruitment efforts. Upon receipt of the plan, the congressional committees shall have 60 days to submit comments to the Director of National Intelligence before such plan shall be implemented.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

SEC. 401. AUTHORITY FOR PROTECTION OF CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Section 3(a)(4) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3506(a)(4)) is amended by striking ‘‘such personnel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence as the Director of National Intelligence may designate’’ and inserting ‘‘current and former personnel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and their immediate families as the Director of National Intelligence may designate’’.

SEC. 402. DESIGNATION OF THE PROGRAM MANAGER-INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT.

(a) INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT.—Section 1016(f) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 485(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘President’’ and inserting ‘‘Director of National Intelligence’’; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘President’’ both places that term appears and inserting ‘‘Director of National Intelligence’’.

(b) PROGRAM MANAGER.—Section 1016(f)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 485(f)(1)) is amended by striking ‘‘program manager’’ and designating as the program manager shall serve as program manager until removed from service or replaced by the President (at the President’s sole discretion) and inserting ‘‘Director of National Intelligence’’.

SEC. 403. TECHNICAL MODIFICATION TO THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.

Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center.’’.

SEC. 404. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3022(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ‘‘The Chief Financial Officer shall report directly to the Director of National Intelligence.’’.

SEC. 405. CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3022(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ‘‘The Chief Information Officer shall report directly to the Director of National Intelligence.’’.

Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency

SEC. 411. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SUBSISTENCE POLICY RELATING TO AUSTERE LOCATIONS.

Subsection (a) of section 5 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3505) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘(50 U.S.C. 403-4a),’’ and inserting ‘‘(50 U.S.C. 403-4a),’’;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking ‘‘and’’ at the end;

(3) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; and’’; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph (8):—

‘‘(8) Upon the approval of the Director, provide, during any fiscal year, with or without reimbursement, subsistence to any personnel assigned to an overseas location as designated by the Agency as an austere location.’’.

SEC. 412. EXPANSION OF SECURITY PROTECTIVE SERVICE JURISDICTION OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

Subsection (a) of section 15 of the Central Intelligence Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3515(a)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ‘‘POLICEMEN’’ and inserting ‘‘POLICE OFFICERS’’; and

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘500 feet’’ and inserting ‘‘500 yards’’; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking ‘‘500 feet’’ and inserting ‘‘500 yards’’.
SEC. 413. REPEAL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRO-
FICIENCY REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN SENIOR LEVEL POSITIONS IN THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGEN-
CY.

(a) REPEAL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRO-
FICIENCY REQUIREMENT.—Section 104A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3069) is amended by striking subsection (g).

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL OF REPORT RE-
QUIREMENT.—Section 631 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–467) is amended by striking subsection (c).

Subtitle C—Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence of the Department of Energy

SEC. 421. CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OFFICES OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 215 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 714h) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE"

"Sec. 215. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms 'intelligence community' and 'National Intelligence Program' have the meanings given such terms in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403).

"(b) IN GENERAL.—There is in the Department an Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence. Such office shall be under the National Intelligence Director (the Director) and shall be the Director of the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence.

"(c) DIRECTOR.—(1) The head of the Office shall be the Director of Intelligence and Counterintelligence, who shall be an employee in the Senior Executive Service, the Senior Intelligence Service, the Senior National Intelligence Service, or any other Service that the Secretary, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, considers appropriate. The Director of the Office shall report directly to the Secretary.

"(2) The Secretary shall select an individual to serve as the Director from among individuals who have substantial expertise in matters relating to the intelligence community, including foreign intelligence and counterintelligence.

"(d) DUTIES.—(1) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary, the Director shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary may prescribe.

"(2) The Director shall be responsible for establishing policy for intelligence and counterintelligence programs and activities at the Department.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 216 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 714i) is hereby repealed.

(c) CLEANCUT AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of the Department of Energy Organization Act is amended by striking the items relating to sections 215 and 216 and inserting the following new item: "215. Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence."

SEC. 422. REPEAL OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY INTELLIGENCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND BUDGET REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Section 214 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 714a) is amended—

(1) by striking "(a) DUTY OF SECRETARY.—"

; and

(2) by striking subsections (b) and (c).

Subtitle D—Other Elements

SEC. 431. PLAN FOR DESIGNATION OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE COMPONENT OF DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE AS AN ELEMENT OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, shall submit to the appropriate committees of the Senate, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Director of the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency a plan to designate the counterintelligence component of the Defense Security Service of the Department of Defense as an element of the intelligence community by not later than January 1, 2019. Such plan shall—

(1) address the implications of such designation on the authorities, governance, personnel, resources, information sharing, and business processes of the Defense Security Service and the intelligence community; and

(2) not address the personnel security functions of the Defense Security Service.

SEC. 432. NOTICE NOT REQUIRED FOR PRIVATE ENTITIES.

Section 3553 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (k); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (j) the following:

"(j) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the Secretary to provide notice to any private entity before the Secretary issues a binding operational directive under subsection (b)(2)."

SEC. 433. FRAMEWORK FOR ROLES, MISSIONS, AND FUNCTIONS OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly establish a framework to ensure the appropriate use of resources for the roles, missions, and functions of the Defense Intelligence Agency in its capacity as an element of the intelligence community and as a combat support agency. The framework shall include supporting processes to provide for the consistent and regular reallocation of the responsibilities and resources of the Defense Intelligence Agency to prevent imbalanced priorities, insufficient or misaligned resources, and the unauthorized expansion of mission boundaries.

(b) MATTERS FOR INCLUSION.—The framework required under subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

(1) A lexicon providing for consistent definitions of relevant terms used by both the intelligence community and the Department of Defense, including with respect to promoting innovation, competition, and resilience in space, cyber, and other national security missions;

(2) The thresholds and process for changing a program or activity from being funded under one such Program to being funded under another such Program;

(3) A repeatable process for evaluating the addition, transfer, or elimination of defense intelligence missions, roles, and functions, currently performed or to be performed in the future by the Defense Intelligence Agency, by the Director of National Intelligence, or the Director of National Intelligence or the Secretary of Defense (as defined in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code) of such appointment; and

(4) A description of how determinations are made regarding the funding of programs and activities under the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program, including—

(i) which programs or activities are funded under each such Program; and

(ii) how determinations are made with respect to funding allocations for such programs and activities; and

(iii) thresholds and process for changing a program or activity from being funded under one such Program to being funded under the other such Program.

SEC. 434. ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY BOARD FOR NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 106A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3041a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the National Reconnaissance Office an advisory board (in this section referred to as the 'Board')

(2) DUTIES.—The Board shall—

(A) study matters relating to the mission of the National Reconnaissance Office, including with respect to promoting innovation, competition, and resilience in space, and other expertise relevant to the mission and functions of the National Reconnaissance Office;

(B) advise and report directly to the Director with respect to such matters;

(C) MEMBERS.—

(A) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall be composed of 5 members appointed by the Director from among individuals with demonstrated academic, government, business, or other expertise relevant to the mission and functions of the National Reconnaissance Office.

(ii) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director appoints a member to the Board, the Director shall notify the congressional intelligence committees and the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code) of such appointment.

(B) TERMS.—Each member shall be appointed for a term of 2 years. Except as provided by subparagraph (C), a member may not serve more than 3 terms.
“(C) VACANCY.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member’s predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that member’s term until a successor has taken office.

(E) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(F) SECRETARY.—The Director may appoint an executive secretary, who shall be an employee of the National Reconnaissance Office, to support the Board.

(4) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet not less than quarterly, but may meet more frequently at the call of the Director.

(5) REPORTS.—Not later than March 31 of each year, the Board shall submit to the Director and to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the activities and significant findings of the Board during the preceding year.

(6) NONAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Board.

(7) TERMINATION.—The Board shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date of the first meeting of the Board.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that includes a plan for collocation of officers of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and Customs and Border Protection, the Transportation Security Administration, and Customs and Border Protection. The report shall—

(A) identify the positions that shall be included in the plan for collocation; and

(B) estimate the costs of implementing the plan for collocation.

SEC. 435. COLLOCATION OF CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION OFFICIALS AT FIELD LOCATIONS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLOCATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall identify opportunities for collocation of officials of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of the Treasury, in consultation with the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and the heads of other relevant elements of the intelligence community.

(b) PLAN FOR COLLOCATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that includes a plan for collocation as described in subsection (a).

TITLE V—ELECTION MATTERS

SEC. 501. REPORT ON CYBER ATTACKS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AGAINST UNITED STATES ELECTORAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “congressional committees” means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(D) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(E) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) CYBERSECURITY LEADERSHIP.—The term “cybersecurity leadership” includes the following:

(A) the majority leader of the Senate;

(B) the minority leader of the Senate;

(C) the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(D) the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(E) the House intelligence committees.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis shall submit to congressional leadership and the appropriate congressional committees a report on cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks by foreign governments on United States election infrastructure in States and localities in connection with the 2016 Presidential election. The United States and such cyber attacks or attempted cyber attacks as the Under Secretary anticipates against such infrastructure. Such report shall identify such States and localities affected and shall include cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks against voter registration databases, voting machines, voting-related computer networks, and the networks of Secretaries of State and other election officials of the various States.

(c) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 502. REVIEW OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY’S POSTURE TO COLLECT AGAINST AND ANALYZE RUSSIAN EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) complete an after action review of the posture of the intelligence community to collect against and analyze efforts of the Government of Russia to interfere in the 2016 Presidential election in the United States; and

(2) submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the findings of the Director with respect to such review.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The review required by subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the posture and efforts described in paragraph (1) of such subsection, the following:

(1) An assessment of whether the resources of the intelligence community were properly aligned to detect and respond to threats described in subsection (a)(1).

(2) An assessment of the information sharing that occurred within elements of the intelligence community.

(3) An assessment of the information sharing that occurred between elements of the intelligence community.

(4) An assessment of whether the intelligence community was sufficiently informed.

(5) An assessment of whether the intelligence community was informed in a timely manner.

(6) A review of the use of alternative and predictive analysis.

(c) FORM OF REVIEW.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted to the congressional intelligence committees in a classified form.

SEC. 503. ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE THREATS TO FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) ELECTORAL INTELLIGENCE LEADERSHIP.—The term “electoral intelligence leadership” includes the following:

(A) the majority leader of the Senate;

(B) the minority leader of the Senate;

(C) the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(D) the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(E) the House intelligence committees.

(3) ELECTIONS.—The term “election to—

(A) congressional leadership; and

(B) the appropriate congressional committees.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees.

(5) A review of the use of open source materials to inform analysis and warning of such efforts and any deficiencies in such use.

(6) A review of the use of alternative and predictive analysis.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted to the congressional intelligence committees in a classified form.
shall develop a whole-of-government strategy for countering the threat of Russian cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks against electoral systems and processes in the United States and the District of Columbia, and local election systems, voter registration databases, voting tabulation equipment, and processes for the secure transmission of election results.

(c) ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGY.—The strategy required by subsection (b) shall include the following elements:

(1) A whole-of-government approach to protecting United States electoral systems and processes that includes the agencies and departments referred to in subsection (b) as well as any other agencies and departments of the United States, as determined appropriate by the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(2) Input solicited from Secretaries of State of the various States and the chief election officials of the States.

(3) Technical security measures, including

auditable paper trails for voting machines, securing wireless and Internet connections, and other technical safeguards.

(4) Detection of cyber threats, including attacks and attempted attacks by Russian government or nongovernment cyber threat actors.

(5) Improvements in the identification and attribution of Russian government or nongovernment cyber threat actors.

(6) Inclusion of actions and measures that could or should be undertaken against or communicated to the Government of Russia or other entities to deter attacks against the United States, with United States election systems and processes.

(7) Improvements in Federal Government communications with State and local election officials.

(8) Public education and communication efforts.

(9) Benchmarks and milestones to enable the measurement of concrete steps taken and progress made in the implementation of the strategy.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, in consultation with the appropriate congresional committees on the strategy developed under subsection (b), provide a comprehensive briefing on the strategy.

SEC. 505. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANT RUSSIAN INFLUENCE CAMPAIGNS DIRECTED AT FOREIGN ELECTIONS AND REFERENDA.

(a) RUSSIAN INFLUENCE CAMPAIGN DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘‘Russian influence campaign’’ means any effort, covert or overt, and by any means, attributable to the Russian Federation directed at an election, referendum, or similar process in a country other than the Russian Federation or the United States.

(b) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall conduct an analytical assessment of the most significant Russian influence campaigns, if any, conducted during the 3-year period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act, as well as the most significant current or planned such campaigns, if any. Such assessment shall include—

(1) a summary of such significant Russian influence campaigns, including, at a minimum description of means by which such campaigns were conducted, are being conducted, or likely will be conducted, as appropriate, and the specific goal of each such campaign;

(2) a summary of any defenses against or responses to such Russian influence campaigns by the foreign state holding the election or referendum;

(3) a summary of any relevant activities by elements of the intelligence community determining the role of such campaigns in influencing the actions of such foreign state in defending against or responding to such Russian influence campaigns; and

(4) an analysis of the effectiveness of such defenses and responses described in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (b) may be submitted in classified form, but if so submitted, shall contain an unclassified summary.

SEC. 506. FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND CYBERSECURITY THREATS TO FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall make publicly available an advisory report on foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to Federal election campaigns for Federal offices.

(2) CONTENT.—Such advisory report shall include—

(A) a summary of best practices that election campaigns for Federal offices shall employ in seeking to counter such threats;

(B) an identification of any publicly available resources for United States Government resources, for countering such threats.

(b) SCHEDULE FOR SUBMITTAL.—A report under this subsection shall be made available as follows:

(A) In the case of a report regarding an election held for the office of Senator or Member of the House of Representatives during 2018, not later than the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) In the case of a report regarding an election for a Federal office during any subsequent year, not later than the date that is 1 year before such election.

(c) INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED.—A report under this subsection shall reflect the most current information available to the Director of National Intelligence regarding foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats.

(d) TREATMENT OF CAMPAIGNS SUBJECT TO ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGNS DIRECTED AT ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL OFFICES.

(1) DEFINITION.—In this section:

(A) The term ‘‘active measures campaign’’ means a foreign covert or overt, and by any means, attributable to the Russian Federation directed at an election, referendum, or similar process in a country other than the Russian Federation or the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(B) The term ‘‘electronic election infrastructure’’ means any electronic information system of any of the following that is related to an election for Federal office:

(A) The Federal Government.

(B) State or local government.

(C) A political party.

(D) The election campaign of a candidate.

(E) FEDERAL OFFICE.—The term ‘‘Federal office’’ means an office for which there is an election for Federal office, as specified in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101).

SEC. 507. INFORMATION SHARING WITH STATE ELECTION OFFICIALS.

(a) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘‘State’’ means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(b) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis shall develop a whole-of-government strategy for countering the threat of Russian influence campaigns, if any. As part of such strategy, the Director of National Intelligence shall develop specific means by which such influence campaigns, if any, as the most significant current or planned such campaigns, if any, conducted during the 3-year period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act, as well as the most significant current or planned such campaigns, if any. Such assessment shall include—

(1) a summary of such significant Russian influence campaigns, including, at a minimum description of means by which such campaigns were conducted, are being conducted, or likely will be conducted, as appropriate, and the specific goal of each such campaign;

(2) a summary of any defenses against or responses to such Russian influence campaigns by the foreign state holding the election or referendum;
(7) HIGH CONFIDENCE.—The term “high confidence”, with respect to a determination, means that the determination is based on high-quality information from multiple sources.

(8) MODERATE CONFIDENCE.—The term “moderate confidence”, with respect to a determination, means that a determination is credible, although the information to support it is insufficiently corroborated or sufficiently complete to support a high level of confidence.

(9) OTHER APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “other appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(b) Determinations of Significant Foreign Cyber Intrusions and Active Measures Campaigns.—The Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly carry out subsection (a) if any foreign cyber intrusion or active measures campaign is determined to have the potential to influence an upcoming election for any Federal office and to occur in a manner that is consistent with the protection of sources and methods.

(c) BRIEFINGS.—With respect to a significant foreign cyber intrusion or active measures campaign, such as the one described in subsection (a), the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly determine appropriate measures to mitigate such intrusion.

(d) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly provide a briefing to the congressional leadership, the congressional intelligence committees and, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, the other appropriate congressional committees.

(e) ELECTRONIC ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE BRIEFINGS.—With respect to a significant foreign cyber intrusion covered by a determination under subsection (b), the Director of the Department of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall offer to the owner or operator of any electronic election infrastructure directly affected by such intrusion, a briefing on such intrusion, including steps that may be taken to mitigate such intrusion. Such briefing shall, to the extent practicable, be carried out in a manner that is consistent with the protection of sources and methods.

(f) PROTECTION OF SOURCES AND METHODS.—This section shall be carried out in a manner that is consistent with the protection of sources and methods.

SEC. 509. DESIGNATION OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE OFFICER TO LEAD ELECTION SECURITY MATTERS.

(a) (In General) The Director of National Intelligence shall designate a national counterintelligence officer within the National Counterintelligence and Security Center to lead, manage, and prioritize counterintelligence matters relating to election security.

(b) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—The person designated under subsection (a) shall lead, manage, and prioritize counterintelligence matters relating to election security by interfering from foreign powers (as defined in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801)) to the following:

1. The Federal Government election security supply chain.
2. Election voting systems and software.
3. Voter registration databases.
5. Such other Government goods and services as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate.

TITLE VI—SECURITY CLEARANCES

SEC. 601. DEFINITIONS.

In this title—

(A) the term “congressional intelligence committee” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(F) the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(H) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(1) HIGH CONFIDENCE.—The term “high confidence”, with respect to a determination, includes one or more of the following:

(A) a description of the significant foreign cyber intrusion or active measures campaign, if any, as the case may be, covered by the determination;

(B) an identification of the foreign state or foreign nonstate actor responsible for such intrusion or campaign; and

(C) the desirability and feasibility of the public release of information about the cyber intrusion or active measures campaign.

(2) MODERATE CONFIDENCE.—The term “moderate confidence”, with respect to a determination, includes one or more of the following:

(A) a description of the foreign cyber intrusion or active measures campaign, if any, as the case may be, covered by the determination;

(B) an identification of the foreign state or foreign nonstate actor responsible for such intrusion or campaign; and

(C) the desirability and feasibility of the public release of information about the cyber intrusion or active measures campaign.

(3) CONTINUOUS VETTING.—The term “continuous vetting” has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of Executive Order 13229 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note), as applicable under section 101(a) of Executive Order 13388 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note).

(4) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term “security executive agent” means the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Director of National Intelligence, as applicable under section 101(a) of Executive Order 13229 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note).

(5) SUITABILITY AND Credentialing Executive Agent.—The term “suitability and credentialing executive agent” means the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Director of National Intelligence, as applicable under section 101(a) of Executive Order 13229 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note).

(6) FEEDBACK.—The term “feedback” means—

(A) a description of the significant foreign cyber intrusion or active measures campaign, if any, as the case may be, covered by the determination;

(B) an identification of the foreign state or foreign nonstate actor responsible for such intrusion or campaign; and

(C) the desirability and feasibility of the public release of information about the cyber intrusion or active measures campaign.

SEC. 602. REPORTS AND PLANS RELATING TO SECURITY CLEARANCES AND BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

1. ensuring the trustworthiness and security of the workforce, facilities, and information of the Federal Government is of the highest priority to national security and public safety;

2. the President and Congress should prioritize the modernization of the personnel security framework to improve its efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability;

3. the current system for security clearances, suitability and fitness for employment, and background investigations was developed to meet the current threat environment, recruit and retain a trusted workforce, and capitalize on modern technologies; and

4. changes to policies or processes to improve this system should be vetted through the Council to ensure standardization, portability, and reciprocity in security clearances across the Federal Government.

(b) ACCOUNTABILITY PLANS AND REPORTS.—

1. PLANS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Council shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners the following:

(A) A plan, with milestones, to reduce the background investigation inventory to 200,000, or an otherwise sustainable steady-state level, by the end of year 2020. Such plan shall include notes on any changes to the investigation process, investigative and adjudicative standards or resources.

(B) A plan to consolidate the conduct of background investigations with the processing for security clearances in the most effective and efficient manner between the National Background Investigation Bureau and the Defense Security Service, or a successor organization. Such plan shall address required funding, personnel, contracts, information technology, field office structure, policy, governance, schedule, transition costs, and effects on stakeholders.

2. REPORT ON THE FUTURE OF PERSONNEL SECURITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chair of the Council, in coordination with the members of the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report on the future of personnel security to reflect changes in the workforce, and investment in investigative and adjudicative standards or resources.

(B) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) A risk framework for granting and renewing access to classified information.

(ii) A discussion of the use of technologies to prevent, detect, and monitor threats.

(iii) A discussion of efforts to address reciprocity and portability.

(iv) A discussion of the characteristics of effective insider threat programs.

(v) An analysis of how to integrate data from continuous evaluation, insider threat programs, and human resources data.

(vi) Recommendations on interagency governance.

(vii) A plan for implementation.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chair of the Council, in coordination with the members of the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan to implement the recommendations submitted under paragraph (2)(A).
SEC. 603. IMPROVING THE PROCESS FOR SECURITY CLEARANCES.

(a) Reviews.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent, in coordination with the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report regarding the status of the Executive Agent shall make available to the public a report regarding the status of the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report regarding the status of the

(1) A review of whether the information requested on the Questionnaire for National Security Positions (Standard Form 86) and by the Federal Investigative Standards prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence appropriately supports the adjudicative guidelines. Such review shall include identification of whether such information currently collected is unnecessary to support the adjudicative guidelines.

(2) An assessment of whether such Questionnaire and the adjudicative guidelines should be revised to account for the prospect of a security clearance.

(3) Recommendations to improve the background investigation process by—

(A) simplifying the Questionnaire for National Security Positions (Standard Form 86)

(B) requiring user support to applicants completing such Questionnaire;

(C) using remote techniques and centralized locations to support or replace field investigation work;

(D) using secure and reliable digitization of information obtained during the clearance process;

(E) building the capacity of the background investigation labor sector; and

(F) replacing periodic reinvestigations with continuous evaluation techniques in all appropriate processes.

(b) Policy, Strategy, and Implementation.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall, in coordination with the members of the Council, establish the following:

(1) A policy and implementation plan for the issuance of interim security clearances.

(2) A policy and implementation plan for agencies and departments of the United States, as a part of the security clearance process, to accept automated records checks generated pursuant to a security clearance applicant’s employment with a prior employer.

(3) A policy for the use of certain background materials on individuals collected by the private sector for background investigation purposes.

(4) Uniform standards for agency continuous evaluation programs to ensure quality and reciprocity in accepting enrollment in a continuous evaluation program to substitute for a periodic investigation for continued access to classified information.

SEC. 604. GOAL AND BENCHMARKS OF DETERMINATIONS REGARDING SECURITY CLEARANCES.

(a) Reciprocity Defined.—In this section, the term “reciprocity” means reciprocal recognition by Federal departments and agencies of eligibility for access to classified information.

(b) In General.—The Security Executive Agent shall, in coordination with the Members of the Council, establish the following:

(1) A policy and implementation plan for the issuance of interim security clearances.

(2) A policy and implementation plan for agencies and departments of the United States, as a part of the security clearance process, to accept automated records checks generated pursuant to a security clearance applicant’s employment with a prior employer.

(3) A policy for the use of certain background materials on individuals collected by the private sector for background investigation purposes.

(4) Uniform standards for agency continuous evaluation programs to ensure quality and reciprocity in accepting enrollment in a continuous evaluation program to substitute for a periodic investigation for continued access to classified information.

(5) A policy for the use of certain background materials on individuals collected by the private sector for background investigation purposes.

(6) Uniform standards for agency continuous evaluation programs to ensure quality and reciprocity in accepting enrollment in a continuous evaluation program to substitute for a periodic investigation for continued access to classified information.

(7) To execute all other duties assigned to the Security Executive Agent by law.
“(3) the costs of background investigations for Government or contract personnel;

(3) costs associated with continuous evaluation initiatives monitoring for each person whose security clearance and background investigation were adjudicated, other than the costs associated with adjudication;

(4) the average per person cost for each type of background investigation; and

(5) a summary of transfers and reprogramming that were executed in the previous year to support the processing of security clearances.

SEC. 609. REPORTS ON RECIPROCITY FOR SECURITY CLEARANCES INSIDE OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.

(a) Reciprocally Recognized Defined.—In this section, the term ‘reciprocally recognized’ means reciprocal recognition by Federal departments and agencies of eligibility for access to classified information.

(b) Reports to Security Executive Agent.—(1) The head of each Federal department or agency shall submit an annual report to the Security Executive Agent that—

(i) identifies the number of individuals whose security clearances were validated by the Security Executive Agent even if the individual is not in a position to hold a sensitive position;

(ii) recognizes, unless otherwise directed by the Security Executive Agent, an individual’s security clearance and background investigations as current, regardless of employment status, contingent on enrollment in a continuous vetting program.

(c) Annual Report.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to the public an annual report that summarizes the information received pursuant to subsection (b) during the period covered by such report.

SEC. 610. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTS ON SECURITY CLEARANCES.

Section 506H of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3104) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by adding “and” at the end; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking “and” and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c).

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) Intelligence Community Reports.—

(1)(A) If the head of a department or agency determines that to reflect the greater mobility of the modern workforce, alternative methods of determining security clearances are not suitable to the needs of the department or agency, the head of such department or agency shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to public an annual report that summarizes the information received pursuant to paragraph (1) of the determination provided to the existing employee, and includes—

(i) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated favorably and granted access to classified information; and

(ii) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated unfavorably and resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.

(2) The total number of pending security clearance background investigations that were adjudicated with notice of a determination provided to the existing employee, including—

(i) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated favorably and resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.

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(i) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated favorably and resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.
"(i) For 180 days or shorter,
(ii) For longer than 180 days, but shorter than 12 months,
(iii) For 12 months or longer, but shorter than 18 months,
(iv) For 18 months or longer, but shorter than 24 months.
(v) For 24 months or longer.

For the purposes of paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv), for purposes of determining the number of such delays involving a polygraph requirement,

"(i) An explanation of the causes for the delays incurred during the period covered by the report,
(ii) The number of such delays involving a polygraph requirement.

"(G) The percentage of security clearance investigations, including initial and periodic investigations, that resulted in incomplete investigations.

"(H) The percentage of security clearance investigations that resulted in incomplete information.

"(1) The percentage of security clearance investigations that did not result in enough information to make a decision on potentially adverse information.

"(2) The nature of any intelligence to be shared between and among agencies of the Intelligence Community to ensure that continuous vetting controls employed by the intelligence community to ensure that continuous vetting controls employed by the intelligence community for which positions can be conducted without access to classified information, networks, or facilities, or may only require a security clearance at the secret level.

SEC. 612. INFORMATION SHARING PROGRAM FOR POSITIONS OF TRUST AND SECURITY CLEARANCE.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall establish and implement a program to share between and among agencies of the Federal Government and industry partners of the Federal Government relevant background information regarding individuals applying for and currently occupying national security, intelligence, or screening security positions, and positions of trust, in order to ensure the Federal Government maintains a trusted workforce.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The program established under paragraph (a) shall be known as the "Verified Information Provider Program." The program shall include requirements that enable investigative service providers and agencies of the Federal Government to leverage certain pre-employment, pre-employment or military recruiting process, and other relevant security or human resources information obtained during employment with or for the Federal Government, that satisfy Federal investigative standards, while safeguarding personnel privacy.

(b) INFORMATION AND RECORDS.—The information and records considered under the Program shall include the following:

(1) Date and place of birth.
(2) Citizenship or immigration and naturalization information.
(3) Education records.
(4) Employment records.
(5) Employment or social references.
(6) Military service records.
(7) State and local law enforcement checks.
(8) Criminal history checks.
(9) Financial records or information.
(10) Foreign travel, relatives, or associations.
(11) Social media checks.
(12) Such other information or records as may be relevant to obtaining or maintaining national security, suitability or fitness, or credentialing eligibility.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan for the implementation of the Program.

(d) ELEMENTS REQUIRED BY PARAGRAPH (a) SHALL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

(A) Mechanisms that address privacy, national security, suitability or fitness, credentialing, and human resources or military recruitment processes.

(B) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent consider appropriate to carry out or improve the Program.

(e) PLAN FOR PILOT PROGRAM ON TWO-WAY INFORMATION SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan for the implementation of a pilot program to assess the feasibility of expanding the Program to include the sharing of information held by the Federal Government related to contract personnel with the security office of the employers of those contractor personnel.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Mechanisms that address privacy, national security, suitability or fitness, credentialing, and human resources or military recruitment processes.

(B) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent consider appropriate to carry out or improve the pilot program.

(f) REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a review of the plans submitted under subsections (e)(1) and (f)(1) and utility and effectiveness of the programs described by paragraphs (e) and (f).

SEC. 613. REPORT ON PROTECTIONS FOR CONFIDENTIALITY OF WHISTLEBLOWER-RELATED COMMUNICATIONS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall, in coordination with the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the measures employed by the intelligence community to ensure that continuous vetting programs, including those involving user activity monitoring, protecting the confidentiality of whistleblower-related communications.

TITLE VII—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Subtitle A—Matters Relating to Russia and Other Foreign Powers

SEC. 701. LIMITATION RELATING TO ESTABLISHMENT OR SUPPORT OF CYBERSECURITY UNIT WITH THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(b) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No amount may be expended by the Department of Defense, other than—

(A) the Department of Defense, other than—

(i) the Department of Defense;

(ii) the Department of Homeland Security;

(iii) the Department of Energy;

(B) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent consider appropriate to carry out or improve the Program.

(c) ELEMENTS.—If the Director submits a report under subsection (b) with respect to any one or more programs, the report shall include a description of each of the following:

(1) The purpose of the agreement.

(2) The nature of any intelligence to be shared pursuant to the agreement.

(3) The expected value to national security resulting from the implementation of the agreement.

(4) Such counterintelligence concerns associated with the agreement as the Director may have and such measures as the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall not be construed to affect any existing authority of the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, or another head of an element of the intelligence community, to share or receive foreign intelligence on a case-by-case basis.

SEC. 702. REPORT ON RETURNING RUSSIAN COMPOUNDS.

(a) COVERED COMPOUNDS DEFINED.—In this section, the term "covered compounds" means—

(1) the real property in Maryland, the real property in San Francisco, California, that were
under the control of the Government of Rus-
sia in 2016 and were removed from such con-
trol in response to various transgressions by
the Government of Russia, including the in-
terruption of the election of the United States
in the 2016 election in the United States.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—Not later
than 90 days after the date of the enactment
of this Act, the Director of National Intel-
ligence shall submit to the congressional in-
telligence committees and the Committee on
Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Com-
mittee on Foreign Affairs of the House of
Representatives (only with respect to the un-
classified report), a report on the intel-
ligence committees a report containing an
assessment of Russian threat finance. The
assessment shall be based on intelligence
from knowledgeable persons from the United
States, and take necessary action to
submittal of the report of threat finance ac-

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by sub-
section (b) shall include each of the fol-
lowering:

(1) A summary of leading examples from
the 3-year period preceding the date of the
submittal of the report of threat finance ac-
tivities conducted by, for the benefit of, or at
the behest of—

(1) the Russian Federation;
(2) any Russian nationals subject to sanctions
under any other provision of law; or
(3) any Russian oligarchs or organized crimi-
nals.

(2) An assessment with respect to any
trends or patterns in threat finance activi-
ties relating to Russia, including common
methods or channels used to conduct such activi-
ties and global nodes of money laundering used
by Russian threat actors described in paragraph
(1) and associated entities.

(3) An assessment of any connections be-
 tween Russian individuals involved in money
laundering and the Government of Russia.

(4) A summary of engagement and coordi-
nation with the International Atomic Energy
Agency or other relevant bodies.

(5) An identification of any resource and
storage gaps.

(6) An identification of—

(a) entry points of money laundering by
Russians and associated entities into the
United States;
(b) any vulnerabilities within the United
States legal and financial system, including
specific provisions that have or could be
exploited in connection with Russian threat
finance activities; and

(C) the counterintelligence threat posed by
Russian money laundering and other forms
of threat finance, as well as the threat to the
United States financial system and United
States efforts to enforce sanctions and com-
bat organized crime.

(7) Any other matters the Director deter-
mines appropriate.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required
under subsection (b) ma be submitted in
classified form.

SEC. 704. NOTIFICATION OF AN ACTIVE MEAS-
URES CAMPAIGN.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) appropriate congressional commit-
tees;—The term ‘appropriate congressional
committees’ means—

(1) the congressional intelligence commit-
tees;
(2) the Committee on Armed Services of
the Senate and the Committee on Armed
Services of the House of Representatives;
and

(c) CONTENTS.—The report required by sub-
section (b) shall include the following:

(1) A review of the current outreach efforts
of the intelligence community and the De-
fense Intelligence Enterprise described in
subsection (b), including the type of informa-
tion conveyed in the outreach efforts;

(2) A determination of the appropriate ele-
ment of the intelligence community to lead
such outreach efforts;

(3) An assessment of potential methods for
improving the effectiveness of such out-
reach, including an assessment of the fol-
lowing:

(1) Those critical technologies, infrastruc-
ture, or related supply chains that are at
risk from the efforts of adversaries described
in subsection (b);
(2) The necessity and advisability of grant-
ing security clearances to company or com-

munity leadership, when necessary and ap-
propriate, to allow for tailored classified
briefings on specific targeted threats;

(4) The advisability of partnering with en-
tities of the Federal Government that are
not elements of the intelligence community
and relevant regulatory and industry groups
described in subsection (b), to convey key
messages across sectors targeted by United
States adversaries.

(5) Strategies to assist affected elements of
the communities described in subparagraph
(C) in mitigating, deterring, and pro-

ciding efforts of the Federal Government

(6) Other matters the Director deter-

(d) CONSULTATION ENCOURAGED.—In pre-
paring the report required by subsection (b), the
Director is encouraged to consult with other
federal agencies, think tanks, academia, represen-
tatives of the financial industry, or such other
tools as the Director considers appropriate.

(f) OTHER MATTERS.—The report required
by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassi-
cified form, but may include a classified annex
as necessary.

SEC. 705. REPORT ON IRANIAN SUPPORT OF
PROXY FORCES IN SYRIA AND LEB-
ANON.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) appropriate congressional commit-
tees;—The term ‘appropriate committees of
Congress’ means—

(1) the congressional intelligence commit-
tees;
(2) the Committee on Armed Services and
the Committee on Homeland Security and
Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(3) the Committee on Armed Services,
Committee on Homeland Security, and the
Committee on Oversight and Reform of the
House of Representatives.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180
days after the date of the enactment of this
Act, the Director of National Intelligence
shall submit to the appropriate committees of
Congress a report detailing outreach

(C) the counterintelligence threat posed by
Russian money laundering and other forms
of threat finance, as well as the threat to the
United States financial system and United
States efforts to enforce sanctions and com-

C.亂tural nuclear deterrence or active

(1) the Committee on Armed Services of
the House of Representatives;
(2) the Committee on Armed Services of
the Senate and the Committee on Armed
Services of the House of Representatives;
and

(c) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
the Senate and the Committee on Foreign
Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term
‘congressional leadership’ includes the fol-
lowing:

(1) the majority leader of the Senate.
(2) The minority leader of the Senate.
(3) The Speaker of the House of Representa-

SEC. 707. REPORT ON IRANIAN SUPPORT OF
PROXY FORCES IN SYRIA AND LEB-
ANON.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) appropriate congressional commit-
tees;—The term ‘appropriate congressional
committees’ means—

(1) the congressional intelligence commit-
tees;
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Israel and other United States allies in Hizballah.

cial support or arms or related materiel to facilitating the transfer of significant finan-
tion of such foreign and domestic supply
chains.

citators to such establishment.

Korea, or other nation state'' after ''Russia''
tion'' each place it appears; and
China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the
Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, or
other nation state’’ after ‘‘Democratic’’

(6) An assessment of the provision of goods,
services, or technology transferred by Iran or its affiliates to Hizballah to indigenously
manufacture or otherwise produce missiles.

(7) An identification of foreign persons that
sell, or those that facilitate the sale, of
(material), or services to Hizballah that
facilitates the transfer of significant finan-
cial support or arms or related materiel to
Hizballah.

(8) A description of the threat posed to
Israel and other United States allies in the
Middle East by the transfer of arms or re-
lated material or other support offered to
Hizballah and other proxies from Iran.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required
under subsection (b) shall be submitted in
unclassified form, but may include a classi-
ﬁed annex.

SEC. 708. ANNUAL REPORT ON IRANIAN EXPENDI-
TURES SUPPORTING FOREIGN MIL-
TARY AND TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later
than 90 days after the date of the enactment
of this Act and not less frequently than once
each year thereafter, the Director of Na-
tional Intelligence shall submit to Congress
a report describing Iranian expenditures in
the previous calendar year on military and
terrorist activities outside the country, in-
cluding each of the following:

(1) A description of arms or related mate-
erial transferred by Iran to Hizballah since
March 2011, including the number of such
arms or related materiel and whether such
transfer was by land, sea, or air, as well as fi-
nancial and additional technological ca-
bilities transferred by Iran to Hizballah.

(2) A description of Iranian and Iranian-
controlled personnel, including Hizballah, Shite Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps
forces, operating within Syria, including
the number and geographic dis-
sion of such personnel operating within
30 kilometers of the Israeli borders with
Syria and Lebanon.

(3) An assessment of Hizballah’s oper-
ational lessons learned based on its recent experiences in Syria.

(4) A description of any rocket-producing
facilities in Lebanon for nonstate actors, in-
cluding whether such facilities were assessed
to be built at the direction of Hizballah lead-
ership, Iranian leadership, or in consulta-
tion between Iranian leadership and Hizballah leadership.

(5) A description of the foreign and domestic
supply chains that signiﬁcantly facilitate,
support, or otherwise aid Hizballah’s acqui-
sion or development of missile production fa-
cilities, including the geographic distribu-
tion of such foreign and domestic supply
chains.

(6) An assessment of the provision of goods,
services, or technology transferred by Iran or its affiliates to Hizballah to indigenously
manufacture or otherwise produce missiles.

(7) An identification of foreign persons that
sell, or those that facilitate the sale, of
(material), or services to Hizballah that
facilitates the transfer of significant finan-
cial support or arms or related materiel to
Hizballah.

(8) A description of the threat posed to
Israel and other United States allies in the
Middle East by the transfer of arms or re-
lated material or other support offered to
Hizballah and other proxies from Iran.
SEC. 713. REPORT ON CYBER EXCHANGE PROGRAM.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the potential establishment of a cyber exchange program between elements of the intelligence community and private technology companies under which—

(1) an employee of an element of the intelligence community with demonstrated expertise and work experience in cybersecurity or related disciplines may elect to be temporarily detailed to a private technology company that has elected to receive the detailee; and

(2) an employee of a private technology company with demonstrated expertise and work experience in cybersecurity or related disciplines may elect to be temporarily detailed to an element of the intelligence community that has elected to receive the detailee.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the feasibility of establishing the exchange program described in subsection (a);

(2) Identification of any challenges in establishing the exchange program;

(3) An evaluation of the benefits to the intelligence community that would result from the exchange program.

SEC. 714. REVIEW OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY WHISTLEBLOWER MATTERS.

(a) REVIEW OF WHISTLEBLOWER MATTERS.—The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall conduct a review of the inspector general for each element of the intelligence community by each congressional intelligence committee, the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Fair and Expeditious Investigation and Resolution Committees of each intelligence community.

(b) OBJECTIVE OF REVIEW.—The objective of the review required under subsection (a) is to identify any discrepancies, inconsistencies, or other issues which frustrate the timely and efficient investigation of intelligence community whistleblower matters to appropriate inspectors general and to the congressional intelligence committees, and the fair and expeditious investigation and resolution of such matters.

(c) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall conduct such review as the Inspector General determines necessary in order to evaluate the timeliness and efficiency of the investigation of intelligence community whistleblower matters to appropriate inspectors general and to the congressional intelligence committees, and the fair and expeditious investigation and resolution of such matters.

SEC. 715. REPORT ON ROLE OF DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN CONCERNING SECURITY REQUIREMENTS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the sufficiency of resources and personnel to perform the responsibility for an element of the intelligence community.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of the current process for providing analytic materials described in subsection (a); and

(2) an evaluation of the most significant threats identified by the Director, including the sufficiency of resources and personnel to prepare such materials; and

(3) any recommendations to improve such process.

SEC. 716. REPORT ON SURVEILLANCE BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AGAINST UNITED STATES TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS.

(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the following:

(1) The congressional intelligence committees.

(2) The Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of National Security Affairs, the Director of the United States Department of Justice, the Chairman of the United States Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees describing—

(1) any attempts known to the intelligence community by foreign governments to exploit cybersecurity vulnerabilities in United States telecommunications networks (including Signal System No. 7) to target for surveillance United States persons, including employees of the Federal Government;

(2) any actions, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, taken by the intelligence community to protect agencies and personnel of the United States Government from surveillance conducted by foreign governments;

(3) the number of investigations opened by the intelligence community with respect to cybersecurity vulnerabilities in United States telecommunications networks; and

(4) the sufficiency of resources and personnel to perform the responsibility for an element of the intelligence community.

SEC. 717. BIENNIAL REPORT ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISKS.

(a) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—

(1) REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH.—The Director of National Intelligence shall establish an intelligence community interagency working group to prepare the biennial reports required under subsection (b). The Working Group shall be comprised of representatives from each of the intelligence community that the Director of National Intelligence determines appropriate.

(2) CHAIRPERSON.—The Director of National Intelligence shall serve as the chairperson of such interagency working group.

(3) MEMBERSHIP.—Such interagency working group shall be composed of representatives of each of the intelligence community that the Director of National Intelligence determines appropriate.

(b) BIENNIAL REPORT ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISKS.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once every 2 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report on foreign investment risks prepared by the interagency working group established under subsection (a).

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(1) an identification of any foreign country that such interagency working group has identified to be a country of special concern to use foreign investment to target the acquisition of critical technologies, critical materials, or critical infrastructure.

(2) Any economic espionage efforts directed at the United States by a foreign country, particularly such a country of special concern.

SEC. 718. MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENT ON TRAVEL OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XI of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3211 et seq.) is amended by inserting ‘‘the number’’ and inserting ‘‘the number’’:

(b) E LEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the number of investigations opened by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(2) The number of investigations completed by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(3) The number of investigations completed by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(4) The number of investigations completed by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(5) The number of investigations completed by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(6) The number of investigations completed by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(7) The number of investigations completed by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

SEC. 719. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON INVESTIGATIONS OF UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XI of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3211 et seq.) is amended by striking ‘‘the number’’ and inserting ‘‘the number’’:

(b) E LEMENTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(1) the number of investigations opened by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(2) The number of investigations completed by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(3) The number of investigations completed by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(4) The number of investigations completed by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(5) The number of investigations completed by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(6) The number of investigations completed by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(7) The number of investigations completed by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(8) The number of investigations completed by the appropriate department or agency regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(2) Vulnerabilities Equities Process.—The term "Vulnerabilities Equities Process" means the interagency review of vulnerabilities, pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document or any successor document.

(3) Vulnerability.—The term "vulnerability" means a weakness in an information system or its components (for example, system security procedures, hardware design, and internal controls) that could be exploited or could affect confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information.

(4) Inspector General.—The term "Inspector General" means—

(A) the Inspector General of the National Intelligence Community;

(B) the Inspector General of the Inspector General of the National Reconnaissance Office; or

(C) the Inspector General listed in subparagraph (B).

(5) Federal Government.—The term "Federal Government" means—

(A) the Department of Justice;

(B) the Department of State; or

(C) any other executive branch agency.

SEC. 721. REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY EXPULSIONS OF INTELLIGENCE OFFICER AS PERSONA NON GRATA.

(a) Covered Intelligence Officer Defined.—In this section, the term "covered intelligence officer" means—

(1) a United States intelligence officer serving in a post in a foreign country; or

(2) a known or suspected foreign intelligence officer serving in a United States post.

(b) Requirement for Reports.—Not later than 72 hours after a covered intelligence officer is designated as a persona non grata, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a classified report containing, with respect to each previous year—

(1) the aggregate number of referrals submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(2) the basis for the designation;

(3) the process used by such element to make such determination; and

(b) Certification.—In each report submitted under this section, the Director shall certify that the information submitted is accurate and complete.

(c) Analysis.—The Director shall include in each report submitted under this section an analysis of the information submitted, including an unclassified appendix that contains—

(1) the accuracy of the application of classification and handling markers on a representative sample of finished intelligence documents;

(2) the effectiveness of processes for identifying topics of public or historical importance that merit prioritization for a declassification review;

(3) the effectiveness of the process for identifying topics of public or historical importance that merit prioritization for a declassification review;

(4) the effectiveness of the process for identifying topics of public or historical importance that merit prioritization for a declassification review;

(5) the effectiveness of the process for identifying topics of public or historical importance that merit prioritization for a declassification review.

SEC. 722. INSPECTORS GENERAL REPORTS ON CLASSIFICATION.

(a) Reports Required.—Not later than October 1, 2019, each Inspector General listed in subsection (b) shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that includes, with respect to the department or agency under the Inspector General, analyses of the following:

(1) The accuracy of the application of classification and handling markers on a representative sample of finished intelligence documents, including such reports that are compartmented.

(2) Compliance with declassification procedures.

(3) The effectiveness of processes for identifying topics of public or historical importance that merit prioritization for a declassification review.

(b) Inspector General Defined.—The Inspector General listed in this subsection are as follows:

(1) The Inspector General of the National Intelligence Community.

(2) The Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency.

(3) The Inspector General of the National Security Agency.


(5) The Inspector General of the National Reconnaissance Office.

(6) The Inspector General of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

SEC. 723. REPORTS ON GLOBAL WATER INSECURITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS AND BRIEFING ON EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND PANDEMICS.

(a) Reports on Global Water Insecurity and National Security Implications.—

(1) Reports Required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently every 5 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the implications of water insecurity on the national security interest of the United States, including consideration of social, economic, agricultural, and environmental factors.

(b) Assessment Scope and Focus.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of water insecurity described in such subsection with a global scope, but focus on areas of the world—

(A) of strategic, economic, or humanitarian interest to the United States—

(ii) where challenges relating to water insecurity are likely to increase and become significant during the 5-year or the 20-year period beginning on the date of the report; and

(c) Reports on Global Water Insecurity and National Security Implications.—

(1) Reports Required.—Not later than October 1, each Inspector General listed in subsection (b) shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that includes, with respect to the department or agency under the Inspector General, analyses of the following:

(1) The accuracy of the application of classification and handling markers on a representative sample of finished intelligence documents, including such reports that are compartmented.

(2) Compliance with declassification procedures.

(3) The effectiveness of processes for identifying topics of public or historical importance that merit prioritization for a declassification review.

(4) The effectiveness of the process for identifying topics of public or historical importance that merit prioritization for a declassification review.

(5) The effectiveness of the process for identifying topics of public or historical importance that merit prioritization for a declassification review.

(6) The effectiveness of the process for identifying topics of public or historical importance that merit prioritization for a declassification review.
(A) such stakeholders within the intelligence community, the Department of Defense, and the Department of State as the Director considers appropriate; and
(B) such additional Federal agencies and persons in the private sector as the Director considers appropriate.
(4) FORM.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) BRIEFING ON EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND PANDEMICS.—
(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘‘appropriate congressional committees’’ means—
(A) the congressional intelligence committees,
(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and
(C) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.
(2) BRIEFING.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees the anticipated geopolitical effects of emerging infectious disease (including deliberate, accidental, and naturally occurring infectious disease threats) and trends, and their implications on the national security of the United States.

(3) CONTENT.—The briefing under paragraph (2) shall include an assessment of—
(A) the economic, social, political, and security risks, costs, and impacts of emerging infectious diseases on the United States and the international political and economic system;
(B) the economic, social, political, and security risks, costs, and impact of a major transnational pandemic on the United States and the international political and economic system; and
(C) contributing trends and factors to the matters assessed under subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(4) EXAMINATION OF RESPONSE CAPACITY.—In examining response costs, and impacts of emerging infectious diseases, the Director of National Intelligence shall examine the adequacy and capacity of—
(A) the ability of affected nations to effectively detect and manage emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic;
(B) the role and capacity of international organizations and nongovernmental organizations to respond to emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic under paragraph (3), the Director of National Intelligence shall also examine whether—

(C) the response capacity within affected countries and the international system. In considering response capacity, the Director shall include—
(i) the ability of affected nations to effectively detect and manage emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic;
(ii) the role and capacity of international organizations and nongovernmental organizations to respond to emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic; and
(iii) the effectiveness of current international frameworks, agreements, and health systems to respond to emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic;
(5) FORM.—The briefing under paragraph (2) may be classified.

SEC. 724. ANNUAL REPORT ON MEMORANDA OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO SIGNIFICANT OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OR POLICY.

Section 331 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (50 U.S.C. 3313) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and
(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each year, concurrent with the annual budget request submitted by the President to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, each head under subsection (a) shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that lists each memorandum of understanding or other agreement significant operational activities or policy entered into during the most recently completed fiscal year between or among such element and any other entity of the United States intelligence community.

(b) PROVISION OF DOCUMENTS.—Each head of an element of an intelligence community who receives a request from the Select Committees on Intelligence of the Senate or the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives for a copy of a memorandum of understanding or other document listed in a report submitted by the head under subsection (a) shall submit to such committee the requested copy as soon as practicable after receiving such request.

SEC. 725. STUDY ON THE FEASIBILITY OF ENCRYPTING UNCLASSIFIED WIRELINE AND WIRELESS TELEPHONE CALLS BETWEEN PERSONNEL IN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall complete a feasibility study of encrypting unclassified wireline and wireless telephone calls between personnel in the intelligence community.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Director completes the study required by subsection (a), the Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the Director’s findings with respect to such study.

SEC. 726. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR ANNUAL REPORT ON UNCLASSIFIED HIRING AND RETENTION OF MINORITY EMPLOYEES.

(a) EXPANSION OF PERIOD OF REPORT.—Subsection (c) (section 114 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3050) is amended by inserting ‘‘and the preceding 5 fiscal years’’ after ‘‘fiscal year’’,

(b) CLARIFICATION ON DISAGGREGATION OF DATA.—Subsection (b) of section 114, in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘disaggregated data by category of covered programs’’ and inserting ‘‘data, disaggregated by category of covered person and key element of the intelligence community’’.

SEC. 727. REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY LOAN REPAYMENT AND RETIREMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) there should be established, through the intelligence community, a loan repayment and retirement program, to be administered by the heads of the elements of the intelligence community, for the repayment of loans made during the preceding 5 fiscal years, the Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees—

(C) The identification of any legislative action the Director determines necessary to establish and carry out such a program;

(2) ANNUAL REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the covered programs.

Each such report shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report, the following:

(B) such information as is necessary to satisfy the Select Committees on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives as described in subsection (a).

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) A description of the financial resources that the intelligence community would require to establish and initially carry out a program, and carry out a program;

(B) ANNUAL REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the covered programs. Each such report shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report, the following:

(C) The identification of any legislative action the Director determines necessary to establish and carry out such a program;

(3) such a program, including with respect to mission-critical and hard-to-fill positions; and

(4) to the extent possible, such a program should be uniform throughout the intelligence community and publicly promoted by each element of the intelligence community to its current employees of the element as well as to prospective employees of the element.

(b) REPORT ON POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY-WIDE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the heads of the intelligence community and the heads of any other appropriate department or agency of the Federal Government, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on potentially establishing and carrying out an intelligence community-wide program for student loan repayment, student loan forgiveness, financial counseling, and related matters, as described in subsection (a).

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) A description of the financial resources that the intelligence community would require to establish and initially carry out a program;

(B) ANNUAL REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the covered programs.

(C) The identification of any legislative action the Director determines necessary to establish and carry out such a program;

(2) ANNUAL REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the covered programs. Each such report shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report, the following:

(A) A description of the financial resources that the intelligence community would require to establish and initially carry out a program;

(B) ANNUAL REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the covered programs. Each such report shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report, the following:

(C) The identification of any legislative action the Director determines necessary to establish and carry out such a program;
(2) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively.

SEC. 729. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORT ON SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE POSITIONS OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE POSITION DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Senior Executive Service position" has the meaning given that term in section 3132(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, and includes any position above the GS-15, step 10, level of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the number of Senior Executive Service positions in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(c) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) The number of required Senior Executive Service positions for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) Whether such requirements are reasonably based on the mission of the Office.

(3) A description of the number of the Senior Executive Service positions in the Office that compare to the number of senior positions at comparable organizations.

SEC. 730. BRIEFING ON FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OFFERING PERMA-NENT RESIDENCE TO SOURCES AND COOPERATORS.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall provide to the congressional intelligence committees a briefing on the offering of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s permanent resident alien status to foreign individuals who are sources or co-operating witnesses to the Director of National Intelligence of other national security-related investigations. The briefing shall address the following:

(1) The extent to which the Bureau may make use of such an offer in conjunction with other intelligence needs.

(2) Whether the Director recommends any legislative actions to improve such policies and practices, particularly with respect to the counterintelligence efforts of the Bureau.

SEC. 731. INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT OF NORTH KOREA REVENUE SOURCES.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Intelligence and Analysis, shall conduct an intelligence assessment of the sources of the gross revenue of the North Korean regime.

(1) Trade in precious metals and minerals, including any potential revenue, directly or indirectly, for use by the government of North Korea.

(2) The provision of nonhumanitarian goods (such as food, medicine, and medical devices) and services.

(3) Exportation of goods (such as food, medicine, and medical devices) and services.

(4) Exportation of services.

(5) The exportation of workers from North Korea.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a copy of such assessment.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 741. PUBLIC INTEREST DECLASSIFICATION BOARD.

Section 719(b) of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-537; 50 U.S.C. 510 note) is amended by striking "December 31, 2018" and inserting "December 31, 2028".

SEC. 742. SECURING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) "POTENTIAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS."—The term "potential delivery systems" means any entity or relationship that could be exploited for illicit funding by such organizations and States.

(2) "POTENTIAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS."—The term "potential delivery systems" means an entity or relationship that could be exploited for illicit funding by such organizations and States.

(3) "POTENTIAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS."—The term "potential delivery systems" means an entity or relationship that could be exploited for illicit funding by such organizations and States.

(4) "POTENTIAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS."—The term "potential delivery systems" means an entity or relationship that could be exploited for illicit funding by such organizations and States.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to Congress a report on the possible exploitation of virtual currencies by terrorist actors. Such report shall include the following elements:

(1) An assessment of the means and methods by which international terrorist organizations and State sponsors of terrorism use virtual currencies.

(i) An assessment of the use by terrorist organizations and State sponsors of terrorism of virtual currencies compared to the use by such organizations and States of other means of transferring proceeds to support operations, including an assessment of the collection posture of the intelligence community on the use of virtual currencies by such organizations and States.

(2) A description of any existing legal impediments that inhibit or prevent the intelligence community from collecting information on or helping prevent the use of virtual currencies by international terrorist organizations and State sponsors of terrorism and any legal impediments in existing law that could be exploited for illicit funding by such organizations and States.

(3) "POTENTIAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS."—The term "potential delivery systems" means an entity or relationship that could be exploited for illicit funding by such organizations and States.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

SEC. 751. NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORT ON NORTH KOREAN ACTIVITIES.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a copy of such assessment.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a copy of such assessment.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.
SEC. 743. BUG BOUNTY PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) EXISTING PROGRAM.—The term "bug bounty program" means a program under which appropriate committees of Congress, an intelligence or security specialist or security researcher is temporarily authorized to identify and report vulnerabilities within the information system of an agency or department of the United States in exchange for compensation.

(3) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term "information system" has the meaning given that term in section 3092 of title 44, United States Code.

(b) BUG BOUNTY PROGRAM PLAN.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, and in consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, shall submit to appropriate committees of Congress a strategic plan for appropriate agencies and departments of the United States to implement bug bounty programs.

(2) CONTENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an assessment of—

(i) the "Hack the Pentagon" pilot program carried out by the Department of Defense in 2016 and subsequent bug bounty programs in identifying and reporting vulnerabilities within the information systems of the Department of Defense; and

(ii) private sector bug bounty programs, including such programs implemented by leading technology companies in the United States; and

(B) recommendations on the feasibility of initiating bug bounty programs at appropriate agencies and departments of the United States.

(c) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A cause of action against a covered entity for engaging in the voluntary activities authorized under subsection (b)—

(A) shall not lie or be maintained in any court; and

(B) shall be promptly dismissed by the applicable court.

(2) VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this section subjects any covered entity to liability for not engaging in the voluntary activities authorized under subsection (b).

(3) NEW REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary or the head of any other department of the Federal Government to issue new regulations.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APROPRIATIONS.—

(1) PILOT PROGRAM.—There is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 to carry out subsection (b).

(2) WORKING GROUP AND REPORT.—There is authorized to be appropriated $5,500,000 to carry out subsections (c) and (d).

(3) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 744. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE UNIVERSITY.

(a) CIVILIAN AND MILITARY MEMBERS: EMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1595(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:—

"(8) "The National Intelligence University.";

(2) COMPENSATION PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide each person employed as a full-time professor, instructor, or lecturer at the National Intelligence University or an eligible private sector employee who is engaged in providing to the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, or other Government agencies and departments significant and substantial intelligence or defense-related systems, products, or services or whose work product is relevant to national security policy or strategy.

(b) LIMITATION.—Under this subsection, a private sector employee admitted for instruction at the National Intelligence University remains eligible for employment only so long as that person remains employed by the same firm, holds appropriate security clearances, and complies with any other applicable security protocols.

(c) ANNIVERSARY.—The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, that providing instruction to private sector employees under this section during that year the national security interests of the United States.
(4) Pilot Program Requirements.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that—
(A) the curriculum in which private sector employees may be enrolled under the pilot program is not available through other schools and concentrates on national security-relevant issues; and
(B) the course offerings at the National Intelligence University shall charge students enrolled under the pilot program a rate that—
(A) is at least the rate charged for employe—
ES of the United States outside the Depart—
ment of Defense, less infrastructure costs; and
(B) considers the value to the school and course of the private sector student.
(5) Standards of Conduct.—While receiving instruction at the National Intelligence University, students enrolled under the pilot program, to the extent practicable, are subject to the same regulations governing academic performance, attendance, norms of behavior, and enrollment as apply to Government civilian employees receiving instruction at the university.
(7) Use of Funds.—(A) In general.—Amounts received by the National Intelligence University for instruction of students enrolled under the pilot program shall be retained by the university to defray the costs of such instruction.
(B) Reports.—The source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically identified in records of the university.
(8) Reports.—(A) Annual Reports.—Each academic year in which the pilot program is carried out, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report on the number of eligible private sector employees participating in the pilot program.
(B) Final Report.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the conclusion of the pilot program, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the Secretary with respect to the pilot program. Such report shall include—
(1) the findings of the Secretary with respect to the feasibility and advisability of permitting the private sector employees who work in organizations relevant to national security to receive instruction at the National Intelligence University; and
(ii) a recommendation as to whether the pilot program should be extended.
SEC. 745. TECHNICAL AND CEREMONIAL AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947.
(a) Table of Contents.—The table of contents at the beginning of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) is amended—
(1) by inserting after the item relating to section 2 the following new item:
“Sec. 3. Definitions.”
(2) by striking the item relating to section 107;
(3) by striking the item relating to section 113B and inserting the following new item:
“Sec. 113B. Special pay authority for science, technology, engineering, or mathematics positions.”
(4) by striking the items relating to sections 202, 203, 204, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, and 214; and
(5) by inserting after the item relating to section 311 the following new item:
“Sec. 312. Repealing and saving provisions.”.
(b) Other Technical Corrections.—Such Act is further amended—
(1) in section 106—
(A) in subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) of subsection (g), by moving the margins of such subparagraph 2 ems to the left; and
(B) in paragraph (2), by moving the margins of such subparagraph 2 ems to the left;
(2) in section 108—
(A) by inserting “Sec. 106” before “(a)”; and
(B) in paragraph (1) of subparagraph (2) of subsection (b), by moving the margins of such subparagraph 2 ems to the left;
(3) by striking section 107;
(4) in section 108(c), by striking “in both a classified and an unclassified form” and instead inserting “in an unclassified form, but may include an unclassified summary”;
(5) in section 122(c)(1), by striking “section 108(c)(7)” and inserting “section 102A(i)”;
(6) by amending section 201 to read as follows:
“SEC. 201. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.
“Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or other provisions of law, the definition of United States Code, shall be applicable to the Department of Defense.”;
(7) in section 205, by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (a) and (b), respectively;
(8) in section 206, by striking “(a)”; and
(9) in section 207, by striking “(c)”;
(10) in section 308(a), by striking “this Act” and inserting “sections 2, 101, 102, and 303 of this Act”;
(11) by redesigning section 411 as section 312;
(12) in section 503—
(A) in paragraph (5) of subsection (c)—
(i) by moving the margins of such paragraph 2 ems to the left;
(ii) by moving the margins of subparagraph (B) of such paragraph 2 ems to the left; and
(B) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d), by moving the margins of such paragraph 2 ems to the left;
(13) in paragraph (B) of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of section 504, by moving the margins of such subparagraph 2 ems to the right.
SEC. 746. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS RELATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.
(a) National Nuclear Security Administration Act.—Section 3233(b) of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2674(b)(2)) is amended—
(1) by striking “Administration” and inserting “Department”;
(2) by inserting “and after” “Office of” and “Director of”;
“Office of Atomic Energy Defense Act.”—Section 4524(b)(2) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2674(b)(2)) is amended by inserting “Director of Intelligence” after “Office of Intelligence”;
(c) National Security Act of 1947.—Paragraph (2) of section 106(b) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3041(b)(2)) is amended—
(1) in subparagraph (E), by inserting “and Counterintelligence” after “Office of Intelligence”;
(2) by striking subparagraph (F); and
(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (G), (H), and (I) as subparagraphs (F), (G), and (H), respectively; and
(4) in subparagraph (H), as so redesignated, by realigning the margin of such subparagraph 2 ems to the left.
SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON NOTIFICATION OF CERTAIN DISCLOSURES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.
(a) Definitions.—In this section:
(1) ADVISORY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—The term “advisory foreign government” means the government of any of the following foreign countries:
(A) North Korea.
(B) Iran.
(C) China.
(D) Russia.
(E) Cuba.
(2) COVERED CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term “covered classified information” means classified information that was—
(A) collected by an element of the intelligence community; or
(B) provided by the intelligence service or military of a foreign government to an element of the intelligence community.
(3) ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE CHANNELS.—The term “established intelligence channels” means methods to exchange intelligence to coordinate foreign intelligence relationships, as established pursuant to law by the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of National Security Agency, or other head of an element of the intelligence community.
(4) INDIVIDUAL IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.—The term “individual in the executive branch” means any officer or employee of the executive branch, including individuals serving in the Office of the Vice President, the Office of the Secretary of State, or the Office of the Secretary of Defense.
(5) BY INFORMING.—Congress finds that section 502 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3092) requires elements of the intelligence community to inform the congressional intelligence committees “fully and currently” about all “intelligence activities” of the United States, and to “furnish to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning intelligence activities * * * which is * * * disclosed in intelligence committee hearings in order to carry out its authorized responsibilities.”.
(6) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—
(1) section 502 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3092), together with other intelligence community authorities, obligate an element of the intelligence community to submit to the congressional intelligence committees written notification, by no later than 7 days after becoming aware, that an individual in the executive branch has disclosed covered classified information to an official of an advisory foreign government using methods other than established intelligence channels; and
(2) each such notification should include—
(A) the date and place of the disclosure of classified information covered by the notification;
(B) a description of such classified information;
(C) the identification of the individual who made such disclosure and the individual to whom such disclosure was made; and
(D) a summary of the circumstances of such disclosure.
SEC. 748. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CONSIDERATION OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES WHEN CONSIDERING whether or not to PROVIDE VISAS TO FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS TO BE ACCREDITED TO a UNITED STATES MISSION in THE UNITED STATES.
It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State, in considering whether or not to provide visas to foreign individuals to be accredited to a United Nations mission in the United States, should consider—
(1) known and suspected intelligence activities, espionage activities, including activities constituting precursors to espionage, carried out by the individual against the United States, foreign allies of the United States, or foreign partners of the United States; and
(2) the status of an individual as a known or suspected intelligence officer for a foreign adversary.

SEC. 749. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON WIKILEAKS.
It is the sense of Congress that WikiLeaks and the senior leadership of WikiLeaks resemble the kind of entity often abetted by state actors and should be treated as such a service by the United States.

SA 549. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1262. UNITED STATES-INDIA DEFENSE CO-OPERATION IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN.

(a) REPORT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Senate the relevant congressional committees a report on defense cooperation between the United States and India in the Western Indian Ocean.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:
(A) A description of military activities of the United States and India, separately, in the Western Indian Ocean.
(B) A description of military cooperation activities between the United States and India in the areas of humanitarian assistance, counter terrorism, counter piracy, maritime security, and other areas as the Secretary determines appropriate.
(C) A description of how the relevant geographic combatant commands coordinate their activities with the Indian military in the Western Indian Ocean.
(D) A description of the mechanisms in place to ensure the relevant geographic combatant commands maximize defense cooperation with India in the Western Indian Ocean.
(E) Areas of future opportunity to increase military engagement with India in the Western Indian Ocean.

(b) MILITARY COOPERATION AGREEMENTS; CONDUCT OF REGULAR JOINT MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized to enter into military cooperation agreements and to conduct regular joint military training and operations with India in the Western Indian Ocean on behalf of the United States Government, and after consultation with the Secretary of State.

(c) TO MAXIMIZE DEFENSE CO-OPERATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the relevant geographic combatant commands have proper mechanisms in place to maximize defense cooperation with India in the Western Indian Ocean.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "relevant congressional committees" means—
(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and
(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) RELEVANT GEOGRAPHIC COMBATANT COMMANDS.—The term "relevant geographic combatant commands" means the United States Indo-Pacific Command, United States Central Command, and United States Africa Command.

(3) WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN.—The term "Western Indian Ocean" means the area in the Indian Ocean extending from the west coast of India to the east coast of Africa.

SA 550. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 333. AUTHORIZATION OF BED DOWN OF CERTAIN AIRCRAFT AT TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE.

(a) BED DOWN.—The Secretary of the Air Force may bed down three F-35 squadrons and an MQ-9 Wing at Tyndall Air Force Base.

(b) USE OF INDIANS AND MATERI-ALS.—In carrying out the bed down under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Air Force may use innovative construction methods, materials, designs, and technologies in order to achieve efficiencies, cost savings, resiliency, and capability, which may include the following:
(1) Innovative and resistant basing that is highly resilient to weather, natural disaster, and climate change.
(2) Open architecture design to evolve with the national defense strategy.
(3) Efficient ergonomic enterprise for members of the Air Force in the 21st century.

(c) REPORT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to Congress a report on a detailed master plan for the Secretary for executing all actions, including funding requirements set forth by fiscal year, to fully recover from Hurricane Michael and to support the bed down described in subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:
(A) Details of the environmental impact analysis schedule as required pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).
(B) Planning and design.
(C) Anticipated construction schedule set forth by fiscal year.
(D) Planned delivery dates of aircraft set forth by fiscal year.

SA 551. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON RELIEF RELATING TO PATENT INFRINGEMENT.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "covered entity" means—
(1) an entity that—
(A) is owned by, controlled by, affiliated with, or acting at the direction of an entity that is organized under the laws of, or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of, a country, the government of which is on the priority watch list established by the United States Trade Representative pursuant to section 1824(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242(a)); and
(B) has engaged in an action that is prohibited under—
(i) section 10(a) of Executive Order 13873 (84 Fed. Reg. 22689; relating to securing the information and communications technology and services supply chain); or
(ii) any regulations issued in response to the Executive Order described in clause (i); and
(2) includes any subsidiary, affiliate, employee, or representative of, any related party with respect to, an entity described in paragraph (1), without regard to the location or jurisdiction of incorporation of that subsidiary, affiliate, employee, or representative, or party, as applicable.

(b) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, no covered entity may—
(1) bring or maintain an action for infringement of a patent under title 35, United States Code; or
(2) file a complaint with the United States International Trade Commission for an investigation under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337); or
(3) otherwise obtain any relief under the laws of the United States, including for damages, injunctive relief, or other redress, with respect to a patent issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

SA 552. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFENSE MICROELECTRONICS AGENCY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department of Defense a Defense Microelectronics Agency.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—The functions of the Defense Microelectronics Agency are as follows:
(1) to provide executive leadership to formally meet the microelectronics requirements of all elements of the Department; and
(2) to provide an assured, trusted source for integrated circuits, ranging from obsolescent and legacy components to state-of-the-practice and state-of-the-art microelectronics for the Department.
chain security, dependability, and expediency required to cost effectively address national defense needs of the United States. Such partnership shall enable access to state-of-the-art technology in an environment that can accommodate top-secret activities.

(2) Creating an annual, moving estimate of 5- and 10-year future microelectronics needs of the Department, including processes and design methods.

(3) Collecting and organizing known and projected microelectronics requirements of the Department relating to microelectronics.

(4) Enhancing, shaping, and directing Department microelectronics science and technology programs in research, development, test, and evaluation to assure that the requirements collected and organized under paragraph (3) are met.

(5) Tracking and analyzing microelectronics industry capabilities, including trusted technology and production capabilities.

(6) Performing outreach and industry coordination on all matters relating to the functions under this subsection via external advisory groups and industry associations.

(7) Establishing and publishing Department policies for the acquisition and oversight of microelectronics components that require classified access to advanced integrated circuit technology and research and development funding.

(8) Issuing Departmentwide directions, policies, and procurement regulations relating to microelectronics.

(9) Overseeing the acquisition of all microelectronics within the Department of Defense including subsystems within procurement programs.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) ESTABLISHING AND PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT POLICIES.—(A) The Defense Microelectronics Agency shall establish and publish policies for the Department on the criticality of access to advanced integrated circuit technology and research and development funding.

(B)(i) The Defense Microelectronics Agency shall define and provide guidance on a subset of microelectronics components that require special considerations for trustworthiness.

(ii) The guidance required by clause (i) shall include direction as to when the Department shall assure commercial-off-the-shelf component trustworthiness.

(2) REVIEW OF FUNDING LEVELS.—The Defense Microelectronics Agency shall review and determine if microelectronics science and technology and research and development funding levels of the Department are consistent with new priorities.

(3) FORMAL APPROACH TO INTERAGENCY AND INTERDEPARTMENTAL WORKING GROUPS.—(A) The Defense Microelectronics Agency shall institutionalize a formal approach to interagency and interdepartmental working groups, including Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and the intelligence community to identify and prioritize the need for microelectronics science and technology and research and development funding.

(B) Such groups shall continually evaluate the state of the art of techniques such as tamper-proof design, life testing, reverse engineering and chip and package testing for their practicality for Department of Defense use.

(C) Such working groups shall focus on techniques for assuring trustworthiness of embedded processors and memories in array and symmetric components.

(4) COMPONENTS REQUIRING HIGHEST DEGREE OF TRUSTWORTHINESS.—(A) The Defense Microelectronics Agency shall establish criteria for determining national defense critical microelectronics component requirements of the Department of Defense programs and Department prime contractors on how to identify or classify components requiring the highest degree of trustworthiness.

(B) The Defense Microelectronics Agency shall develop procedures and techniques to evaluate and determine if microelectronics components that require classified access to advanced integrated circuit technology are trustworthiness.

(C) The Defense Microelectronics Agency shall establish a trusted foundry capacity control program to meet the needs at all tier levels and defining their functions under this subsection via external coordination on all matters relating to the Department relating to microelectronics or semiconductor components requiring the highest degree of trustworthiness.

(ii) The Defense Microelectronics Agency shall develop procedures and techniques to evaluate and determine if microelectronics science and technology and research and development funding levels of the Department are consistent with new priorities.

(3) TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.—

(a) DEPARTMENT WIDE MICROELECTRONICS ACTIVITY.—All functions and resources of the Defense Microelectronics Activity are hereby functions and resources of the Defense Microelectronics Agency.

(b) RESEARCH, DEVELOP, TESTING, AND ENGINEERING.—All research, development, testing, and engineering functions of the Department relating to the design of microelectronics components and semiconductors and all funding appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department for such functions are hereby functions and funding appropriated or otherwise made available for the Defense Microelectronics Agency.

SA 553. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 605. SOUTHWESTERN FLORIDA HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA ASSESSMENT AND ACTION PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–383; 33 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.) is amended by redesignating sections 605 through 609 as sections 606 through 610, respectively, and—

(1) by inserting after section 604 the following:

SEC. 606. SOUTHWESTERN FLORIDA HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA.

(a) SOUTH FLORIDA.—In this section, the term ‘South Florida’ has the same meaning given the term ‘South Florida ecosystem’ in section 606(a)(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–511).

(b) INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 540 days after the date of enactment of the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2019, the Task Force, in accordance with the authority under section 603, shall complete and submit to Congress and the President an integrated assessment that examines the causes, consequences, and potential approaches to reduce harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, and the status of, and gaps within, current efforts to reduce harmful algal bloom and hypoxia research, monitoring, management, prevention, response, and control activities that directly affect the region by—


(c) ACTION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the South Florida Clean Coastal Waters Act of 2019, the Task Force shall develop and submit to Congress a plan, based on the integrated assessment under subsection (b), for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida.

(2) CONTENTS.—The plan submitted under paragraph (1) shall—

(i) address the monitoring needs identified in the integrated assessment under subsection (b); (ii) develop a timeline and budgetary requirements for deployment of future assets; (iii) identify requirements for the development and verification of South Florida harmful algal bloom and hypoxia models, including—

(iii) all assumptions built into the models; and (iv) data quality methods used to ensure the health of available data are utilized; and (D) propose a plan to implement a remote monitoring network and early warning system for alerting local communities in the region to harmful algal bloom risks that may impact human health.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the action plan, the Task Force shall—

(i) coordinate and consult with the State of Florida, and affected local and tribal governments; (ii) consult with representatives from regional, state, local, and other stakeholder groups; (iii) ensure that the plan complements and does not duplicate activities conducted by federal agencies, including the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force;
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“(D) identify critical research for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal bloom events and their effects;

(E) evaluate cost-effective, incentive-based, and other strategies;

(F) ensure that the plan is technically sound and cost-effective;

(G) utilize existing research, assessments, reports, and other activities;

(H) publish a summary of the proposed plan in the Federal Register at least 180 days prior to submitting the completed plan to Congress.

“(I) after submitting the completed plan to Congress, provide biennial progress reports on the activities toward achieving the objectives of the plan.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT AND CORRECTION.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1996 (Public Law 105-385) is amended by striking the items relating to title VI and inserting the following new items:

‘‘TITLE VI—HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA’’

‘Sec. 601. Short title.
‘Sec. 602. Findings.
‘Sec. 603. Assessment.
‘Sec. 603A. National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program.
‘Sec. 603B. Comprehensive research plan
‘Sec. 604. Northern Gulf of Mexico hypoxia.
‘Sec. 605. South Florida harmful algal blooms and hypoxia.
‘Sec. 606. Great Lakes harmful algal blooms.

‘‘Sec. 607. Effect on other Federal authorities.
‘Sec. 608. Definitions.
‘Sec. 609. Authorization of appropriations.’’.

SA 556. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

‘‘SEC. 1096. CREDITABLE SERVICE FOR FEDERAL RETIREMENT FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS EMPLOYED BY AIR AMERICA AND ASSOCIATED ENTITIES.

(a) AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 8332(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:—

“(7) any service for which credit is allowed under section 8332(b)(18) of this title.”;

(2) EFFECT OF RECOMPUTATION.—A recomputation under subparagraph (A) shall be effective as of the commencement date of the annuity, as amended, as becoming payable for periods before the first month for which the recomputation is reflected in the monthly annuity paid to the individual that is attributable to the individual in the form of a lump-sum payment.

(3) PROVISIONS RELATING TO INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE FOR BUT NOT CURRENTLY RECEIVING AN ANNUITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An individual who is entitled to an annuity for which credit is allowed under section 8332(b)(18) of this title, United States Code, determined as if the amendments made by this section had been in effect throughout all periods of service on the basis of which the annuity is or may be based.

(B) EFFECT OF RECOMPUTATION.—A recomputation under subparagraph (A) shall be effective as of the commencement date of the annuity, as amended, as becoming payable for periods before the first month for which the recomputation is reflected in the monthly annuity paid to the individual that is attributable to the individual in the form of a lump-sum payment.

(4) RIGHT TO FILE ON BEHALF OF A DECEASED INDIVIDUAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The regulations prescribed under subsection (d)(1) shall provide, consistent with the order of precedence set forth in section 8342(c) of title 5, United States Code, that a survivor of an individual who performed service described in section 8332(b)(18) of that title (as added by subsection (a) of this section) may file an application on behalf of the decedent and receive any lump-sum payment that would otherwise have been payable to the decedent under paragraph (2) or (3) of this subsection;

(B) APPLICATION.—

(i) RETROACTIVITY.—Any determination of the event that would otherwise have been payable to the decedent under paragraph (2) or (3) of this subsection shall be made as if an application for the annuity had been submitted as of the earliest date that title (as added by subsection (a) of this section) was in effect, disregarding any application requirement (other than any application requirement that would have been allowable, after the individual’s separation from service, if the amendments made by subsection (a) had been in effect throughout the periods of service described in section 8332(b)(18) of this title).

(ii)any period of service performed not later than 1977, while a citizen of the United States, that a survivor of an individual who performed service described in section 8332(b)(18) of this title (as added by subsection (a) of this section) may file an application on behalf of the decedent and receive any lump-sum payment that would otherwise have been payable to the decedent under paragraph (2) or (3) of this subsection;

(iii)1 year after the date of the decedent’s death.

(c) FUNDING.—

(1) LUMP-SUM PAYMENTS.—A lump-sum payment under subsection (b) shall be payable out of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

(2) UNFUNDED LIABILITY.—Any increase in the unfunded liability of the Civil Service Retirement System as a result of the enactment of this section shall be financed in accordance with title 5, United States Code.

(3) REGULATIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe any regulations necessary to carry out this section.

(B) CONTENTS.—In prescribing regulations under subparagraph (A), the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall apply rules similar to the rules established under section 201 of the Federal Employees’ Retirement System Act of 1986 (5 U.S.C. 8345(i)(2); 100 Stat. 588) with respect to any service described in section 8332(b)(18) of this title, United States Code (as added by subsection (a) of this section) that was subject to title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.).

(C) SPECIAL RULE.—For the purposes of an application for any benefit that is computed or recomputed taking into account any service described in section 8332(b)(18) of this title, United States Code (as added by subsection (a) of this section), the benefits that will be entitled to title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.).

SA 557. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle D of title I, add the following:

SEC. 147. LIGHT ATTACK AIRCRAFT. (a) PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR COMBAT AIR AIRCRAFT.—The Commander of the United States Special Operations Command shall have procurement authority for Light Attack Aircraft for Combat Air Advisor (CAA) mission support in accordance with subsection (a).

(b) AUTHORITY TO USE OR TRANSFER FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR LIGHT ATTACK AIRCRAFT EXPERIMENTS.—The Secretary of the Air Force, for the purpose of conducting experiments to procure the required quantity of aircraft for—

(1) Air Combat Command’s Air Ground Operations School (AGOS); and
(2) Air Force Special Operations Command for Combat Air Advisor (CAA) mission support.

SEC. 333. FORCE PROTECTION AND PHYSICAL SECURITY MEASURES.—The Secretary of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Defense, for military activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 335. FORCE PROTECTION AND PHYSICAL SECURITY RESPONSIBILITY FOR NON-CANTONMENT FACILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMBAT AIR ADVISOR (CAA) MISSION SUPPORT.—The Secretary of Defense, in general, shall—

(1) identify non-cantonment facilities of the Department of Defense that require force protection and physical security;
(2) establish force protection and physical security responsibility for non-cantonment facilities of the Department in the vicinity of existing installations of the Department that do not fall under the joint base model of the Department; and
(3) notify the Secretary of the military department concerned providing funding for adequate force protection and physical security measures at non-cantonment facilities to the Secretary of Defense for security and safety of personnel and property not residing in the main cantonment area.

SEC. 560. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 to support the Western Hemisphere Security Initiative:

Subtitle H—Western Hemisphere Security Initiative

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE. This subtitle may be cited as the “2020 Western Hemisphere Security Initiative Act.”

SEC. 1292. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The security and prosperity of the United States are dependent on its ability to respond to threats in the Western Hemisphere directly impacts the security of the United States. The nations of the hemisphere are connected in every domain.

(2) The Western Hemisphere is home to more than 1,000,000,000 people and largely determines respect for human rights that is shared by nearly all nations in the hemisphere.

(3) The United States is in competition with China and other global powers in the Western Hemisphere. China has accelerated expansion of its One Belt One Road Initiative at a pace that may one day overtake the United States’ trade and investment flows. Russia supports regional information outposts that spread its false narrative of interventions and United States intentions. Iran has exported its state support for terrorism to the hemisphere.

(4) The Western Hemisphere continues to experience high levels of corruption, violence, trafficking in drugs and other illicit commodities, and illegal migration resulting from weak institutions and instability. Seven of the top 20 most violent countries in the world are in Central America, the Caribbean, and South America.

(5) The United States National Security Strategy, which was released in December 2017, states the following:

(A) “Stable, friendly, and prosperous states in the Western Hemisphere enhance our security and benefit our democracies. States connected by shared values and economic interests will reduce the violence, drug trafficking and illegal immigration that threaten our common security, and will limit opportunities for adversaries to operate from areas of close proximity to the United States.”

(B) “U.S. agencies and foreign partners will target transnational criminal organizations,.climate change, and their support infrastructure. We will assist countries, particularly in the Western Hemisphere, to build the capacity of these organizations and networks.”

(6) The “Summary of the National Defense Strategy of the United States of America” which was released in January 2018, states, “The U.S. derives immense benefit from a stable, peaceful hemisphere that reduces security threats to the homeland. Supporting the U.S. interagency lead, the Department will deepen its relations with regional states connected to our partners in the Western Hemisphere in order to create a peaceful and prosperous hemisphere. Together we will build prosperity in this hemisphere, and to our ability to meet complex global challenges.”

(7) The United States homeland is physically and geographically connected with Latin America and the Caribbean. It shares all its borders—sea, air, land, space, and cyber. Any challenges in the region affect the United States and can quickly become threats to our national security.

(8) The drugs that pour into the United States, killing thousands of Americans every year, largely enter from Latin America and the Caribbean. Drug overdoses killed more than 70,000 United States citizens in 2017, and treating drug abuse cost United States taxpayers over $30,000,000,000 in 2015. In order to stem this epidemic, the United States Government must address domestic consumption and assist our partner nations in the region in reducing local cultivation and manufactur- ing, by putting our neighbors at the forefront of their own borders. And while interdictions of drug shipments are at an all-time high, it’s still
only a small percentage of the known flow. Additional United States and partner assets, operational funding, coordination, and capacity building, along with intelligence and data sharing initiatives, can all contribute to reducing this flow. (9) In addition, we must assist in strengthening our partners' institutions in order to reduce illicit drug market extent and generate a reduction of the flow of drugs through Central America—the primary transit zone—we will also mitigate the drivers for extreme violence and corruption left in the wake of illegal drug trade. The vicious side effects of illicit trade also cost American taxpayers billions of dollars every year. (10) Directly tied to the instability and insecurity associated with the flow of drugs through Central America is the movement of thousands of potentially violent criminal migrants toward the United States. Migrant flows between countries have also increased, straining partner nations' capacity and straining security and stability. (11) Natural disasters and other humanitarian crises also increase instability and exacerbate the causes of migration.

The United States Government has focused—necessarily—on other parts of the world, the governments of countries like the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China have increased their instruments of influence and political focus in this hemisphere, deepening their own relationships in an effort to supplant United States security presence and assistance, including through the following activities: (A) The Government of the People's Republic of China pledged at least $150,000,000 in loans to countries in the hemisphere with long-term consequences. Infrastructure investments in the Panama Canal region could jeopardize allied and partner access and transit through the region. Chinese information technology investments in the region place intellectual property, data, and government security at risk, potentially curtailing our ability to share information with our key security partners. (B) The Government of the Russian Federation established a Counter Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) Training Center in Nicaragua, providing the Government with a regional platform to recruit intelligence sources for election interference activities. The Government of the Russian Federation also conducted disinformation campaigns, published articles in 2018 that deliberately distorted United States defense engagements. The Government of the Russian Federation has deployed strategic bomber and information warfare capabilities, and underwater research vessels that are capable of mapping and interfering with undersea cables. (C) The United States has a fundamental interest in defending human rights and promoting the rule of law in the Western Hemisphere. (D) Intelligently and focused investments in the United States Armed Forces and security assistance yield meaningful results with partners able to secure their own countries and stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the United States to address threats to our mutual security interests. (15) Given the lack of direct military threats in the Western Hemisphere, the United States Government has taken the relative stability and democratic progress of the region for granted. Recent developments demonstrate that this is dangerous. (A) There are now four countries in the region whose ruling parties do not share United States values and who actively seek regional whose ruling parties do not share United States values and who actively seek
demonstrate that this is dangerous: threats in the Western Hemisphere, the national security interests. (B) The United States has many strong, established partnerships to assist us in advancing shared objectives in this hemisphere. The United States Government must renew focus on our hemisphere's most pressing challenges and threats as far away as possible before they reach our borders and shores, and strengthen the security partnerships critical to ensuring our hemisphere remains a beacon of peace and stability.

SEC. 1293. SENSE OF CONGRESS. It is the sense of Congress that— (1) the security, stability, and prosperity of the Western Hemisphere region are vital to the national interests of the United States; (2) the United States should continue to engage in the Western Hemisphere by strengthening and expanding partnerships working with regional institutions, addressing the shared challenges of illicit trafficking of humans, drugs, and other contraband; transnational criminal organizations, and supporting the rule of law and democracy in the region; (3) the United States should maintain a military presence and capability in the Western Hemisphere region that can project power, build partner capacity, provide humanitarian assistance and large scale disaster response, and, in the event of a crisis, respond, if necessary, to regional threats or threats to the national security of the United States from China, Russia, Iran, transnational criminal organizations, violent extremists, or autocratic regimes; (4) continuing efforts by the Department of Defense to commit additional assets and increase investments in the Western Hemisphere region that can project power, build partner capacity, provide humanitarian assistance and large scale disaster relief, deter acts of aggression, and respond to humanitarian crises, including natural disasters and other humanitarian crises, as well as to illicit, transnational organized crime with a nexus to drug trafficking, terrorism, and weapons proliferation, at scale.

(5) Efforts to disrupt and degrade transregional and transnational illicit trade with an emphasis on drugs.

(6) The United States should continue to compete in the information domain, in particular, by— (i) prioritizing intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets; (ii) increasing maritime domain awareness by exploiting commercially available options in addition to traditional means; (iii) increasing deployment of surface and air assets and making available operating funds to cultivate multi-national participation in security activities, including multi-national information sharing; and (iv) providing a continuous United States Navy presence with humanitarian assistance and disaster relief as well as drug interdiction-capable platforms; (B) exploit innovative solutions, including data analytics and use of emerging technologies such as machine learning, to illuminate and target corruption and illicit networks; (C) support partners with mutual understanding, interoperability of forces, and shared values, interoperability of forces, and deep relationships lasting generations; and (D) develop strategic options to expand the Government's ability to address threats in space and cyberspace.

(6) The Secretary of State should— (A) increase the designation of inter- national military and Education partnering within the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) area of responsibility to adequately match requirements; and (B) increase Foreign Military Financing (IMET) funding for use by countries in the Western Hemisphere because education and training activities are force multipliers, providing governments with resources to foster shared values, interoperability of forces, and deep relationships lasting generations; and (7) Congress should provide additional funds to cultivate multi-national partnerships in the Western Hemisphere region that can project power, build partner capacity, provide humanitarian assistance and large scale disaster response, and, in the event of a crisis, respond, if necessary, to regional threats or threats to the national security of the United States from China, Russia, Iran, transnational criminal organizations, violent extremists, or autocratic regimes; (4) continuing efforts by the Department of Defense to commit additional assets and increase investments in the Western Hemisphere region that can project power, build partner capacity, provide humanitarian assistance and large scale disaster relief, deter acts of aggression, and respond to humanitarian crises, including natural disasters and other humanitarian crises, as well as to illicit, transnational organized crime with a nexus to drug trafficking, terrorism, and weapons proliferation, at scale.

1294. WESTERN HEMISPHERE SECURITY INITIATIVE. (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.— (1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated $1,000,000,000 for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020 to carry out the Western Hemisphere Security Initiative.

(2) AMOUNTS IN ADDITION.—These funds may be used under this authority notwithstanding any other funding authorities for humanitarian assistance, security assistance, or combined exercise expenses.

(3) LIMITATION.—Funds appropriated pursuant to the authority under this subsection 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.

(F) enhance regional force readiness through joint training and exercises; and (G) continue to build capacity to address threats in space and cyberspace;
transporting nonlethal excess property (EAP) to foreign countries, transferring on-hand Department of Defense stocks to respond to unforeseen emergencies, conducting Department of Defense humanitarian assistance, and counterdrug activities, and in some circumstances, conducting medical support and base operating services to the extent required to carry out the purpose of assistance.

(c) Types of Assistance and Training.—

(1) Authorized Elements of Assistance.—Assistance provided under subsection (b)(8) may include the provision of equipment, supplies, training, transportation and the establishment, including small-scale military construction, and operations of bases of operation and facilities for the purpose of facilitating counterdrug activities or activities to counter transnational organized crime.

(2) Required Elements of Assistance and Training.—Assistance and training provided under subsection (b) shall include elements that promote the following principles:

(A) Observance of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

(B) Respect for legitimate civilian authority within the country to which the assistance is provided.

(d) Priorities for Assistance and Training.—In developing programs for assistance or training provided under subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall accord a priority to assistance, training, or both, that will enhance the security capabilities of the recipient country, the posture of the United States in the region, or a regional organization of which the recipient country is a member, to respond to emerging threats to regional security.

(e) Incremental Expenses of Personnel of Certain Other Countries for Training.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that the payment of incremental expenses in connection with training described in subsection (b) will facilitate the participation in such training of organization personnel of friendly foreign countries within South and Central America and the Caribbean, the Secretary may use amounts available under subsection (f) for assistance and training under subsection (b) for the payment of such incremental expenses.

(f) Use of Security Cooperation Funds.—

(1) In general.—Of funds authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense Security Cooperation Agency for security cooperation activities, $250,000,000 is authorized for the sole purpose of security cooperation activities under the Western Hemisphere Security Initiative. The funds may be used for the purposes specified in subsection (b) only pursuant to a transfer of the funds to other or both of the following accounts of the Department of Defense:

(A) Military personnel accounts.

(B) Operation and maintenance accounts.

(2) Expansion Amounts.—During fiscal years 2020 and 2021, the transfer of an amount made available for the Western Hemisphere Security Initiative to an account under the authority provided by this section shall be deemed to increase the amount authorized for such account by an amount equal to the amount transferred.

(g) Construction with Other Transfer Authority.—

(1) Use of Funds Only Pursuant to Transfer Authority.—The Department of Defense is authorized to reimburse up to $500,000,000 to the Coast Guard for Coast Guard national security functions in support of the United States Southern Command for the fiscal year 2020 budget.

(h) Pacific and Other Hei Lo Development.—

(1) In general.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for Other Helo Development (PE 7010-040-000-0000) is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.
him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 10. ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT PROGRAM.

(a) In General.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 by this Act for the Capability Set 3, is hereby increased by $8,400,000.

(b) OPIV.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020:

(1) by section 4302 for OCO Force Readiness is hereby decreased by $21,000,000; and

(2) by section 4301—

(A) for Army RDT&E Technology Maturability Initiatives is hereby decreased by $8,400,000;

(B) for Army RDT&E Army Advanced Component Development & Prototyping is hereby decreased by $10,000,000;

(C) for Army RDT&E Synthetic Training Environment Refinement & Prototyping is hereby decreased by $10,000,000; and

(D) for Defense RDT&E Advanced Innovative Technologies is hereby decreased by $12,000,000.

SA 564. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BARRANCA, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 318(a), add at the end the following:

(3) OTHER AUTHORITY.—In addition to the requirement under paragraph (1), when otherwise authorized to expend funds for the purpose of addressing ground or surface water contaminated by a perfluorinated compound of Defense, to expend those funds, enter into a grant agreement, cooperative agreement, or contract with—

(A) the local water authority with jurisdiction over the contamination site, including—

(i) a public water system (as defined in section 313(f)(7)(A) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)); and

(ii) a publicly owned treatment works (as defined in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1252)); or

(B) a State, local, or Tribal government.

At the end of division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—PFAS RELEASE DISCLOSURE, DETECTION, AND SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT ASSIGNMENT

SEC. 1701. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.

In this title, the term ‘‘Administrator’’ means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Subtitle A—PFAS Release Disclosure

SEC. 1711. ADDITIONS TO TOXIC USES INVENTORY.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘‘Administrator’’ means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.—The term ‘‘toxics release inventory’’ means the toxics release inventory under section 313(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (42 U.S.C. 300f(c)).

(b) IMMEDIATE INCLUSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (e), beginning on January 1 of the calendar year following the date of enactment of this Act, the following chemicals shall be deemed to be included in the toxics release inventory:

(A) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to as ‘‘PFOS’’) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 335–67–1).

(B) The salt associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 335–67–1).

(C) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to as ‘‘PFOS’’) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 335–67–1).

(D) The salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 335–67–1).

(E) A perfluorooctyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluorooctyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that—

(i) listed as an active chemical substance in the February 2019 update to the inventory under section 8 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(b)(1)); and

(ii) on the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the provisions of—

(I) section 313(g) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations; or


(2) THRESHOLD FOR REPORTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the threshold for reporting the chemicals described in paragraph (1) under section 313(f)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(f)(1)) is 100 pounds.

(B) REVISIONS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(i) determine whether revision of the threshold under subparagraph (A) is warranted; and

(ii) if the Administrator determines a revision to be warranted under clause (i), initiate a revision under section 313(f)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(f)(2)).

(c) INCLUSION FOLLOWING ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (e), the Administrator shall—

(i) determine whether revision of the threshold under section 313(f)(2) is warranted; and

(ii) if the Administrator determines a revision to be warranted under clause (i), initiate a revision under section 313(f)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(f)(2)).

(d) INCLUSION FOLLOWING DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (e), the Administrator shall—

(i) determine whether the substances and classes of substances described in paragraph (2) meet the criteria described in section 313(d)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(d)(2)) for inclusion in the toxics release inventory.

(2) SUBSTANCES DESCRIBED.—The substances and classes of substances referred to in paragraph (1) are perfluorooctyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including—

(A) hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 17922–15–6);

(B) the compounds associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 62037–80–3 and 2062–98–8);

(C) perfluoro(2-pentafluoroethoxy)acetic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 608820–52–0); and

(D) the salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 62037–80–3 and 2062–98–8).

(e) ADDITION TO EXISTING SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE.—The date on which the Administrator finalizes a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section, is—

(1) 5 years after the date of publication of the toxics release inventory for—

(A) perfluorooctyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluorooctyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that is on a list of substances covered by a significant new use rule under subsection (a)(2) of section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604), except a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section; or

(2) 5 years after the date of publication of the toxics release inventory for—

(A) perfluorooctyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluorooctyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that is on a list of substances covered by a significant new use rule under subsection (a)(2) of section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2604), except a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section; or

(B) the compounds associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 62037–80–3 and 2062–98–8).

(F) 3H-perfluoro-3-(3-methoxy-propoxy) propionic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 919005–14–4);

(G) the salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (F) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 919005–14–4);

(H) 1-octanesulfonic acid 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10-octafluoro-potassium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 59587–38–1);
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375–73–5); (J) 1-Butanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-tetrafluoro-1-methylbutane (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 43431–86–9); (K) the component associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (J) of section 313(d)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 3020e–3(d)(2)), the Administrator shall—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Prior to including on the toxic release inventory pursuant to subsection (b)(1), (c)(1), or (d)(3) any perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances the chemical identity of which is subject to protection from disclosure under subsection (a) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, pursuant to subsection (b)(1) of that section, the Administrator shall—

(A) review that claim of protection from disclosure; and

(B) require that person to reassert and substantiate that claim in accordance with section 14(f) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2613(f)).

(2) REQUIREMENT OF NOTIFICATION.—If the Administrator determines that the chemical identity of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances does not qualify for protection from disclosure under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall include the substance or class of substances, as applicable, on the toxic release inventory in a manner that does not disclose the protected information.

(3) EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT.—Section 313(c)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 3020e–3(c)(1)) is amended by—

(b) striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(2) by striking “are those chemicals” and inserting the following: “are—”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

(2) the chemicals included under subsections (b)(1), (c)(1), and (d)(3) of section 1721 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.”;

Subtitle B—Drinking Water

Section 1721. National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for Pfas.

Section 1721 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(1) PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Administrator shall promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, which shall, at a minimum, include standards for—

(I) perfluoroocanoic acid (commonly referred to as ‘PF0A’); and

(II) perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (commonly referred to as ‘PF0S’).

(2) ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the Administrator makes a determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water, the Administrator shall adopt the procedure or method as an alternative to the quality control and testing procedures described in that national primary drinking water regulation by publishing the procedure or method in the Federal Register.

(2) LEVELS DESCRIBED.—The levels referred to in subsection (b) are—

(aa) the level of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(bb) the levels of total perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(3) INCLUSIONS.—The Administrator may take final action on the proposed national primary drinking water regulation by publishing a proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in subitem (aa) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(4) EXTENSION.—The Administrator, on publication of notice in the Federal Register, may extend the deadline under subitem (aa) by not more than 12 months.

(5) LIFETIME DRINKING WATER HEALTH ADVISORY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (II), the Administrator shall publish a health advisory under paragraph (1) for a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances not later than 1 year after the last of—

(aa) the date on which the Administrator finalizes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(bb) the date on which the Administrator validates an effective quality control and testing procedure for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(2) IN GENERAL.—For each perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that the Administrator determines to regulate under subsection (1), the Administrator—

(a) not later than 18 months after the date on which the Administrator makes the determination, shall propose a national primary drinking water regulation for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(b) may publish the proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in subitem (aa) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(6) DEADLINE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Administrator publishes a proposed national primary drinking water regulation under item (aa) the Administrator shall take final action on the proposed national primary drinking water regulation.

(B) EXTENSION.—The Administrator, on publication of notice in the Federal Register, may extend the deadline under subitem (aa) by not more than 12 months.

(7) MONITORING.—When establishing monitoring requirements for public water systems as part of a national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) or clause (vi)(II), the Administrator shall tailor the monitoring requirements for public water systems so that they are reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level (as defined in section 1418(b)(2)(B)) for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances subject to the national primary drinking water regulation.

(8) HEALTH RISK REDUCTION AND COST ANALYSIS.—In meeting the requirements of paragraph (3)(C), the Administrator may rely on information available to the Administrator from a Federal or State agency that the Administrator determines to be sufficient to determine that a Federal or State agency that the Administrator has received the results of monitoring surveys for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances from a Federal or State agency that the Administrator determines to be sufficient to make a determination under paragraph (1)(A).

(II) PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that the Administrator determines to regulate under subsection (1), the Administrator—

(A) not later than 18 months after the date on which the Administrator makes the determination, shall propose a national primary drinking water regulation for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(B) may publish the proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in subitem (aa) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(2) INCLUSION.—The Administrator may take final action on the proposed national primary drinking water regulation by publishing a proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in subitem (aa) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(3) EXTENSION.—The Administrator, on publication of notice in the Federal Register, may extend the deadline under subitem (aa) by not more than 12 months.

(IV) MONITORING.—When establishing monitoring requirements for public water systems as part of a national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) or clause (vi)(II), the Administrator shall—

(a) take final action on the proposed national primary drinking water regulation by publishing a proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in subitem (aa) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(b) MAY PUBLISH THE PROPOSED NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION DESCRIBED IN SUBITEM (AA) CONCURRENTLY WITH THE PUBLICATION OF THE DETERMINATION TO REGULATE THE PERFLUOROALKYL OR POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE OR CLASS OF PERFLUOROALKYL OR POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.

(V) LIFETIME DRINKING WATER HEALTH ADVISORY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (II), the Administrator shall publish a health advisory under paragraph (1) for a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances not later than 1 year after the last of—

(a) the date on which the Administrator finalizes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(bb) the date on which the Administrator validates an effective quality control and testing procedure for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(2) INCLUSION.—The Administrator may take final action on the proposed national primary drinking water regulation by publishing a proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in subitem (aa) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(3) EXTENSION.—The Administrator, on publication of notice in the Federal Register, may extend the deadline under subitem (aa) by not more than 12 months.

(VI) REGULATION OF ADDITIONAL SUBSTANCES.—

(1) DETERMINATION.—The Administrator shall make a determination under paragraph (1)(A), using the criteria described in clauses (i) through (iii) of that paragraph, whether to include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in the national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) not later than 18 months after the later of—

(a) the date on which the Administrator finalizes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(bb) the date on which the Administrator validates an effective quality control and testing procedure for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(2) INCLUSION.—The Administrator may take final action on the proposed national primary drinking water regulation by publishing a proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in subitem (aa) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(3) EXTENSION.—The Administrator, on publication of notice in the Federal Register, may extend the deadline under subitem (aa) by not more than 12 months.
SEC. 1724. DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND.

(a) In general.—The Director shall establish a performance standard for the detection of perfluorinated compounds.

(b) Enforcement.—The Director shall submit to the Congress a report entitled "Analytical Methods for Chemical Analysis of Geologic and Other Materials, U.S. Geological Survey" and dated 2002; and

(c) Collaboration.—In carrying out this subtitle, the Director shall collaborate with—

(1) appropriate Federal and State regulators;

(2) institutions of higher education;
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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

June 13, 2019

SEC. 1736. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director, to carry out this subtitle—

(1) $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

(2) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024.

Subtitle D—Safe Drinking Water Assistance

SEC. 1736A. EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.

In this subtitle—

(1) CONTAMINANT.—The term ‘‘contaminant’’ means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

(2) CONTAMINANT OF EMERGING CONCERN; EMERGING CONTAMINANT.—The terms ‘‘contaminant of emerging concern’’ and ‘‘emerging contaminant’’ mean a contaminant—

(A) for which the Administrator has not promulgated a national primary drinking water regulation; and

(B) that may have an adverse effect on the health of individuals.

(3) FEDERAL RESEARCH STRATEGY.—The term ‘‘Federal research strategy’’ means the coordinated cross-agency plan for addressing critical research gaps related to detecting, assessing exposure to, and identifying the adverse effects of emerging contaminants in drinking water developed by the Office of Science and Technology Policy in response to the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate accompanying S. 1602 of the 115th Congress (S. Rept. 115-139).

(4) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT.—The term ‘‘technical assistance and support’’ includes—

(A) assistance with—

(i) identifying appropriate analytical methods for the detection of contaminants;

(ii) troubleshooting the analytical methods described in clause (i);

(iii) providing training with respect to proper analytical techniques;

(B) identifying appropriate technology for the treatment of contaminants; and

(C) identifying at least—

(i) the analysis cannot be otherwise obtained in a practicable manner otherwise; and

(ii) the capability and capacity to perform the analysis is available at a Federal facility.

(5) WORKING GROUP.—The term ‘‘Working Group’’ means the Working Group established under section 172(b)(1).

SEC. 1742. RESEARCH AND COORDINATION PLAN FOR ENHANCED RESPONSE ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(A) identify, monitor, and assist in the development of treatment methods for emerging contaminants; and

(B) in responding to the human health risks posed by contaminants of emerging concern; and

(2) in collaboration with owners and operators of public drinking water systems, States, and other interested stakeholders, establish a strategic plan for improving the Federal efforts referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(A) consult with nongovernmental organizations, State and local governments, and science and research institutions determined by the Director to have scientific or material interest in the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative under paragraph (1)(A), the head of each agency described in paragraph (1)(C) shall—

(i) issue a solicitation for research proposals consistent with the Federal research strategy; and

(ii) make grants to applicants that submit research proposals selected for support by the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(B) SELECTIO OF RESEARCH PROPOSALS.—The National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative shall select research proposals that receive grants under this paragraph on the basis of merit, using criteria identified by the Director, including the likelihood that the proposed research will result in significant progress toward achieving the objectives identified in the Federal research strategy.

(C) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Any entity or group of 2 or more entities may submit to the head of each agency described in paragraph (1) a research proposal in response to the solicitation for research proposals described in subparagraph (A), including—

(i) State and local agencies;

(ii) public institutions, including public institutions of higher education;

(iii) private corporations; and

(iv) nonprofit organizations.

(d) FEDERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR STATES.—

(1) STUDY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall conduct a study on the actions the Administrator can take to increase technical assistance and support for States with respect to emerging contaminants in drinking water samples.

(B) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—In carrying out the study described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

(i) develop any necessary program, policy, or budget to support the implementation of the Federal research strategy, including mechanisms for joint agency review of research proposals, for interagency coordination of research activities, and for information sharing across agencies.

(2) RESEARCH ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Director shall—

(A) issue a solicitation for research proposals selected by the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative under paragraph (B) to establish a research initiative, to be known as the ‘‘National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative’’, that shall—

(i) use the Federal research strategy to improve the identification, analysis, monitoring, and treatment methods of contaminants of emerging concern; and

(ii) develop any necessary program, policy, or budget to support the implementation of the Federal research strategy, including mechanisms for joint agency review of research proposals, for interagency coordination of research activities, and for information sharing across agencies.

(B) RESEARCH ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Director shall—

(A) take into consideration consensus conclusions from a review of pertinent research on emerging contaminants; and

(B) in consultation with the Administrator, identify priority emerging contaminants for research.

(C) FEDERAL PARTICIPATION.—The agencies referred to in subparagraph (A) include—

(i) the National Science Foundation;

(ii) the National Institutes of Health;

(iii) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(iv) the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

(v) the United States Geological Survey; and

(vi) any other Federal agency that contributes to research in water quality, environmental exposure, or public health, as determined by the Director.

(D) PARTICIPATION FROM ADDITIONAL ENTITIES.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Director shall consult with nongovernmental organizations, State and local governments, and science and research institutions determined by the Director to have scientific or material interest in the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Director and the head of the agencies described in paragraph (1)(C) establish the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative under paragraph (1)(A), the head of each agency described in paragraph (1)(C) shall—

(i) identify contaminants of emerging concern; and

(ii) make grants to applicants that submit research proposals selected for support by the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(B) SELECTO OF RESEARCH PROPOSALS.—The National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative shall select research proposals that receive grants under this paragraph on the basis of merit, using criteria identified by the Director, including the likelihood that the proposed research will result in significant progress toward achieving the objectives identified in the Federal research strategy.

(C) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Any entity or group of 2 or more entities may submit to the head of each agency described in paragraph (1) a research proposal in response to the solicitation for research proposals described in subparagraph (A), including—

(i) State and local agencies;

(ii) public institutions, including public institutions of higher education;

(iii) private corporations; and

(iv) nonprofit organizations.

(D) FEDERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR STATES.—

(1) STUDY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall conduct a study on the actions the Administrator can take to increase technical assistance and support for States with respect to emerging contaminants in drinking water samples.

(B) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—In carrying out the study described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

(i) methods and effective treatment options to increase technical assistance and support for States with respect to emerging contaminants in drinking water samples.

(ii) means to facilitate access to qualified contract testing laboratory facilities that conduct analyses for emerging contaminants; and

(iii) actions to be carried out at existing Federal laboratory facilities, including the research facilities of the Administrator, to provide technical assistance and support for States that require testing facilities for emerging contaminants.

(C) AVAILABILITY OF ANALYTICAL RESOURCES.—In carrying out the study described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall consider—

(i) the availability of—

(I) Federal and non-Federal laboratory capacity; and

(II) validated methods to detect and analyze contaminants; and

(ii) other factors determined to be appropriate by the Administrator.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study described in paragraph (1).

(3) PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop a program to provide technical assistance and support to eligible States for the testing and analysis of emerging contaminants.

(B) APPLICATION.—
(i) In general.—To be eligible for technical assistance and support under this paragraph, a State shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(ii) Criteria.—The Administrator shall evaluate an application for technical assistance and support under this paragraph on the basis of merit using criteria identified by the Administrator, including—

(I) the laboratory facilities available to the State;

(II) the availability and applicability of existing analytical methodologies;

(III) the severity of the emerging contaminant, if known; and

(IV) the prevalence and magnitude of the emerging contaminant.

(iii) Prioritization.—In selecting States to receive technical assistance and support under this paragraph, the Administrator—

(I) shall give priority to States with affected areas primarily in financially distressed communities;

(II) may—

(aa) waive the application process in an emergency situation; and

(bb) require an abbreviated application process for the continuation of work specified in a previously approved application that meets the criteria described in clause (ii); and

(III) shall consider the relative expertise and availability of—

(aa) Federal and non-Federal laboratory capacity available to the State;

(bb) analytical resources available to the State; and

(cc) other types of technical assistance available to the State.

(D) Database of Available Resources.—The Administrator shall establish and maintain a database of resources available through the program developed under subparagraph (A) to assist States with testing for emerging contaminants, including—

(I) the laboratory facilities available to the State;

(II) searchable; and

(III) accessible through the website of the Administrator.

(E) Water Contaminant Information Tool.—The Administrator shall integrate the database established under subparagraph (A) into the Water Contaminant Information Tool of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(F) Funding.—Of the amounts available to the Administrator, the Administrator may use not more than $15,000,000 in a fiscal year to carry out this subsection.

(G) Report.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years until 2029, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the progress made in carrying out this subtitle.

(H) Declaration.—Nothing in this section modifies any obligation of a State, local government, or Indian Tribe with respect to treatment methods for, or testing or monitoring of, drinking water.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous

SEC. 1751. PFAS DATA CALL.

Section 8(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) PFAS DATA.—Not later than January 1, 2023, the Administrator shall promulgate a rule in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (A) requiring each person who has manufactured a chemical substance that is a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance in any year since January 1, 2006, to submit to the Administrator a report that includes, for each year since January 1, 2006, the information described in paragraph (2).

SEC. 1752. SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE FOR LONG-CHAIN PFAS.

Not later than June 22, 2020, the Administrator shall take final action on the significant new use rule proposed by the Administrator under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2602 et seq.) in the proposed rule entitled “Long-Chain Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylate and Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate Chemical Substances; Significant New Use Rule” (80 Fed. Reg. 10,767 (February 11, 2015)).

SEC. 1753. PFAS DESTRUCTION AND DISPOSAL GUIDANCE.

(A) In general.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act the Administrator shall—

(1) take into consideration—

(A) the potential for releases of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances during destruction or disposal, including—

(a) aqueous film-forming foam;

(b) soil and biosolids;

(c) textiles treated with perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(2) provide guidance on testing and monitoring air, soil, and water during destruction or disposal.

(B) Considerations; Inclusions.—The interim guidance under subsection (a) shall—

(1) take into consideration—

(A) the potential for releases of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the environment; and

(B) potential vulnerable populations living near likely destruction or disposal sites;

(2) provide guidance on testing and monitoring air, soil, and water near potential destruction or disposal sites for releases described in paragraph (1); and

(C) revisions.—The Administrator shall publish revisions to the interim guidance under this subsection as the Administrator determines to be appropriate, but not less frequently than once every 3 years.

SEC. 1754. PFAS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(A) In general.—The Administrator, acting through the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development, for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

At appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1045. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS ON MILITARY FORCE ENACTED MORE THAN 10 YEARS PREVIOUSLY.

No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense may be used for military operations involving hostilities, except in cases of self-defense, based solely on the authority of a declaration of war or Authorization for Use of Military Force enacted more than ten years before such use.
SA 567. Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1290. MODIFICATION OF INITIATIVE TO SUPPORT PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY ACADEMIC RESEARCHERS FROM UNDUE INFLUENCE AND OTHER SECURITY THREATS.

Paragraph (2) of section 1286(c) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) is amended to read as follows: “(2) Training, developed and delivered in consultation with academic institutions, and other support to academic institutions to promote security and limit undue influence on institutions and personnel, including financial support for execution for such activities, that—

“"(A) emphasizes best practices for protection of sensitive national security information; and

"(B) includes the dissemination of unclassified publications and resources for identifying and protecting against emerging threats to academic research institutions, including specific counterintelligence guidance developed for faculty and academic researchers based on specific threats.”

SA 568. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 12. LOCALITY PAY EQUITY.

(a) LIMITING THE NUMBER OF LOCAL WAGE AREAS DEFINED WITHIN A GENERAL SCHEDULE PAY LOCALITY.

(1) LOCAL WAGE AREA LIMITATION.—Section 5343(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B)(i), by striking ''(but such)’’ and all that follows through ‘’are employed’’;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ‘’and’’ after ‘’immediately’’;

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking the period after ‘’Islands’’ and inserting ‘’and’’; and

(D) by adding at the end the following: ‘’(6) The Office of Personnel Management shall define not more than 1 local wage area within a pay locality, except that this paragraph shall not apply to the pay locality designated as ‘’Rest of United States’’. ‘’

(2) GENERAL SCHEDULE PAY LOCALITY DEFINED.—Section 5342(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking ‘’and’’ after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period after ‘’employee’’ and inserting ‘’; and’’; and

(C) by striking ‘’and the following: ‘’‘’pay locality’’ has the meaning given under term under section 5302.’’

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe any regulations necessary to carry out the purpose of this section, including regulations to ensure that the enactment of this section shall not have the effect of reducing any rate of basic pay payable to any individual who is serving as a prevailing rate employee as defined in section 5342a(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall apply on and after the first day of the first full pay period beginning at least 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 569. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 446, strike line 7 and all that follows through page 461, line 4.

SA 570. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1290. SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES STRIKES CARRIED OUT IN SOMALIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than every 14 days, the President, acting through the Commander of the United States Africa Command, shall make available to the public a summary of strikes carried out by the United States in Somalia during the preceding 14-day period.

(b) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—With respect to each summary under subsection (a), the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a classified annex, as necessary, detailing any strike not included in the summary.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘‘appropriate committees of Congress’’ means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SA 571. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1290. STRATEGY ON SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO NIGERIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a strategy for security assistance to Nigeria.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An initial assessment conducted by the Director of National Intelligence of the major obstacles to the military effectiveness of Nigeria in northeastern Nigeria, including—

(A) recommendations for United States diplomatic actions, security cooperation programs, and activities to address such obstacles; and

(B) a description of the funds required and the actions by the Government of Nigeria necessary to address such obstacles.

(2) A description of current activities to support transparent mechanisms of accountability for security services.

(3) A concrete plan to assist the security services of Nigeria to build capacity for investigating and prosecuting human rights abuses and effectively try cases through transparent mechanisms.

(4) An assessment of the efforts taken by the military forces of Nigeria to hold soldiers accountable for human rights violations, including the Zaria massacre.

(5) Any other matter the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) PROHIBITION OF TRANSFERS.—No precipitation guided munitions or other types of air-delivered bombs shall be transferred to the Government of Nigeria until the President certifies that the Government of Nigeria has—

(1) made progress on military accountability for human rights abuses, including for the Zaria massacre in December 2015 that killed 300 individuals; and

(2) publicly issued the findings of the inquiry into the January 2016 bombing in Kano.

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘‘appropriate committees of Congress’’ means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SA 572. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOAERST, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
year, and for other purposes; which was
appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for
environmental Protection Agency.

At the end of subtitle C of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE NAMING OF A NAVAL VESSEL IN HONOR OF SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SHANNON KENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon M. Kent was born in Pine Plains, New York.
(2) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent enlisted in the United States Navy on December 11, 2003.
(3) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent was fluent in five languages and six dialects of Arabic.
(4) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent served five combat tours throughout 15 years of service in the Navy.
(5) On January 16, 2013, at 35 years of age, Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent was killed in a suicide bombing in Manbij, Syria, while supporting Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve.
(6) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent was the recipient of the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, two Joint Service Commendation Medals, the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, and the Joint Service Achievement Medal, among other decorations and awards.
(7) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent was among the first women to participate in direct-action raids alongside Special Operations Forces and served as the inspiration for numerous initiatives designed to integrate women in the Special Operations community.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out the performance standard under paragraph (1), the Director shall—

(1) develop quality assurance and quality control measures to ensure accurate sampling and testing;
(2) develop a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and
(3) coordinate with the Administrator, including, if appropriate, coordinating to develop media-specific, validated analytical methods to detect individual and different perfluorinated compounds simultaneously.

(c) NATIONWIDE SAMPLING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a nationwide sampling to determine the concentration of perfluorinated compounds in estuaries, lakes, streams, springs, wells, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and soil using the performance standard developed under subsection (b)(1).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall—

(A) carry out the sampling at sources of drinking water; and

(B) develop methods to detect perfluorinated compounds; and

(II) to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall prepare a report describing the results of the sampling and submit the report to—

(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(II) the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Senators of each State in which the Director carried out the sampling; and

(D) each Member of the House of Representatives that represents a district in which the Director carried out the sampling.

(e) COLLABORATION.—In carrying out this section, the Director shall collaborate with—

(1) appropriate Federal and State regulators;

(2) institutions of higher education;

(3) research institutions; and

(4) other expert stakeholders.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director to carry out this section—

(1) $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

(2) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024.

SA 574. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. TILLS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BURRE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MANCHIN, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 318(a), add at the end the following:

(3) OTHER AUTHORITY.—In addition to the requirements under paragraph (1), when otherwise authorized to use the funds for the purpose of addressing ground or surface water contaminated by a perfluorinated compound, the Secretary of Defense may, to the extent that these funds, enter into a grant agreement, cooperative agreement, or contract with—

(A) the local water authority with jurisdiction over the contamination site, including—

(i) a public water system (as defined in section 1412(b)(1)(F) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g-1(b)(1)(F))); and

(ii) a publicly owned treatment works (as defined in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1292)); or

(B) a State, local, or Tribal government.

SA 575. Mr. KAINÉ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10. PFAS DETECTION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(3) PERFLUORINATED COMPOUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "perfluorinated compound" means a compound consisting of one or more fully fluorinated carbon atoms.

(B) DEFINITIONS.—In this definition:

(i) FULLY FLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term "fully fluorinated carbon atom" means a carbon atom on which all hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(ii) NONFLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term "nonfluorinated carbon atom" means a carbon atom on which no hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(iii) PARTIALLY FLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term "partially fluorinated carbon atom" means a carbon atom on which some, but not all, of the hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(iv) PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term "perfluoroalkyl substance" means a manmade chemical of which all of the carbon atoms are fully fluorinated carbon atoms.

(v) POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term "polyfluoroalkyl substance" means a manmade chemical containing a mix of fully fluorinated carbon atoms, partially fluorinated carbon atoms, and nonfluorinated carbon atoms.

(b) PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR THE DETECTION OF PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a performance standard for the detection of perfluorinated compounds.

(2) EMPhASIS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In developing the performance standard under paragraph (1), the Director shall emphasize the ability to detect as many perfluorinated compounds present in the environment as possible using analytical methods that—

(i) achieve limits of quantitation; and

(ii) are as sensitive as is feasible and practicable.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—In developing the performance standard under paragraph (1), the Director shall—

(i) develop quality assurance and quality control measures to ensure accurate sampling and testing; and

(ii) develop a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and

(iii) coordinate with the Administrator, including, if appropriate, coordinating to develop media-specific, validated analytical methods to detect individual and different perfluorinated compounds simultaneously.

(c) NATIONWIDE SAMPLING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a nationwide sampling to determine the concentration of perfluorinated compounds in estuaries, lakes, streams, springs, wells, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and soil using the performance standard developed under subsection (b)(1).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall—

(A) carry out the sampling at sources of drinking water; and

(B) develop methods to detect perfluorinated compounds; and

(iii) coordinate with the Administrator, including, if appropriate, coordinating to develop media-specific, validated analytical methods to detect individual and different perfluorinated compounds simultaneously.

(C) NATIONWIDE SAMPLING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a nationwide sampling to determine the concentration of perfluorinated compounds in estuaries, lakes, streams, springs, wells, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and soil using the performance standard developed under subsection (b)(1).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall—

(A) carry out the sampling at sources of drinking water; and

(B) develop methods to detect perfluorinated compounds; and

(iii) coordinate with the Administrator, including, if appropriate, coordinating to develop media-specific, validated analytical methods to detect individual and different perfluorinated compounds simultaneously.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall prepare a report describing the results of the sampling and submit the report to—

(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives;
SEC. 10. ADDITIONS TO ROUGH MOUNTAIN AND RICH HOLE WILDERNESSES.

Section 1 of Public Law 100-326 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 102 Stat. 584; 114 Stat. 2057; 123 Stat. 1002) is amended by adding at the end of the section the following:

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 SEC. 10. ADDITIONS TO ROUGH MOUNTAIN AND RICH HOLE WILDERNESSES.

Section 1 of Public Law 100-326 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 102 Stat. 584; 114 Stat. 2057; 123 Stat. 1002) is amended by adding at the end of the section the following:

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SEC. 1086. EXTENSION OF PILOT PROGRAM TO REHABILITATE AND MODIFY HOMES FOR DISABLED AND LOW-INCOME VETERANS.


SA 578. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitile A of title VII, add the following:

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 SEC. 1086. EXTENSION OF PILOT PROGRAM TO REHABILITATE AND MODIFY HOMES FOR DISABLED AND LOW-INCOME VETERANS.

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non-service, sole-source sustenance contracts.

(b) Report.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report that includes the results of the assessment with respect to each element described in subsection (a)(2).

SA 580. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE. This title may be cited as the ‘‘Fentanyl Sanctions Act’’.

SEC. 1702. FINDINGS. Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that from September 2017 through September 2018 more than 48,200 people in the United States died from an opioid overdose, with synthetic opioids (excluding methadone), contributing to a record 31,900 overdose deaths. While drug overdose death estimates from methadone, semi-synthetic opioids, and heroin have decreased in recent years, overdose deaths from synthetic opioids have continued to increase.

(2) Congress and the President have taken a number of actions to combat the demand for illicit opioids in the United States, including enacting into law the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271; 132 Stat. 3894). While new statutes and regulations have reduced the number of opioid prescriptions in recent years, fully addressing the United States opioid crisis will involve dramatically restricting the foreign supply of illicit opioids.

(3) The People's Republic of China is the world's largest producer of illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, and their immediate precursors. From the People's Republic of China, those substances are shipped primarily through express consignment carriers to the United States, or, alternatively, shipped directly to transnational criminal organizations in Mexico, Canada, and the Caribbean.

(4) The United States and the People's Republic of China, Mexico, and Canada have made important strides in combating the illicit flow of opioids through bilateral efforts of their respective agencies.

(5) The objective of preventing the proliferation of illicit opioids through existing multilateral and bilateral initiatives requires additional policies and resources to sustain their markets and distribution networks.

(6) The implementation of May 1, 2019, of the regulations of the People's Republic of China to schedule all fentanyl analogues as controlled substances is a major step in combating global opioid trafficking and represents a major achievement in United States-China law enforcement dialogues. However, that step will effectively fulfill the commitment that President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China and President Donald Trump at the Group of Twenty meeting in December 2018 only if the Government of the People's Republic of China devotes sufficient resources to full implementation and strict enforcement of the new regulations. The effective enforcement of the new regulations should result in diminished trafficking of illicit fentanyl originating from the People's Republic of China into the United States, so it is in the interests of both the United States and the People's Republic of China to support the effective enforcement of the regulations.

(7) While the Department of the Treasury used the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) to sanction the first synthetic opioid trafficking entity in April 2018, additional economic and financial sanctions policy tools are needed to help combat the flow of synthetic opioids into the United States.

SEC. 1703. SENSE OF CONGRESS. It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the 1-year period intended to apply economic and other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids to protect the national security, foreign policy, and economic interests of the United States should be extended to a 2-year period.

(2) the effective enforcement of the new regulations, adopted May 1, 2019, to treat all fentanyl analogues as controlled substances under the laws of the People's Republic of China, including by devoting sufficient resources for implementation and strict enforcement of the new regulations; and

(3) the effective enforcement of the new regulations should result in diminished trafficking of illicit fentanyl originating from the People's Republic of China into the United States, so it is in the interests of both the United States and the People's Republic of China to support full, effective, and strict enforcement of the regulations.

SEC. 1704. DEFINITIONS. In this title:

(1) ALIEN; NATIONAL; NATIONAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—The terms ‘‘alien’’, ‘‘national’’, and ‘‘national of the United States’’ have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term ‘‘appropriate congressional committees and leadership’’ means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE; LISTED CHEMICAL.—The terms ‘‘controlled substance’’, ‘‘listed chemical’’, ‘‘narcotic drug’’, and ‘‘opioid’’ have the meanings given those terms in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

(4) ENTITY.—The term ‘‘entity’’ means a partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, organization, network, group, or subgroup, or any form of business collaboration.

(5) FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKER.—The term ‘‘foreign opioid trafficker’’ means any foreign person that the President determines plays a significant role in opioid trafficking.

(6) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ‘‘foreign person’’ means—

(A) means—

(i) any citizen or national of a foreign country; or

(ii) any entity not organized under the laws of the United States or a jurisdiction within the United States; and

(B) does not include the government of a foreign country.

(7) KNOWINGLY.—The term ‘‘knowingly’’, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(8) OPIOID TRAFFICKING.—The term ‘‘opioid trafficking’’ means any illicit activity—

(A) to produce, manufacture, distribute, sell, or knowingly finance or transport illicit synthetic opioids, controlled substances that are synthetic opioids, listed chemicals that are synthetic opioids, or active pharmaceutical ingredients that are used in the production of controlled substances that are synthetic opioids;

(B) to attempt to carry out an activity described in subsection (A); or

(C) to assist, abet, conspire, or collude with other persons to carry out such an activity.

(9) PERSON.—The term ‘‘person’’ means an individual or entity.

(10) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ‘‘United States person’’ means—

(A) any citizen or national of the United States;

(B) any alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States;

(C) any entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including a foreign branch of such an entity); or

(D) any person located in the United States.

Subtitle A—Sanctions With Respect to Foreign Opioid Traffickers

SEC. 1711. IDENTIFICATION OF FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKERS

(a) PUBLIC REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, in accordance with subsection (c), a report—

(A) identifying the foreign persons that the President determines are foreign opioid traffickers;

(B) detailing progress the President has made in implementing this subtitle; and
(C) providing an update on cooperative efforts with the Governments of Mexico and the People’s Republic of China with respect to combating foreign opioid traffickers.
(2) SANCTIONS.—In lieu of the provisions of subsection (b) of section 1713 are the following:

SEC. 1711. DESCRIPTION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions that may be imposed with respect to a foreign person that is a financial institution:

(B) prohibit any transfer of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve an interest of the foreign person.

(E) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

(F) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

(G) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

(H) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

(I) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

(J) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

(K) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

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(V) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

(W) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

(X) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

(Y) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

(Z) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

AA) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

BB) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

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OO) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

PP) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

QQ) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

RR) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

SS) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

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UU) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

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WW) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

XX) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

YY) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

ZZ) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

AAA) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

BBB) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

CCC) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

DDD) prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.
(1) INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to—
(A) any activity subject to the reporting requirement of paragraph V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.); or
(B) any authorized intelligence and law enforcement activities of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions under subsection (a)(8)(B) shall not apply to an alien admitting the alien into the United States if the President determines that the admission of the alien is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, done at Manhattan June 22, 1947, and entered into force April 21, 1945.

(3) SUBSEQUENT RENEWAL OF WAIVER.—The President may renew a waiver under paragraph (1) if the President determines that the application of such sanctions would harm—
(A) the national security interests of the United States; or
(B) the national security interests of the United States.

SEC. 1716. PROCEDURES FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If a finding under this paragraph, or a prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding, is based on classified information (as defined in section 1003 of the Classified Information Procedures Act (50 U.S.C. App.)) and a court reviews the finding or the imposition of the prohibition, condition, or penalty, the President shall submit such information to the court ex parte and in camera.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to confer or imply any right to judicial review of any finding under this subtitle, or any prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding.

SEC. 1712. COMMISSION ON COMBATING SYNTHETIC OPIOID TRAFFICKING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a commission to be known as the “Commission on Synthetic Opioid Trafficking” (in this section referred to as the “Commission”).

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Commission shall be composed of the following members:
(i) The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration.
(ii) The Secretary of Homeland Security.
(iii) The Secretary of Defense.
(iv) The Secretary of the Treasury.
(v) The Secretary of State.
(B) The Commission shall be composed of the following members:
(i) Two members appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, one of whom shall be a Member of the Senate and one of whom shall not be a Member of the Senate.
(ii) Two members appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, one of whom shall be a Member of the Senate and one of whom shall not be a Member of the Senate.
(iii) Two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a Member of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall not be a Member of the House of Representatives.
(iv) Two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a Member of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall not be a Member of the House of Representatives.
(v) An individual as a member of the Commission if the individual possesses any personal or financial interest in the discharge of any of the duties of the Commission.
(vi) One individual as a member of the Commission if the individual possesses any personal or financial interest in the discharge of any of the duties of the Commission.
(vii) One individual as a member of the Commission if the individual possesses any personal or financial interest in the discharge of any of the duties of the Commission.
(viii) Two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall not be a Member of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall not be a Member of the House of Representatives.
(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to confer or imply any right to judicial review of any finding under this subtitle, or any prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding.

SEC. 1712. BRIEFINGS ON IMPLEMENTATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act, and every 180 days thereafter until the date that is 5 years after such date of enactment, the President, acting through the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a comprehensive briefing on efforts to implement this subtitle.

SEC. 1718. INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGIC REPORT.

Section 489(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2361(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(9) An assessment conducted by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of the agencies described in clause (i), to the extent to which any diplomatic efforts described in section 1712 of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act have been successful.

(10) Each assessment required by subparagraph (A) shall include an identification of—
(i) the countries the governments of which have agreed to undertake measures to significantly reduce the production and export of synthetic opioids; and
(ii) the countries the governments of which have agreed to undertake measures to significantly reduce the production and export of synthetic opioids and a description of those measures; and
(11) The Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of the agencies described in clause (i), to the extent to which any diplomatic efforts described in section 1712 of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act have been successful.

The Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the Senate and the House of Representatives, a comprehensive briefing on efforts to implement this subtitle.

SEC. 1717. BRIEFINGS ON IMPLEMENTATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act, and every 180 days thereafter until the date that is 5 years after such date of enactment, the President, acting through the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a comprehensive briefing on efforts to implement this subtitle.

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The Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the Senate and the House of Representatives, a comprehensive briefing on efforts to implement this subtitle.
leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(c) Duties.—The duties of the Commission are as follows:

(1) To define the core objectives and priorities of the strategic approach described in subsection (a)(1).

(2) To weigh the costs and benefits of various strategic options to combat the flow of synthetic opioids from the People’s Republic of China and other countries.

(3) To evaluate whether the options described in paragraph (2) are exclusive or complementary, the best means for executing and how the United States should incorporate and implement such options within the strategic approach described in subsection (a)(1).

(4) To review and make determinations on the difficult choices present within such options, among them what norms-based regimes the United States should seek to establish to encourage the effective regulation of dangerous synthetic opioids.

(5) To report on efforts by actors in the People’s Republic of China to subvert United States efforts to supply illicit synthetic opioids to persons in the United States, including up-to-date estimates of the scale of illicit synthetic opioids flows from the People’s Republic of China.

(6) To report on the deficiencies in the regulation of pharmaceutical and chemical production of controlled substances and export controls with respect to such substances in the People’s Republic of China and other countries that allow opioid traffickers to subvert such regulations and controls to traffic such substances into the United States.

(7) To report on the scale of contaminated or counterfeit drugs originating from the People’s Republic of China and India.

(8) To assess how the United States could work more effectively with provincial and local officials in the People’s Republic of China and other countries to combat the illicit production of synthetic opioids.

(9) To weigh the options for defending the United States against the dangers of trafficking in synthetic opioids, to consider possible structures and authorities that need to be established, revised, or augmented within the Federal Government.

(d) Functioning of Commission.—The provisions of subsections (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), and (m) of section 1652 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115–232) shall apply to the Commission to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions apply to the commission established under that section, except that—

(1) subsection (c)(1) of that section shall be applied and administered by substituting “30 days” for “45 days”;

(2) subsection (g)(4)(A) of that section shall be applied and administered by inserting “and the Attorney General” after “Secretary of Defense”;

(3) subsections (h)(2)(A) and (1)(1)(A) of that section shall be applied and administered by substituting “level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316” for “level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5316”;

(e) Treatment of Information Relating to National Security.—Any information related to the national security of the United States that is provided to the Commission by the appropriate congressional committees and leadership may not be further provided or released without the approval of the chairman of the committee, or the Member of Congress, as the case may be, that provided the information to the Commission.

(f) Exclusions of Funds for U.S. Southcom.—The operations and activities of the United States each year due to use of illegal drugs. If the report concludes that such priorities are not so appropriate and sufficient, the report shall also include a description of the results of the review required by subsection (b), including whether the priorities described in subsection (a) are appropriate and sufficient in light of the number of lives lost to drug overdose in the United States each year due to use of illegal drugs. If the report concludes that such priorities are not so appropriate and sufficient, the report shall also include a description of the results of the review required by subsection (b), including whether the priorities described in subsection (a) are appropriate and sufficient.

(g) Intelligence Community Defined.—In this section, the term “intelligence community” has the meaning given that term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

SEC. 1731. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM ON USE OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO SANCTION FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKERS.

(a) Program Required.—

(1) In general.—The Director of National Intelligence shall, with the concurrence of the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, carry out a program to allocate and enhance the use of resources of the intelligence community, including intelligence collection and analysis, to assist the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General in efforts to identify and impose sanctions with respect to foreign opioid traffickers under subtitle A.

(2) Focus on Illicit Finance.—To the extent practicable, efforts described in paragraph (1) shall—

(A) take into account specific illicit finance risks related to narcotics trafficking; and

(B) be developed in consultation with the Undersecretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Crimes, appropriate officials of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Director of the Office of Enforcement Networks, and appropriate Federal law enforcement agencies.

(b) Review of Counternarcotics Efforts of the Intelligence Community.—The Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, carry out a comprehensive review of the current intelligence collection priorities of the intelligence community for counternarcotics purposes. Priorities are appropriate and sufficient in light of the number of lives lost in the United States each year due to use of illegal drugs.

(1) Reports.—

(a) Quarterly Reports on Program.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on the status and accomplishments of the program required by subsection (a) during the 90-day period ending on the date of the report. The first report under this paragraph shall also include a description of the amount of funds devoted by the intelligence community to the efforts described in subsection (a) during each of fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

(b) Reports.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a comprehensive description of the results of the review required by subsection (b), including whether the priorities described in subsection (a) are appropriate and sufficient in light of the number of lives lost to drug overdose in the United States each year due to use of illegal drugs. If the report concludes that such priorities are not so appropriate and sufficient, the report shall also include a description of the results of the review required by subsection (b), including whether the priorities described in subsection (a) are appropriate and sufficient.

SEC. 1732. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FUNDING.

(a) Source of Funds.—Subject to subsection (b), amounts authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025 for the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance shall be available solely for operations and activities described in subsection (c).

(b) Limitation on Amount Available.—

(1) In general.—Subject to paragraph (2), the amount available under subsection (a) in fiscal year 2020 to carry out operations and activities described in subsection (c) may not exceed $25,000,000.

(2) Exclusion of Funds for U.S. Southcom Programs.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for operation and maintenance and available for such fiscal year for the United States Southern Command for operations and activities described in subsection (c) shall not count toward the limitation applicable to such fiscal year under paragraph (1).

(c) Operations and Activities.—The operations and activities described in this subsection are the following:

(1) The operations and activities of any department or agency of the United States Government (other than the Department of Defense) solely for purposes of carrying out this title.

(2) The operations and activities of the Department of Defense in support of any other department or agency of the United States.
In the funding table in section 401, in the item relating to Heavy Expanded Mobile Tactical Truck Extended Service, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert "138,057".

In the funding table in section 401, in the item relating to Subtotal Military Personnel Appropriations, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert "138,057.353".

SEC. 843. SENSE OF SENATE ON IMPORTANCE OF DEFENSE SUPPLIERS.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) it is in the national security interest of the United States to maintain a stable defense supply base that includes small business suppliers; and

(2) small businesses within the defense supply base are especially vulnerable to significant changes in funding for acquisition programs; and

(3) the Department of Defense should avoid, to the extent possible, drastic acquisition program changes in order to provide stability and opportunities for defense suppliers, particularly small businesses, to adapt.
SA 584. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1247. SENSE OF SENATE ON MULTINATIONAL FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION IN THE BLACK SEA AND THE CANCELLATION OF THE NORD STREAM 2 PIPELINE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) In late February 2014, the Russian Federation invaded and illegally occupied Ukraine’s Crimean peninsula, in full contravention of the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, which condemn the threat or use of force as means of altering international boundaries.

(2) The Russian Federation’s attempted illegal annexation of Crimea is also a direct violation of its pledges as a signatory to the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances to respect Ukraine’s sovereignty and existing borders and to refrain from the threat or use of force against Ukraine.

(3) The inclusion of the United States and the United Kingdom as signatories to the Budapest Memorandum was essential in order to provide Ukraine the security assurances needed to give up its nuclear arsenal and its geographic location.

(4) On November 25, 2018, military forces of the Russian Federation attacked and seized three Ukrainian Navy vessels and their crews as the vessels attempted to transit the Kerch Strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

(5) The Government of the Russian Federation released the Ukrainian crew members or returned the Ukrainian ships that were seized illegally.

(6) European Commissioner Julian King stated that the European Commission launched a disinformation campaign over a year ago designed to paint Ukraine and NATO as provocateurs in the Black Sea.

(7) As part of the Russian Federation disinformation campaign, Russian state media outlets spread demonstrable falsehoods, including claims that Ukraine had designed the Kerch Strait to facilitate the stationing of a NATO fleet, that Ukraine had intentionally infected the sea with disease, that Ukrainian and British clandestine services were conspiring to destroy the Kerch Strait bridge with a nuclear weapon.

(8) The United States has important national interests in the Black Sea region, including the security of three NATO littoral states, the promotion of European energy market diversity, and ensuring unhindered European access to energy exporters in the Caucasus and central Asia, and combating the use of the region by smugglers as a conduit for trafficking in persons, narcotics, and arms.

(9) The Nord Stream 2 pipeline is a proposed underground natural gas pipeline project that would provide an additional 55,000,000,000 cubic meters of pipeline capacity from the Russian Federation to the Federal Republic of Germany through the Baltic Sea.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE ON MULTINATIONAL FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION OPERATION IN THE BLACK SEA AND THE CANCELLATION OF THE NORD STREAM 2 PIPELINE.—The Senate—

(1) calls upon the President—

(A) to work with United States allies to promote a multinational freedom of navigation operation in the Black Sea to help demonstrate support for internationally recognized borders, bilateral agreements, and human rights; and

(B) to push back against excessive Russian Federation claims of sovereignty;

(2) calls upon the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to enhance allied maritime presence and capabilities, including maritime domain awareness and coastal defense in the Black Sea, in order to support freedom of navigation operations; and

(3) urges the President to use the authority provided by section 1244 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1659) to enhance the capability of the Ukrainian military;

(4) urges the President, through the Departments of State and Defense, to provide additional security assistance to Ukraine, especially to strengthen Ukraine’s maritime capabilities, in order to improve deterrence and defense against further Russian aggression;

(5) reiterates that the President is required by statute to impose mandatory sanctions on the Russian Federation under the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44); and

(6) stresses that sanctions against the Russian Federation are a direct result of the actions of the Government of the Russian Federation and will continue and increase until there is an appropriate change in Russian behavior;

(7) calls upon United States allies and partners in the Black Sea to help demonstrate support for freedom of navigation operations; and

(8) notes the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on December 11, 2018, to cancel the Nord Stream 2 pipeline and urging the President to support European energy security through a policy of reducing reliance on the Russian Federation;

(9) applauds and concurs with the European Parliament’s December 12, 2018, resolution—

(A) condemning Russian aggression in the Kerch Strait and the Nord Stream 2 pipeline; and

(B) calling for the pipeline’s cancellation due to its threat to European energy security; and

(C) calling on the Russian Federation to guarantee freedom of navigation in the Kerch Strait; and

(10) urges the President to continue working with Congress and our allies to ensure the appropriate policies to deter the Russian Federation from further aggression.

SEC. 1254. SENSE OF SENATE TO CANCEL THE NORD STREAM 2 PIPELINE.

The Senate—

(A) notes the resolution passed in the European Parliament in December 2018; and

(B) calls upon the President to ensure the cancellation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline; and

(C) calls upon the President to work with Congressional leaders and our allies to ensure the cancellation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline.

SA 585. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1255. PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR WARRIOR CARE RESEARCH CENTERS.

The amendment provided by Mr. SCHUMER to section 804 of title VIII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 133 Stat. 1639) is hereby amended by striking paragraph (c) and inserting the following:

"(c) The Secretary of the Department of Defense shall not authorize any funds to be used to construct a Warrior Care Research Center unless such center—

(1) is located outside the United States; and

(2) is to be built entirely with non-Defense Department federal funds."
(2) the United States and Saudi Arabia have traditionally shared an important strategic partnership, which includes joint efforts—
(A) to combat terrorism;
(B) to ensure regional stability; and
(C) to address other common challenges;
(3) the strategic partnership between the United States and Saudi Arabia should be based on—
(A) the pursuit of shared national security interests; and
(B) respect for human rights and the rule of law; and
(4) any decision by the Government of Saudi Arabia to pursue civilian nuclear cooperation with the United States and the Nuclear Suppliers Group should be based on—
(A) the extent to which Saudi Arabia has renounced uranium enrichment and spent fuel reprocessing on its territory for the duration of a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States;
(B) whether those responsible for his death have been prosecuted or otherwise held accountable for such act.
(C) The extent to which Saudi Arabia has renounced uranium enrichment and reprocessing on its territory as part of a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States; and
(D) whether Saudi Arabia has agreed to sign and implement an Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency.
(E) The extent to which Saudi Arabia has cooperated, or is pursuing cooperation, with the People’s Republic of China or with any other foreign governments on advancing its missile programs and acquiring missile and other associated technologies that would be restricted under the Missile Technology Control Regime.
(F) The extent to which Saudi Arabia has made substantial progress on improving the protection of human rights, including through the release of political prisoners.
(3) On or after the date of the submission of the proposed agreement and report required to be submitted under sections 1293(b)(1) and (2), a joint resolution stating that Congress approves such agreement has been enacted.

SA 587. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. K AINE, and Mr. Y OUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3116. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION TO DEVELOP OR PRODUCE SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

Section 57 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077) is amended by adding at the end the following:
"(f) R EPORTS.—
"(1) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—
"(A) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and each 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the chairman and ranking member of each of the appropriate congressional committees a report, as the case may be, from the chairman or ranking member of either such committee.

SA 588. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. VANDEN HEUVEL, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the appropriate place in title XII, insert the following:

SEC. . NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE REGARDING IMPACT OF A LAPSE IN INSPECTIONS REGIMES UNDER THE NEW START TREATY.

(a) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a National Intelligence Estimate consisting of an executive summary and judgments and a more detailed, classified report on the Russian Federation’s compliance with the New START Treaty and the impact to the intelligence collection capabilities of the United States if the New START Treaty and its related information exchanges and associated inspection regimes were to lapse. The unclassified executive summary shall be released to the public and shall, to the extent practicable, address each of the report elements set forth in subsection (b).
(b) REPORT ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:
(1) A description of the Russian Federation’s compliance with the New START Treaty.
(2) An assessment of the Russian Federation’s intentions with regard to extending the New START Treaty.
(3) A description of the intelligence collection benefits gained as a result of the ratification and implementation of the New START Treaty.
(4) An assessment of what specific capabilities the United States intelligence community would have to develop and deploy to ensure that no loss of collection capability would occur in the event of the lapse of the New START Treaty, including a description of—
(A) what intelligence insights, if any, the intelligence community would lose and would not be replaceable if the New START Treaty were to lapse; and
(B) the measures the intelligence community would need to take to account for any lost capabilities, including the cost to replace any lost capabilities, and the time to replace them.
(5) A cost estimate and estimated timeline for developing these new or additional capabilities, and a description of how new intelligence gathering requirements related to the Russian Federation’s nuclear forces may affect other United States intelligence gathering needs.
(6) An assessment of projections for Russian Federation nuclear and non-nuclear force size, structure, and composition with the New START Treaty limitations in place and without the limitations in place.
(7) An assessment of Russian Federation actions, intentions, and likely responses to the New START Treaty limitations in place any lost capabilities, and the time to replace them.

If the New START Treaty were to lapse; and
(2) An assessment of the United States intelligence community’s ability to effectively deter attacks and support the asymmetric defense strategy of Taiwan.
(3) The United States should reaffirm that Taiwan is a vital partner of the United States, and that the United States will continue to be determined by peace, and (III) exchanges between senior-level civilian and military officials of the United States and Taiwan; and
(II) the regular transfer of defense articles, especially defense articles that are mobile, survivable, and cost effective, to most effectively deter attacks and support the asymmetric defense strategy of Taiwan.
(II) an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of the transference by military spouses of professional licenses, and shall specify for each such State to State. The report shall set forth the following:
(I) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and
(II) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 590. MR. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. Cruz) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. REVIEW AND REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—
(I) Taiwan is a vital partner of the United States.

SEC. 1086. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW OF QUALITY RATING SYSTEM FOR COMMUNITY LIVING CENTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the quality rating system for community living centers operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs.
(b) REPORT.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the review conducted under subsection (a).

SA 591. MR. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. Duckworth) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 582. MILITARY SPOUSE PROFESSIONAL LICENSE RECIPROCITY.

(a) FINDING.—Congress makes the following

SEC. 147. F-15EX AIRCRAFT PROGRAM.

(a) DESIGNATION OF MAJOR SUBPROGRAM.—In accordance with section 249(a) of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall designate the F-15EX program as a major subprogram of the F-15 aircraft program.
be appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to procure an F-15EX aircraft until a period of 60 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits a letter of certification to the congressional defense committees certifying that the following activities have occurred relating to the F-15EX program:

(a) A joint requirement oversight council review has occurred.

(b) A technology readiness assessment has been conducted.

(c) An analysis of alternatives has been completed, including consideration of the following options:

(1) Increase in the F-35 procurement.

(2) Purchase F-15EX aircraft to recapitalize the F-15C fleet.

(3) Purchase F-16 Blk 70 to recapitalize the F-15C fleet.

(d) Accelerate penetrating counter air/next generation air dominance.

(e) A full and open competition or sole source justification has been performed and Congress has been notified.

(f) An exception for production of prototype aircraft.

(g) Funds described—The funds described in this paragraph are funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for any of the following:

(A) Research and development, non-recurring engineering.

(B) Aircraft procurement.

(h) F-15EX PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘F-15EX program’ means the F-15EX aircraft program of the Air Force as described in materials submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Defense in support of the budget of the President for fiscal year 2020 (as submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code).

SA 593. Mr. CORKN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title I, add the following:

SEC. 147. F-35 PROGRAM PRODUCTION.

(a) The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F-35A lightning aircraft per year beginning in fiscal year 2021.

(b) LIMITATION ON PROCUREMENT.—Unless and until the Department requests authorization and appropriation for a minimum of 80 F-35As per year, the Department of Air Force may not procure other “new” tactical fighter type aircraft without approval from the congressional defense committees for any authorization and appropriations bill enacted after September 30, 2019.

SA 594. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 866. AUTHORITY TO RESTRICT PROCUREMENT FROM COUNTRIES THAT QUALIFY FOR RECIPROCAL PROCUREMENT.

The Secretary of Defense may restrict acquisitions pursuant to subsection (c) of section 225, 672-1 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation, relating to domestic sources or reject an otherwise acceptable offer from a qualifying country listed in subsection (a) of such section (or any successor regulation). Failing such reason, or restricting the acquisition would have a substantial positive effect on domestic employment. Before determining not to apply the restrictions of chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Buy American Act”) pursuant to such section, the Secretary shall conduct an assessment of the impact on domestic employment. The Secretary shall provide an annual report on the findings of all such assessments to the congressional defense committees and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SA 595. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 993. ENHANCEMENTS TO PROTECTIONS AGAINST DEPRIVATION UNDER THE SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT.

(a) PROTECTION OF SURVIVING SPOUSE WITH RESPECT TO MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 303 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3955) is amended by striking the date the lessee is assigned to or otherwise relocates to quarters or a housing facility as described in such section, the date the lessee is assigned to or otherwise relocates to quarters of the United States or a housing facility under the jurisdiction of a uniformed service (as defined in section 101 of title 37, United States Code), including housing provided under the Military Housing Privatization Initiative.

(2) MANNER OF TERMINATION.—Subsection (c)(1) of such section is amended—

(A) by inserting “in the case of a lease described in subsection (b)(1) or subparagraph (B) of such section,” before “by delivery”;

(B) by striking “and” at the end; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

“(B) in the case of a lease described in subsection (b)(1) and subparagraph (B) of such subsection, after by delivery, by the lessee of written notice of such termination, and a letter from the servicer’s commanding officer indicating that the servicer has been assigned to or is otherwise relocating to quarters of the United States or a housing facility under the jurisdiction of a uniformed service (as defined in section 101 of title 37, United States Code), to the lessor (or the lessor’s agent) and to the lessee’s agent (the agent’s grantee);”.

(b) DEFENSE OF MILITARY ORDES AND CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES FOR PURPOSES OF ACT.—

(1) TRANSFER OF DEFINITIONS.—Such Act is further amended by transferring paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 305(i) (50 U.S.C. 3955(i)) to the end of section 101 (50 U.S.C. 381) and redesignating such paragraphs, as so transferred, as paragraphs (10) and (11), respectively.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such Act is further amended—

(A) in section 305 (50 U.S.C. 3955), as amended by paragraph (1), by striking section (1); and

(B) in section 705 (50 U.S.C. 4202), by striking “or naval” both places it appears.

SA 596. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1005. PILOT PROGRAM TO IMPROVE PUBLIC-PRIVATE CYBERSECURITY OPERATIONAL COLLABORATION.

(a) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(C) in the case of a lease described in subsection (b)(1) and subparagraph (C) of such subsection, the date the lessee is assigned to or otherwise relocates to quarters of the United States or a housing facility under the jurisdiction of a uniformed service (as defined in section 101 of title 37, United States Code), including housing provided under the Military Housing Privatization Initiative.”.

Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 993. ENHANCEMENTS TO PROTECTIONS AGAINST DEPRIVATION UNDER THE SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT.

(a) PROTECTION OF SURVIVING SPOUSE WITH RESPECT TO MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 303 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3955) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) PROTECTION OF SURVIVING SPOUSE.—With respect to a servicemember who dies while in military service from a service-connected cause and who has a surviving spouse who is the servicemember’s successor in interest to property covered under subsection (a), this section shall apply to the surviving spouse with respect to that property during the one-year period beginning on the date of death of the servicemember as if the servicemember had not died.”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (e) of section 303 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3955) is amended by striking the date the lessee is assigned to or otherwise relocates to quarters or a housing facility as described in such section, the date the lessee is assigned to or otherwise relocates to quarters of the United States or a housing facility under the jurisdiction of a uniformed service (as defined in section 101 of title 37, United States Code), including housing provided under the Military Housing Privatization Initiative.”.

(b) DEFENSE OF MILITARY ORDES AND CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES FOR PURPOSES OF ACT.—

(1) TRANSFER OF DEFINITIONS.—Such Act is further amended by transferring paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 305(i) (50 U.S.C. 3955(i)) to the end of section 101 (50 U.S.C. 381) and redesignating such paragraphs, as so transferred, as paragraphs (10) and (11), respectively.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such Act is further amended—

(A) in section 305 (50 U.S.C. 3955), as amended by paragraph (1), by striking section (1); and

(B) in section 705 (50 U.S.C. 4202), by striking “or naval” both places it appears.
(B) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; (c) the term “appropriate Federal agencies” means—
(A) the Department of Homeland Security; and (B) any other agency, as determined by the Secretary; (d) the term “collaboration effort” means an effort undertaken by the appropriate Federal agencies and 1 or more non-Federal entities under the pilot program in order to carry out the purpose of the pilot program; (e) the term “critical infrastructure” has the meaning given that term in section 1014(e) of the USA PATRIOT Act (42 U.S.C. 1559c(e)); (f) the term “cybersecurity provider” means a non-Federal entity that provides cybersecurity services to other non-Federal entities; (g) the term “cybersecurity threat” means a cybersecurity threat, as defined in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501); (h) the term “national security of the United States” means an entity that poses a cybersecurity threat; (i) the term “non-Federal entity” has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501); and (j) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) establishment; purpose.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the heads of the appropriate Federal agencies, may establish a pilot program under which—
(A) the national security of the United States; or (B) critical infrastructure in the United States;
(c) partnership.—In carrying out the pilot program established in subsection (b), the Secretary may identify and partner with nonprofit cybersecurity organizations capable of enabling near-real-time information sharing relating to cybersecurity threats to cybersecurity providers in order to facilitate, as appropriate—
(1) sharing of information relating to potential actions by the Federal Government against malicious cyber actors with the appropriate Federal agencies, at the direction of the Secretary, that may collaborate with non-Federal entities in order to coordinate and magnify Federal and non-Federal efforts to prevent or disrupt cybersecurity threats or malicious cyber actors; (a) authority.—(A) The Secretary of Defense, upon request of the Ministry of Defense of Israel and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, is authorized to carry out research, development, test, and evaluation activities, on a joint basis with Israel, to establish directed energy capabilities that address threats to the United States, the United States and Israel, or Israel.

SA 597. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 729. STUDY ON HEALTH DATA SAFETY OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.

(a) authority.—(A) The Secretary of Defense, upon request of the Ministry of Defense of Israel and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, is authorized to carry out research, development, test, and evaluation activities, on a joint basis with Israel, to establish directed energy capabilities that address threats to the United States, the United States and Israel, or Israel.

(b) support in connection with activities.—(1) in general.—(A) The Secretary of Defense may provide maintenance and sustainment support to Israel for the directed energy capabilities research, development, test, and evaluation activities authorized in subsection (a) provided under the memorandum of agreement; and (B) Such authority includes authority to install equipment necessary to carry out such research, development, test, and evaluation activities.

(b) report.—Not later than [180 days], the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).
(3) Matching Contribution.—The support described in paragraph (1) may not be provided unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the appropriate committees of Congress that the Government of Israel will contribute to such support—

(A) an amount equal to the amount of support to be so provided; or

(B) an amount that otherwise meets the best efforts of Israel, as mutually agreed to by the United States and Israel.

(c) Lead Agency.—The Secretary of Defense shall designate an appropriate agency to lead the development of a military department or agency as the lead agency of the Department of Defense in carrying out this section.

(d) Annual Report.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress on a semiannual basis a report that contains a copy of all semiannual reports provided by the Government of Israel for the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

(e) Definitions.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(f) Expiration.—This section shall expire on December 31, 2024.

SA 599. Mr. Lee (for himself, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Whitehouse, and Ms. Collins) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

PROHIBITION ON THE INDEFINITE DETENTION OF CITIZENS AND LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENTS.

SEC. 2. REPORTS ON ALLIED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMON DEFENSE.

(a) Finding.—Congress finds that section 1003 of the Defense Authorization Act, 1985 (Public Law 98-525; 15 U.S.C. 2301), in general, requires that the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 2. REPORTS ON ALLIED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMON DEFENSE.

(c) Relationship to an Authorization to Use Military Force, Declaration of War, or Similar Authority.—Section 4001 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by subsection (b) of section 12103, if the President determines that the armed forces of the United States are a party; and

(d) Appropriations to the Common Defense.—In general, unless such limitations.

SEC. 3. WAIVER OF COASTWISE ENDORSEMENT REQUIREMENTS.

Section 12112 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(2) Additional Authority.—In addition to any other authority

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SEC. 3. WAIVER OF COASTWISE ENDORSEMENT REQUIREMENTS.

Section 12112 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(2) Additional Authority.—In addition to any other authority
“(b) The person made a good faith effort to locate a product carrier that complies with such requirements.

(2) DURATION.—Any waiver issued under paragraph (1) shall be limited in duration, and shall expire by a specified date that is not less than 30 days after the date on which the waiver is issued.

(3) EXTENSION.—Upon request, if the circumstances under which a waiver was issued under paragraph (1) have not substantially changed, the head of an agency shall, without delay, grant or not grant an extension to a waiver issued under paragraph (1), for periods of not less than 15 days each.

(4) DEADLINE FOR WAIVER RESPONSE.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The head of an agency shall, not later than 14 days after denying the request, the head of an agency shall approve or deny such request.

(B) FINDINGS IN SUPPORT OF DENIED WAIVER.—If the head of an agency denies such a request, the head of an agency shall, not later than 14 days after denying the request, submit to the requester a report that includes the findings that served as the basis for denying the request.

(C) REQUEST DEEMED GRANTED.—If the head of an agency has neither granted nor denied the request before the response deadline described in subparagraph (A), the request shall be deemed granted on the date that it is received. Come on with which the head of an agency received the request. A waiver that is deemed granted under this subparagraph shall be valid for a period of 30 days.

(5) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The head of an agency shall notify Congress—

(i) of the request for a temporary waiver under this subsection, not later than 48 hours after receiving such request; and

(ii) of the issuance of any such waiver, not later than 61 days after such issuance.

(B) CONTENTS.—The head of an agency shall include in each notification under subparagraph (A)(ii) a detailed explanation of the reasons the waiver is necessary.

(6) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) PRODUCT CARRIER.—The term ‘product carrier’, with respect to a good, means a vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry such good in bulk in the cargo spaces.

(B) HEAD OF AN AGENCY.—The term ‘head of an agency’ means an individual, or such individual acting in that capacity, who is responsible for the administration of the navigation or vessel inspection laws.

(7) OXGENATION.—Section 1710(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, as amended, is amended—

(a) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

(A) IN GENERAL.—In acquiring geospatial-intelligence and artificial intelligence data, including geospatial intelligence and capability products, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(i) consider the needs of the National Reconnaissance Office and in coordination with the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, shall—

(I) consider the needs of the National Reconnaissance Office, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and the Department of Defense geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) user community, including the combatant commanders; and

(II) make use of the extent practicable, the capabilities of United States industry, including through the use of commercial geospatial-intelligence services and acquisition of commercial satellite imagery.

(b) OBTAINING FUTURE DATA.—The Secretary, as early as possible in the acquisition process for any future Department of Defense space system for geospatial-intelligence, shall—

(1) consider whether there is a suitable, cost-effective, commercial capability available, or that will be available by the planned operational date of the system, to meet any or all of the system requirements;

(2) if a suitable, cost-effective commercial capability is or will be available as described in paragraph (1), determine whether it is in the national interest to develop a government space system; and

(3) submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing any determination made under paragraphs (1) and (2).

(C) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate committees’ means—

(1) Committee on Armed Services and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) LEVERAGING COMMERCIAL SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING.

(a) EXPANSION OF DUTIES OF OFFICIAL WITH PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Section 238(h)(1) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘; and’’ and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in clause (ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; and’’; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new clause:

(III) that appropriate entities in the Department are reviewing all open sources publications from both the United States and outside the United States that contribute, impact, or advance artificial intelligence research and development.

(b) ANALYSIS OF COMPARATIVE CAPABILITIES OF CHINA IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide the congressional defense committees with an analysis and briefing that includes the following:

(1) A comprehensive and national-level—

(A) a comparison of public and private information technology, defense, and intelligence sector investment differentiated by sector and industry;
(B) review of current trends in ability to set and determine global standards and norms for artificial intelligence technology in national security, including efforts in international and regional meeting bodies; and
(C) assessment of access to artificial intelligence technology in national security; and
(D) assessment of areas and activities in which the United States should increase military personnel strengths in order to provide the United States with technical superiority over China in relevant areas of artificial intelligence.

2. (a) Sense of Senate.—It is the sense of the Senate that—
(1) the United States deeply appreciates the decades of honorable service of General Joseph F. Dunford; and
(2) the indispensable leadership of General Dunford and his dedication to the men and women of the Armed Forces demonstrates why the United States Marine to hold the position of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

SA 605. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 5. SENSE OF SENATE ON THE HONORABLE AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE OF GENERAL JOSEPH F. DUNFORD, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, TO THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:
(1) General Joseph F. Dunford was commissioned ensign in the United States Marine Corps in 1977.
(2) Since 1977, General Dunford has served as an infantry officer at all levels and has held numerous leadership roles, including Commander of the 5th Marine Regiment during Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, Commander of the International Security Assistance Force and United States Forces-Afghanistan, and Commander, Marine Forces United States Central Command.
(3) General Dunford served as the 32nd Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps from December 1, 2014, to September 19, 2015.
(4) General Dunford subsequently served as the 36th Commandant of the Marine Corps from October 23, 2015, to December 15, 2018.
(5) General Dunford became the highest-ranking military officer in the United States when he was appointed as the 15th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on October 1, 2015.
(6) General Dunford is the only second United States Marine to hold the position of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
(7) During his nearly four years as Chair- man of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Dunford is credited with significant changes to the duties of the office to the highest degree.
(8) General Dunford has an extensive record of immeasurable service to the United States.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—
(1) the United States deeply appreciates the decades of honorable service of General Joseph F. Dunford; and
(2) the indispensable leadership of General Dunford and his dedication to the men and women of the Armed Forces demonstrates the finest example of service to the United States.

SA 607. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XIV, add the following:

SEC. 1432. USE OF WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS TO CARRY OUT MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AT NAVAL WAREHOUSE CENTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of section 2306 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “or for a minor military construction project at a Naval Warfare Center”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The subsection heading for such subsection is amended to read as follows: “USE FOR CERTAIN UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS”

SA 608. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON REPARATION OF RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC MINORITIES IN IRAQ TO ANCESTRAL HOMELANDS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:
(1) TheNineveh Plain and the wider region have been the ancestral homeland of Assyrian Chaldean Syriac Christians, Yazidis, Shabak, and other religious and ethnic minorities, where they lived for centuries until the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) overran and occupied the area in 2014.
(2) In 2016, then Secretary of State John Kerry announced, “In my judgment, Daesh is responsible for genocide against groups in areas under its control, including Yazidis, Christians, and Shia Muslims. Daesh is genocidal by self-proclamation, by ideology, and by actions – in what it says, what it believes, and what it does. Daesh is also responsible for crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing directed at these same groups and communities, including Assyrian Christians, Yazidis, and other minorities.”

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—
(1) it should be a policy priority of the United States, working with international partners, the Government of Iraq, the Kurdish Regional Government, and local populations to support the safe return of displaced indigenous people of the Nineveh Plain and Sinjar to their ancestral homeland;
(2) Iraqi Security Forces and the Kurdish Peshmerga should work to more fully integrate all communities, including religious communities, to counter current and future terrorist threats; and
(3) the United States, working with international allies and partners, should coordinate efforts to provide for the safe return and future security of religious minorities in the Nineveh Plain and Sinjar.

SA 609. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction,
and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following:

SEC. 594. PILOT PROGRAM ON THE JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS’ TRAINING CORPS PROGRAM AT LUCY GARRETT BECKHAM HIGH SCHOOL, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

(a) In general.—The Secretary of the department of the Coast Guard, in carrying out a pilot program to establish and maintain a Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (JROTC) program unit in coast guard high schools, may authorize the JROTC program unit in carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary may provide to Lucy Garrett Beckham High School—

(1) training in subject areas relating to operations of the Coast Guard; and
(2) in training which are useful and appropriate for a career in the Coast Guard.

(b) Program requirements.—The pilot program carried out by the Secretary under this section shall provide to students at Lucy Garrett Beckham High School—

(1) instruction in subject areas relating to operations of the Coast Guard; and
(2) training in skills which are useful and appropriate for a career in the Coast Guard.

(c) Employment of Retired Coast Guard Personnel.—

(1) In general.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may authorize the Lucy Garrett Beckham High School to employ, and compensating, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X, add the following:

SEC. 3116. MODIFICATION TO CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO NUCLEAR POWERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) Finding.—The Senate makes the following finding:

(1) In the event of a national emergency in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) will be used, the total cost of all military construction projects undertaken using that authority during the national emergency may not exceed $500,000,000.

(b) Modification and clarification of transfers in connection with military construction authority.—

(1) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

(2) ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

SEC. 611. MR. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subroutine B of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 612. MR. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the Bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1008. LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

(a) Limitations.—The transfer of amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act shall be subject to the following:

(1) The amount that may be transferred pursuant to section 1001 may not exceed $1,000,000,000.

(2) The amount that may be transferred pursuant to section 1522 may not exceed $500,000,000.

(b) Authorization for military construction projects undertaken using that authority during the national emergency may not exceed $500,000,000.

(c) Modification and clarifications of transfers in connection with military construction authority.—

(1) Limitation on amount of funds available for national emergency.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $100,000,000.

(B) ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $100,000,000.

(B) MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION OF TRANSFERS IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) Limitation on amount of funds available for national emergency.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

(B) ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

(B) MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION OF TRANSFERS IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) Limitation on amount of funds available for national emergency.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

(B) ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

(B) MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION OF TRANSFERS IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) Limitation on amount of funds available for national emergency.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

(B) ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

(B) MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION OF TRANSFERS IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) Limitation on amount of funds available for national emergency.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

(B) ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

(B) MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION OF TRANSFERS IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) Limitation on amount of funds available for national emergency.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

(B) ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

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(1) Limitation on amount of funds available for national emergency.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

(B) ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

(B) MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION OF TRANSFERS IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) Limitation on amount of funds available for national emergency.—(A) The Department of Defense may not transfer to the Department of Energy, for military construction projects to be undertaken using that authority during the national emergency, more than $500,000,000.

SEC. 2. CREDIT MONITORING.

Section 606(a)(5) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)(5)) is amended by striking paragraph (4).
out military construction under this section.

(3) WAIVER OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by inserting at the end of subsection (c), as added by paragraph (2)(B), the following new subsection:

“(d) WAIVER OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW IN EVENT OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—In the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) is used, the authority provided by such subsection to waive or disregard another provision of law, or to otherwise apply a military construction project authorized by this section may be used only if—

(1) such other provision of law does not provide means by which compliance with the requirements of the law may be waived, modified, or expedited; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense determines that the nature of the national emergency necessitates the noncompliance with the requirements of the law.

(4) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (c) of section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, as redesignated by paragraph (1)(A), is amended—

(A) by striking “of the decision” and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting the following: “of the following:

(A) The reasons for the decision to use the construction authority described in subsection (a), including, in the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency, the reasons why use of the armed forces is required in response to the declared national emergency;

(B) The construction projects to be undertaken using the construction authority described in subsection (a), including any real estate acquisition pertaining to the construction projects, and certification of compliance with the funding conditions imposed by subsections (b) and (c);

(C) Any determination made pursuant to subsection (d)(2) to waive or disregard another provision of law to undertake any construction project using the construction authority described in subsection (a);

(E) The military construction projects, including any military family housing and ancillary housing facility projects, to be canceled or deferred in order to provide funds to undertake construction projects using the construction authority described in subsection (a), and the potential impact of the cancellation or deferral of such military construction projects on military readiness and the quality of life of members of the armed forces and their dependents; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) In the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) is used, a construction project to be undertaken using such construction authority may be carried out only after the end of the five-day period beginning on the date the notification described in paragraph (1) is received by the appropriate committees of Congress.”.

(5) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting “Construction Authority (a)”;

(B) in subsection (e), as redesignated by paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “Notification Requirement.—(1) after ‘(e)’; and

(C) in subsection (f), as so redesignated, by inserting “Termination of Authority.—” after “(f)”.

SA 613. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle P of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 1272. REPORT ON ARCTIC CAPABILITIES OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(A) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the Arctic capabilities of the Armed Forces.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A comparison of the capabilities of the United States, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, and other countries operating in the Arctic, including an assessment of the ability of the navy of each such country to operate in varying sea-ice conditions.

(2) A description of commercial and foreign military surface forces currently operating in the Arctic in conditions inaccessible to Navy surface forces.

(3) An assessment of the potential security risk posed to the Armed Forces (other than the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps) by military activities of other countries operating in the Arctic in conditions inaccessible to Navy surface or aviation forces in the manner such forces currently operate.

(4) A comparison of—

(A) current Armed Forces (other than the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps) domain awareness capabilities in the Arctic; and

(B) the effects of supplementing United States capabilities described in subparagraph (A) with surface and aviation forces of other allies.

(5) A comparison of—

(A) the current defensive capabilities of the Armed Forces (other than the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps) in the Arctic; and

(B) the defensive capabilities of the Armed Forces (other than the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps) in the Arctic in mutual defense with the military forces of other allies.

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(2) ARMED FORCES.—The term “Armed Forces” has the meaning given the term “armed forces” in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.

SA 615. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle P of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 1272. REPORT ON ARCTIC CAPABILITIES OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(A) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the Arctic capabilities of the Armed Forces.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A comparison of the capabilities of the United States, the Russian Federation, the People’s Republic of China, and other countries operating in the Arctic, including an assessment of the ability of the navy of each such country to operate in varying sea-ice conditions.

(2) A description of commercial and foreign military surface forces currently operating in the Arctic in conditions inaccessible to Navy surface forces.

(3) An assessment of the potential security risk posed to the Armed Forces (other than the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps) by military activities of other countries operating in the Arctic in conditions inaccessible to Navy surface or aviation forces in the manner such forces currently operate.

(4) A comparison of—

(A) current Armed Forces (other than the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps) domain awareness capabilities in the Arctic; and

(B) the effects of supplementing United States capabilities described in subparagraph (A) with surface and aviation forces of other allies.

(5) A comparison of—

(A) the current defensive capabilities of the Armed Forces (other than the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps) in the Arctic; and

(B) the defensive capabilities of the Armed Forces (other than the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps) in the Arctic in mutual defense with the military forces of other allies.

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

SA 615. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle F of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12 __ REPORT ON ARCTIC CAPABILITIES OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) Report Required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of State, and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to Congress a report on the Arctic capabilities of the Armed Forces.

(b) Elements.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A comparison of the capabilities of the United States, the Russian Federation, the People’s Republic of China, and other countries operating in the Arctic, including an assessment of the ability of the navy of each such country to operate in varying sea-ice conditions.

(2) A description of commercial and foreign military surface forces currently operating in the Arctic in conditions inaccessible to Navy surface forces.

(3) An assessment of the potential security risk posed to the Armed Forces not under the authority of title 10, United States Code, by military forces of other countries operating in the Arctic, and the surface and aviation forces in the manner such forces currently operate.

(4) A comparison of—

(A) current defense awareness capabilities in the Arctic of the Armed Forces not under the authority of title 10, United States Code; and

(B) the effects of supplementing United States domain awareness capabilities in the Arctic with Navy surface and aviation forces and the surface and aviation forces of other allies.

(5) A comparison of—

(A) current defensive capabilities of the Armed Forces not under the authority of title 10, United States Code, in the Arctic; and

(B) the defensive capabilities of the Armed Forces not under the authority of title 10, United States Code, in mutual defense with the Navy, other Armed Forces, and the military forces of allies.

(c) Form.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

and

(2) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

SA 617. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. __ ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

(a) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR WORKFORCE TRANSFORMATION CYBER INITIATIVE PILOT PROGRAM.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the National Cryptologic School for Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence Curriculum Development and Establishment of a pilot program to enable workforce transformation for research, development, test, and evaluation, is hereby increased by $25,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for Information Systems Security Program (PE 0803140D8Z) for the National Security Agency and National Cryptologic School for Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence Curriculum Development and Establishment of a Pilot Program, for workforce transformation for research, development, test, and evaluation, is hereby increased by $25,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for Information Systems Security Program (PE 0803140D8Z) for the National Security Agency and National Cryptologic School for Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence Curriculum Development and Establishment of a pilot program to enable workforce transformation for research, development, test, and evaluation, is hereby increased by $25,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for Information Systems Security Program (PE 0803140D8Z) for the National Security Agency and National Cryptologic School for Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence Curriculum Development and Establishment of a pilot program to enable workforce transformation for research, development, test, and evaluation, is hereby increased by $25,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for Information Systems Security Program (PE 0803140D8Z) for the National Security Agency and National Cryptologic School for Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence Curriculum Development and Establishment of a pilot program to enable workforce transformation for research, development, test, and evaluation, is hereby increased by $25,000,000, with the amount 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available for Information Systems Security Program (PE 0803140D8Z) for the National Security Agency and National Cryptologic School for Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence Curriculum Development and Establishment of a pilot program to enable workforce transformation for research, development, test, and evaluation, is hereby increased by $25,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for Information Systems Security Program (PE 0803140D8Z) for the National Security Agency and National Cryptologic School for Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence Curriculum Development and Establishment of a pilot program to enable workforce transformation for research, development, test, and evaluation, is hereby increased by $25,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for Information Systems Security Program (PE 0803140D8Z) for the National Security Agency and National Cryptologic School for Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence Curriculum Development and Establishment of a pilo
(a) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the congressional defense committees on the development and applications of explainable artificial intelligence.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The extent to which the Department of Defense currently uses and prioritizes explainable artificial intelligence.

(2) The limitations of explainable artificial intelligence and the plans of the Department to address those limitations.

(3) The future plans of the Department to require explainable artificial intelligence, particularly in technologies that have wartime applications.

(4) Any potential roadblocks to the effective deployment of explainable artificial intelligence across the Department.

(5) Identification and description of programs and activities, including funding and schedule, to develop or procure explainable artificial intelligence to meet defense requirements and technology development goals.

(6) Such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) MANNER OF BRIEFING.—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall be provided in an unclassified form, but may include a classified supplement.

(d) DEFINITION OF EXPLAINABLE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—In this section, the term "explainable artificial intelligence" means artificial intelligence that has the ability to demonstrate the rationale behind its decisions in order for its human user to comprehend and characterize the strengths and weaknesses of its decisionmaking process, as well as understand how it will behave in the future in the contexts in which it is used.

SA 619. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASIA REASSURANCE INITIATIVE ACT WITH REGARD TO TAIWAN ARMS SALES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of Defense Indo-Pacific Strategy Report, released on June 1, 2019, states: "[T]he Asia Reassurance Initiative Act, a bipartisan legislative, was signed into law by President Trump on December 31, 2018. This legislation enshrines a generational whole-of-government policy framework that advances American interests, U.S. preeminence to a free and open Indo-Pacific region and includes initiatives that promote sovereignty, rule of law, democracy, economic engagement, and regional security. The Department of Defense is committed to providing Taiwan with defense articles and services to maintain self-defense capability.".

(2) The Indo-Pacific Strategy Report further states: "The United States has a vital interest in upholding the rules-based international order, which includes freedom of navigation, prosperity, and democratic Taiwan. The Department of Defense is committed to providing Taiwan with defense articles and services to maintain self-defense capability as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability.".

(3) Section 209(b) of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409), signed into law on December 31, 2018—

(A) builds on longstanding commitments enshrined in the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.) to provide Taiwan with defense articles; and

(B) states: "The President should conduct regular trans-Pacific engagements to Tai- wan that are tailored to meet the existing and likely future threats from the People's Republic of China, including supporting the Taiwan Defense Budget and integrate asymmetric capabilities, as appropriate, including mobile, survivable, and cost-effective capabilities, into its military forces."

(c) BRIEFING.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) has reconfirmed the United States to support the close, economic, political, and security relationship between the United States and Taiwan; and

(2) the United States should fully implement the provisions of that Act with regard to regular defensive arms sales to Taiwan.

It is the sense of the Senate that in order to maintain safety and increase mission capabilities of the Air Force Reserve Command, the special system specialty mission capabilities of the Air Force Reserve Command, as appropriate, in reconnaissance, aerial spray, and firefighting missions units of the Air Force Reserve Command, the special system specialty mission capabilities of the Air Force Reserve Command, the special system specialty mission capabilities of the Air Force Reserve Command, at the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 360. SENSE OF SENATE ON AIRCRAFT FOR MISSION REQUIREMENTS OF AIR FORCE RESERVE COMMAND.

It is the sense of the Senate that in order to maintain safety and increase mission readiness and interoperability of the weather reconnaissance, aerial spray, and firefighting system specialty mission capabilities of the Air Force Reserve Command, the special mission units of the Air Force Reserve Command should maintain a minimum of 12 primary aircraft to meet mission requirements.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the Department of Defense uses all appropriate Federal testing facilities to ensure proper research and development of hypersonic technology.

SA 622. Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. JONES, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KAIN, Ms. WAREN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle F of title X, insert the following:

SEC. . USE OF TESTING FACILITIES TO RESEARCH AND DEVELOP HYPERSONIC TECHNOLOGY.

SEC. . JOHNSON S. MCCAIN III HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Senate the John S. McCain III Human Rights Commission (in this section referred to as the "Commission").

(b) DUTIES.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) builds on longstanding commitments relating to the jurisdictions of multiple committees of Congress, and promotion of internationally recognized human rights as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(B) raise awareness of international human rights violations through regular briefings and hearings; and

(C) collaborate with the executive branch, human rights entities, and nongovernmental organizations to promote human rights initiatives within the Senate.

(C) MEMBERSHIP.—Any Senator may become a member of the Commission by submitting a written statement to that effect to the Commission.

(D) CO-CHAIRPERSONS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Two members of the Commission shall be appointed to serve as co-chairpersons of the Commission, as follows:

(i) One co-chairperson shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the majority leader of the Senate.

(ii) One co-chairperson shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the minority leader of the Senate.

(B) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the position of a co-chairperson of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(C) PUBLICATION.—Appointments under this paragraph shall be printed in the Congressional Record.

(D) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the position of a co-chairperson of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(E) COMMISSION STAFF.—

(1) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.—The Commission is authorized, from funds made available under subsection (c), to—
SA 624. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be reported as received as reimbursement for expenses designated under subparagraph (A) for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 23. ADMINISTRATION OF CENTERS FOR MANUFACTURING INNOVATION FUNDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall make such changes to the administration of covered centers so as—

(1) to encourage covered centers to leverage existing workforce development programs across the Federal Government and State government to increase success of workforce development programs;

(2) to develop metrics to evaluate the workforce development performed by the covered centers, including metrics on job quality, career pathways, wages and benefits, and efforts to support veterans, and progress in aligning workforce skillsets with the current and long-term needs of the Department of Defense and the defense industrial base;

(3) to allow metrics to vary between covered centers and be updated and evaluated continuously in order to more accurately evaluate covered centers with different goals and missions;

(4) to encourage covered centers to consider developing technologies that were previously funded by Federal Government investment for early-stage research and development and expand cross-government coordination and collaboration to achieve this goal;

(5) to provide an opportunity for increased Department of Defense input and oversight from senior-level military and civilian personnel on future technology roadmaps produced by covered centers;

(6) to reduce the barriers to collaboration between and among multiple covered centers;

(7) to use contracting vehicles that can increase flexibility, reduce barriers for contracting with subject-matter experts and small and medium enterprises, enhance partnerships beyond the military, and reduce the time to award contracts at covered centers and

(8) to overcome barriers to the adoption of manufacturing processes and technologies developed by the covered centers by the defense and commercial industrial base, particularly small and medium enterprises, by engaging with DoD and commercial and private sector partners and appropriate government programs and activities, including the Hollings Manufacturing Innovation Partnerships.

(b) COORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES.—

The Secretary shall carry out this section in coordination with activities undertaken under:

(1) the Manufacturing Technology Program established under section 2321 of title 10, United States Code;

(2) the Manufacturing Engineering Education Program established under section 2196 of such title;

(3) the Defense Manufacturing Community Support Program established under section 866 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232);

(4) manufacturing initiatives of the Secretary of Commerce, the head of the National Oceanic of the Network for Manufacturing Innovation, the Secretary of Energy, and such other government and private sector organizations as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate; and

(5) such other activities as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) DEFINITION OF COVERED CENTER.—In this section, the term covered center means a manufacturing innovation institute that is funded by the Department of Defense.

SA 625. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 3501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Maritime Administration Authorization and Enhancement Act of 2019.”

Subtitle A—Maritime Administration

SEC. 3511. AUTHORIZATION OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Transportation for fiscal year 2020, to be available without fiscal year limitation if so provided in appropriations Acts, for programs associated with maintaining the United States Merchant Marine, the following amounts:

(1) For expenses necessary for operations of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, $77,944,000, of which—

(A) $77,944,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021 for Academy operations; and

(B) $18,000,000 shall remain available until expended for capital asset management at the Academy.

(2) For expenses necessary to support the State maritime academies, $50,260,000, of which—

(A) $2,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, for the Student Incentive Program;

(B) $6,000,000 shall remain available until expended for direct payments to such academies;

(C) $3,080,000 shall remain available until expended for maintenance and repair of State maritime academy training vessels;

(D) $3,800,000 shall remain available until expended for training ship fuel assistance; and

(E) $8,000,000 shall remain available until expended for offsetting the costs of training ships.

(3) For expenses necessary to support the National Security Multi-Mission Vessel Program, $600,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(4) For expenses necessary to support Maritime Administration operations and programs, $60,442,000, of which $5,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the administration of activities authorized under section 50307 of title 46, United States Code.
(5) For expenses necessary to dispose of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, $5,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(6) For expenses necessary to maintain and preserve a United States flag Merchant Marine to serve the national security needs of the United States under chapter 531 of title 46, United States Code, $30,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(7) For expenses necessary for the loan guarantee program authorized under chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, $33,000,000, of which—

(A) $30,000,000 may be used for the cost (as defined in section 1923(d) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a(5))) of loan guarantees under the program, which shall remain available until expended; and

(B) $3,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses relating to loan guarantee commitments under the program.

(8) For expenses necessary to provide assistance to small shipyards and for maritime training programs under section 54101 of title 46, United States Code, $10,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(9) For expenses necessary to implement the Port and Intermodal Improvement Program, $500,000,000, except that no funds shall be used for a grant award to purchase fully automated cargo handling equipment that is remotely operated or remotely monitored with or without the exercise of human intervention or control, if the Secretary determines that such equipment would result in a net loss of jobs that relate to the movement of goods through a port and its intermodal connections.

SEC. 3514. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS.—Section 53104(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

``(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘2025’’ each place it appears and inserting ‘‘2035’’;

(2) in paragraphs (3) and (4), by striking ‘‘and’’; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(5) $314,007,780 for each of fiscal years 2026 and 2027;’’.

SEC. 3515. INDEPENDENT STUDY ON THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(1) by striking ‘‘The Secretary’’ and inserting—

‘‘(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary’’; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(b) APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR SPONSORSHIP.—The Secretary of Transportation shall notify each year at least 40 graduates of the Naval Academy to attend preparatory school during the academic year prior to entrance into the Academy, and who have successfully completed the terms and conditions of sponsorship set by the Academy.’’.

(b) REVISION OF APPROPRIATION.—The United States Coast Guard Commandant shall make a determination of whether to implement the National Maritime program for credentialing purposes, as described in subsection (a), not later than 6 months after the date on which the United States Coast Guard National Maritime Center receives a submission under subsection (a) identifying a training or experience and requesting such a determination.

(c) FEES AND SERVICES.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, and the Secretary of Commerce, with respect to the applicable services in their respective departments, shall—

(1) take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the waiver of fees that would otherwise be charged under 2 U.S.C. 661a(5) for the National Maritime Center of Excellence (referred to in this section as the ‘‘Academy’’) for services provided to the United States Merchant Marine Academy and the National Maritime Center of Excellence;

(2) direct the applicable services to take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the use of the National Maritime Center of Excellence as a Credentialing Opportunities On-Line to support separating members of the uniformed services who are seeking information and assistance on merchant mariner credentialing; and

(3) ensure that members of the applicable services who are to be separated from active duty and who request certification or verification of sea service be provided such certification or verification no later than 90 days after the date of such separation.

SEC. 3516. GENERAL SUPPORT PROGRAM.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—For expenses necessary to provide—

(1) for the construction, improvement, or maintenance of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, $600,000,000, except that no funds may be used for the construction, improvement, or maintenance of a United States Merchant Marine Academy which is not in compliance with the requirements of the Department of Defense and the United States Coast Guard;

(2) for the United States Merchant Marine Academy to attend preparatory school during the academic year prior to entrance into the Academy, and who have successfully completed the terms and conditions of sponsorship set by the Academy.’’.

(b) REVOLUTION OF APPLICABLE SERVICE.—The United States Coast Guard Commandant shall make a determination of whether to implement the National Maritime program for credentialing purposes, as described in subsection (a), not later than 6 months after the date on which the United States Coast Guard National Maritime Center receives a submission under subsection (a) identifying a training or experience and requesting such a determination.

(c) FEES AND SERVICES.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, and the Secretary of Commerce, with respect to the applicable services in their respective departments, shall—

(1) take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the waiver of fees that would otherwise be charged under 2 U.S.C. 661a(5) for the National Maritime Center of Excellence (referred to in this section as the ‘‘Academy’’) for services provided to the United States Merchant Marine Academy and the National Maritime Center of Excellence;

(2) direct the applicable services to take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the use of the National Maritime Center of Excellence as a Credentialing Opportunities On-Line to support separating members of the uniformed services who are seeking information and assistance on merchant mariner credentialing; and

(3) ensure that members of the applicable services who are to be separated from active duty and who request certification or verification of sea service be provided such certification or verification no later than 90 days after the date of such separation.

(4) ensure that the applicable services have developed, or continue to operate, as appropriate, the online resource known as Credentialing Opportunities On-Line to support separating members of the uniformed services who are seeking information and assistance on merchant mariner credentialing; and

(5) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the award of credit for military experience and service-related medical certifications to merchant mariner credential requirements.

SEC. 3517. MILITARY TO MARINER.—

(a) CREDENTIALING SUPPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Defense shall designate each State maritime academy as a National Maritime Center of Excellence.’’.

(b) DEADLINE AND REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Defense shall make a determination of whether the United States Merchant Marine Academy is in compliance with the requirements of the Department of Defense and the United States Coast Guard.

(c) FEES AND SERVICES.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall have direct hiring authority to employ separated members of the uniformed services with valid merchant mariner licenses or sea service experience in support of United States national maritime needs, including the Army Corps of Engineers, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
SEC. 3518. SALVAGE RECOVERIES OF FEDERA LLY OWNED CARGOES.

Section 57100 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(i) FUNDS TRANSFER AUTHORITY RELATED TO THE USE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET VESSELS AND THE PROVISION OF MARITIME-RELATED SERVICES.—When the Secretary of Transportation provides for the use of its vessels or maritime-related services and goods covered by a reimbursable agreement with a Federal entity, or State or local entity, authorized to receive goods and services from the Maritime Administration for programs, projects, activities, and expenses related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet or maritime-related services:

(A) Federal entities are authorized to transfer funds to the Secretary in advance of expenditure or upon providing the goods or services ordered, as determined by the Secretary.

(B) The Secretary shall determine all other terms and conditions under which such payments should be made and provide such goods and services using its existing or new contracts, including general agency agreements, memoranda of understanding, or similar agreements.

(2) REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENT WITH A FEDERAL ENTITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Maritime Administration is authorized to provide maritime-related services and goods under a reimbursable agreement with a Federal entity, or State or local entity, authorized to receive goods and services from the Maritime Administration for programs, projects, activities, and expenses related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet or maritime-related services:

(B) MARITIME-RELATED SERVICES DEFINED.—For the purposes of this subsection, maritime-related services includes the acquisition, operation, maintenance, preservation, sale, lease, charter, construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning (including outfitting and equipping incidental to construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning) of a merchant vessel or shipyard, ship site, terminal, pier, dock, warehouse, or other installation related to the maritime activities of a Federal entity.

(3) SALVAGING CARGOES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Maritime Administration may provide services and purchase goods relating to the salvaging of cargoes aboard vessels in the custody or control of the Maritime Administration or its predecessor agencies and receive and retain reimbursement from Federal entities for all such costs as it may incur.

(B) REIMBURSEMENT.—Reimbursement as provided for in subparagraph (A) may come from—

(i) the proceeds recovered from such salvage; or

(ii) the Federal entity for which the Maritime Administration has or will provide such goods and services, depending on the agreement of the parties involved.

"(4) AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursements under this subsection shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred during the period of availability of obligations for that appropriation has expired, to the appropriation of funds that is currently available to the Secretary for the program or purpose. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(5) ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—Payments made in advance shall be for any part of the estimated expenditures or amount of reimbursement determined by the Secretary. Adjustments to the amounts paid in advance shall be made as agreed to by the Secretary of Transportation and the head of the ordering agency or unit based on the actual cost of goods or services provided.

(6) BILL OR REQUEST FOR PAYMENT.—A bill submitted or a request for payment is not subject to audit or certification in advance of payment.

SEC. 3519. SALVAGE RECOVERIES FOR SUBROGATED OWNERSHIP OF VESSELS OWNED CARGOES.

Section 53009 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) SALVAGE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to enter into marine salvage agreements for the recoveries, sale, and disposal of sunken or damaged vessels, cargoes, or properties owned or insured by or on behalf of the Maritime Administration, the United States Shipping Board, the U.S. Shipping Bureau, the United States Maritime Commission, or the War Shipping Administration.

(1) MILITARY CRAFT.—The Secretary of Transportation shall consult with the Secretary of the military department concerned prior to entering into such agreements.

(2) MILITARY AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Transportation may make a grant under this subsection—

(A) for a project, or package of projects, that—

(i) is either—

(I) within the boundary of a port; or

(II) outside the boundary of a port, but is directly related to port operations or to an intermodal connection to a port; and

(ii) will be used to improve the safety, efficiency, or reliability of—

(I) the loading and unloading of goods at the port, such as for marine terminal equipment; or

(II) the movement of goods into, out of, around, or within a port, such as for highway or rail infrastructure, intermodal facilities, transportation networks, and digital infrastructure systems; or

(III) environmental mitigation measures and operational improvements directly related to enhancing the efficiency of ports and intermodal connections to ports; or

(III) the movement of vessels in and out of the port facility by dredging a vessel berth, or performing construction or maintenance dredging that is not part of a Federal channel; or

(B) notwithstanding paragraph (6)(A)(v), to provide financial assistance to 1 or more projects under subparagraph (A) for development phase activities, including planning, feasibility analysis, revenue forecasting, environmental review, permitting, and preliminary engineering and design work.

(4) PROHIBITED USES.—A grant award made under this subsection may not be used—

(A) to finance or refinance the construction, reconstruction, or purchase of a vessel that is eligible for such assistance; or

(B) otherwise to finance improvements to a vessel berth, or performing construction or maintenance dredging that is not part of a Federal channel; or

(C) to provide financial assistance to a project for which a grant may be made under subsection (a).
shall consider reserving an amount equal to not more than 5 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection to make grants for projects described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii)(IV) for research harbors.

(ii) APPLICANTS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (3), the Secretary may allow entities that are not described as eligible applicants to be eligible applicants for grants under this subparagraph.

(f) FEDERAL SHARE OF TOTAL PROJECT COSTS.—

(A) TOTAL PROJECT COSTS.—To be eligible for a grant under this subsection, an eligible applicant must apply to the Secretary to make an estimate of the total costs of a project under this subsection based on the best available information, including any available engineering studies, studies of economic feasibility, environmental analyses, and information on the expected use of equipment or facilities.

(B) FEDERAL SHARE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clauses (ii) and (iii), the Federal share of the total costs of a project under this subsection shall not exceed 75 percent.

(ii) DREDGING PROJECTS.—The Federal share of the total costs of a project described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii)(III) shall not exceed 50 percent.

(iii) RURAL AREAS.—The Secretary may increase the Federal share of costs above 80 percent for a project located in a rural area.

(g) PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS.—The Secretary shall issue guidelines to establish appropriate accounting, reporting, and review procedures to ensure that:

(A) grant funds are used for the purposes for which those funds were made available;

(B) each grantee properly accounts for all expenditures;

(C) grant funds not used for such purposes and amounts not obligated or expended are returned.

(h) CONDITIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require as a condition of making a grant under this subsection that a grantee—

(i) maintain such records as the Secretary considers necessary;

(ii) make records described in clause (i) available for review and audit by the Secretary;

(iii) periodically report to the Secretary such information as the Secretary considers necessary;

(iv) a seaport; and

(v) an inland waterways port.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—A repeal made by section 50302(c) of the Title 14, United States Code, shall not affect the amount of funds that are subject under section 3521 of the SAFE Act made available for grants under this subsection.

(h) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may—

(i) receive funds from a Federal or non-Federal entity that has a specific agreement with the Secretary to further the purposes of this section;

(ii) coordinate with other Federal agencies to expedite the process established under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for the improvement or development of facilities to increase the efficiency of the transportation system, to increase port security, or to provide greater access to port facilities;

(iii) seek to coordinate all reviews or requirements with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies; and

(iv) in addition to any financial assistance provided under subsection (c), provide such technical assistance to port authorities or commissions or their subdivisions and agents as needed for project planning, design, and construction.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—A repeal made by subsection (b) of this section shall not affect amounts appropriated or allocated before the effective date of the repeal. Such appropriation or allocated funds shall continue to be subject to the requirements to which the funds are subject under section 5002(c) of title 46, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this section.

SEC. 3521. ASSESSMENT AND REPORT ON STRATEGIC SEAPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report
on port facilities used for military purposes at ports designated by the Department of Defense as strategic seaports.

(2) In paragraph (a), by adding at the end the following: "(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (14) as paragraphs (12) through (15), respectively; and
(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

"(10) The Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management of the Department of Interior;"
(3) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (10); and
(B) by redesigning paragraphs (11) through (14) as paragraphs (12) through (15), respectively; and
(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

"(11) The Director of the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement of the Department of the Interior;"
(3) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (10); and
(B) by redesigning paragraphs (11) through (14) as paragraphs (12) through (15), respectively; and
(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

"(12) Preexisting facilities;" such as regional data centers operated by the integrated ocean observing system, and expertise
(4) in subsection (e), by striking "report" and inserting "briefing" each place the term appears; and
(D) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

"(4) A description of the involvement of Federal agencies and non-Federal contributors participating in the program;" and
(E) in paragraph (5), by striking "and the estimated expenditures under such programs, projects, and activities during such following fiscal year;" and inserting "and the estimated expenditures under such programs, projects, and activities of the program during such following fiscal year;"
(1) The Secretary of the Navy shall establish an office to support the National Oceanographic Partnership Program. The Council shall use competitive procedures in selecting an office for the partnership program office."; and

(b) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting "650,000,000".

SEC. 3525. IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MARITIME

DIVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC PROGRAM AND CARRYING OUT THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) Definitions.—Section 53701 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5); and

(2) by redesigning paragraphs (6) through (16) as paragraphs (5) through (14), respectively.

(b) in paragraph (9), by striking paragraph (1); and

(c) by adding the following:

"(15) VESSEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—The term ‘Vessel of National Interest’ means a vessel that meets characteristics determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, or the heads of other Federal agencies, as described in section 53703(d)."

(2) by redesigning subparts (A) and (B) as subparts (A) and (B), respectively.

(3) by redesigning paragraphs (1) through (7) as paragraphs (1) through (7), respectively.

(4) by redesigning subpart (A) as subpart (A), respectively.

(5) in subsection (c)(1), by striking 

"(A) a fixed amount of $850,000,000; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by striking 

"(A) a fixed amount of $850,000,000; and

(3) in subsection (d)(2), by striking

"(B) a fixed amount of $850,000,000; and

(4) by redesigning subparts (A) and (B) as subparts (A) and (B), respectively.

SEC. 3526. IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MARITIME

GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM.

(a) Definitions.—Section 53701 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5); and

(2) by redesigning paragraphs (6) through (20) as paragraphs (5) through (19), respectively.

(b) in paragraph (9), by striking paragraph (1); and

(c) by adding the following:

"(15) VESSEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—The term ‘Vessel of National Interest’ means a vessel that meets characteristics determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, or the heads of other Federal agencies, as described in section 53703(d)."

"(16) IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MARITIME

DIVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC PROGRAM AND CARRYING OUT THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) Definitions.—Section 53701 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5); and

(b) in paragraph (9), by striking paragraph (1); and

(c) by adding the following:

"(15) VESSEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—The term ‘Vessel of National Interest’ means a vessel that meets characteristics determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, or the heads of other Federal agencies, as described in section 53703(d)."

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by striking 

"(A) a fixed amount of $850,000,000; and

(2) in subsection (d)(2), by striking

"(B) a fixed amount of $850,000,000; and

(3) in subsection (d)(3), by striking

"(C) a fixed amount of $850,000,000; and

SEC. 3527. IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MARITIME

DIVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC PROGRAM AND CARRYING OUT THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) Definitions.—Section 53701 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5); and

(2) by redesigning paragraphs (6) through (20) as paragraphs (5) through (19), respectively.

(b) in paragraph (9), by striking paragraph (1); and

(c) by adding the following:

"(15) VESSEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—The term ‘Vessel of National Interest’ means a vessel that meets characteristics determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, or the heads of other Federal agencies, as described in section 53703(d)."
SEC. 3527. UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY’S SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Secretary of Transportation shall ensure that, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the recommendations described in subsection (a) have been fully implemented and explaining how those recommendations have been implemented; or

(ii) in the absence of a treaty described in clause (i)—

(I) a zone, the outer boundary of which is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured; or

(II) if the distance between the United States and another country is less than 200 nautical miles, a zone that is bounded by a line equidistant between the United States and the other country.

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to the reorganization or consolidation:

SEC. 3528. REPORT ON VESSELS FOR EMERGING OFFSHORE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall prepare and submit a report to Congress—

(1) an inventory of vessels (including existing vessels and vessels that have the potential to be refurbished) to install, operate, and maintain emerging offshore energy infrastructure, including offshore wind energy;

SEC. 3531. SHORT TITLES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This subtitle may be cited as the “Maritime Security and Fisheries Enforcement Act” or the “Maritime SAFE Act.”

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this subtitle—

(A) AIS.—The term "AIS" means Automatic Identification System (as defined in section 164.46 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, or a similar successor regulation).

(B) COMBINED MARITIME FORCES.—The term “Combined Maritime Forces” means the United States Naval Partnership, originally established in February 2002, which promotes naval partnership, originally established in February 2002, which promotes

(C) PORT STATE MEASURES AGREEMENT.—The term "Port State Measures Agreement" means the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted at the 24th Session of the Committee on Fisheries in Rome on March 2, 2001.

(D) PRIORITY FLAG STATE.—The term “priority flag state” means a country selected in accordance with section 3552(b)(3).
(9) PRIORITY REGION.—The term "priority region" means a region selected in accordance with section 3552(b)(2)—
(A) that is at high risk for IUU fishing activity or the entry of illegally caught seafood into the markets of countries in the region; and
(B) in which countries lack the capacity to fully address the illegal activity described in subpart (A).

(10) REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION.—The term "Regional Fisheries Management Organization" means an intergovernmental fisheries organization or arrangement, as appropriate, that has the competence to establish conservation and management measures.

(11) SEAFOOD.—The term "seafood"—
(A) means marine finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and all other forms of marine animal and plant life, including those grown, produced, or reared through marine aquaculture operations or techniques; and
(B) does not include marine mammals, turtles, or birds.

(12) TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED ILLEGAL ACTIVITY.—The term "transnational organized illegal activity" means criminal activity conducted through associations of individuals who operate transnationally for the purpose of obtaining power, influence, or monetary or commercial gains, wholly or in part, through the use of illegal means, while protecting their activities through a pattern of corruption or violence or through a transnational organizational structure and the exploitation of transnational commerce or communication mechanisms.

(13) TRANSSHIPMENT.—The term "transshipment" means the use of refrigerated vessels that—
(A) collect catch from multiple fishing boats;
(B) carry the accumulated catch back to port; and
(C) deliver supplies to fishing boats, which allows fishing vessels to remain at sea for extended periods without coming into port.

SEC. 3533. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this subtitle are—
(1) to support a whole-of-government approach to counter IUU fishing and related threats to maritime security;
(2) to improve data sharing that enhances surveillance, enforcement, and prosecution against IUU fishing and related activities at a global level;
(3) to support coordination and collaboration to counter IUU fishing within priority regions;
(4) to increase and improve global transparency and traceability across the seafood supply chain as—
(A) a deterrent to IUU fishing; and
(B) a tool for strengthening fisheries management and security;
(5) to improve global enforcement operations against IUU fishing through a whole-of-government approach by the United States; and
(6) to prevent the use of IUU fishing as a financing source for transnational organized groups that undermine United States and global security interests.

SEC. 3534. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—
(1) to take action to curtail the global trade in seafood and seafood products derived from IUU fishing, including its links to forced labor and transnational organized illegal activity;
(2) to support holistic diplomatic, military, law enforcement, economic, and capacity-building tools to counter IUU fishing;
(3) to provide technical assistance to countries in priority regions and priority flag states to combat IUU fishing, including assistance—
(A) to increase local, national, and regional level capacities to counter IUU fishing through the engagement of law enforcement and security forces;
(B) to enhance legal capacity and security, including by supporting other countries in working toward the adoption and implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement;
(C) to combat corruption and increase transparency and traceability in fisheries management regimes that promote legal and safe fisheries and act as a deterrent to IUU fishing;
(D) to support effective, science-based fisheries management regimes that promote legal and safe fisheries and act as a deterrent to IUU fishing; (E) to promote global maritime security through improved capacity and technological assistance to support improved maritime domain awareness;
(F) to engage with priority flag states to encourage the use of high quality vessel tracking technologies where existing enforcement tools are lacking;
(G) to increase the use of IUU fishing enforcement and security forces.

SEC. 3535. SECURING THE SEAS.

It is the policy of the United States to secure the seas by—
(1) by assessing and using existing resources, enforcement tools, and legal authorities to coordinate efforts to combat IUU fishing with efforts to combat other illegal trade, including weapons, drugs, and human trafficking;
(2) by expanding existing IUU fishing enforcement training;
(3) by providing targeted, country- and region-specific training to combat IUU fishing, including in those countries that have not adopted the Port State Measures Agreement;
(4) by supporting increased effectiveness and transparency of the fisheries enforcement sector of the governments of such countries; and
(5) by supporting increased outreach to stakeholders in the affected communities as key partners in combating and prosecuting IUU fishing.

SEC. 3541. PROGRAMS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING AND INCREASE MARITIME SECURITY.

PART I—PROGRAMS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING AND INCREASE MARITIME SECURITY

SEC. 3541. COORDINATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) The Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary of Commerce, shall coordinate with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and may coordinate with other relevant international governmental or nongovernmental organizations, or the private sector, to coordinate appropriate responses to IUU fishing and related transnational organized illegal activities.

SEC. 3542. ENGAGEMENT OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this title, each chief of mission in section 102 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3962) to a relevant country in a priority region or to a priority flag state may, if the Secretary of State determines such action is appropriate—
(1) convene a working group, led by Department of State officials, to examine IUU fishing, which may include stakeholders such as—
(A) United States officials from relevant agencies participating in the interagency Working Group identified in section 3551, for example, State, Defense, Commerce, agriculture, intelligence, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the private sector; and representatives of local fishermen in the region; and
(B) experts on IUU fishing, law enforcement, and maritime security, transnational organized illegal activity, defense, intelligence, vessel movement monitoring, and international development operating in or with knowledge of the region; and
(2) designate a counter-IUU Fishing Coordinator from among existing personnel at the mission if the chief of mission determines such action is appropriate.

SEC. 3543. ASSISTANCE BY FEDERAL AGENCIES TO IMPROVE LAW ENFORCEMENT WITHIN PRIORITY REGIONS AND PRIORITY FLAG STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in collaboration with the Secretary of Commerce and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, shall provide assistance, as appropriate, in accordance with this section.

(b) LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING AND COORDINATION ACTIVITIES.—The officials referred to in subsection (a) shall evaluate opportunities to provide assistance, as appropriate, to countries in priority regions and priority flag states to improve the effectiveness of IUU fishing enforcement in clear and measurable ways.

(1) by assessing and using existing resources, enforcement tools, and legal authorities to coordinate efforts to combat IUU fishing with efforts to combat other illegal trade, including weapons, drugs, and human trafficking;
(2) by expanding existing IUU fishing enforcement training;
(3) by providing targeted, country- and region-specific training to combat IUU fishing, including in those countries that have not adopted the Port State Measures Agreement;
(4) by supporting increased effectiveness and transparency of the fisheries enforcement sector of the governments of such countries; and
(5) by supporting increased outreach to stakeholders in the affected communities as key partners in combating and prosecuting IUU fishing.
countries, as appropriate, to increase the capacity of IUU fishing enforcement and customs and border security officers to improve their ability—
(1) to conduct effective investigations, including using law enforcement techniques such as undercover investigations and the development of informer networks and actionable intelligence;  
(2) to conduct vessel boardings and inspections at sea and associated enforcement actions;  
(3) to exercise existing shiprider agreements and to enter into and implement new shiprider agreements, as appropriate, including in those countries that have not adopted the Port State Measures Agreement;  
(4) to conduct vessel inspections at port and associated enforcement actions;  
(5) to assess technology needs and promote the use of technology to improve monitoring, enforcement, and prosecution of IUU fishing;  
(6) to conduct DNA-based and forensic identification of seafood used in trade;  
(7) to conduct training on techniques, such as collecting electronic evidence and using computer forensics, for law enforcement personnel not involved in investigations related to international matters, financial issues, and government corruption that include IUU fishing;  
(8) to assess financial flows and the use of financial institutions to launder profits related to IUU fishing;  
(9) to conduct training on the legal mechanisms that can be used to prosecute those identified in the investigations as alleged perpetrators of IUU fishing and other associated crimes such as trafficking and forced labor;  
(10) to conduct training to raise awareness of the use of whistleblower information and ways to incentivize whistleblowers to come forward with original information related to IUU fishing;  
(11) to coordinate with other relevant agencies, as appropriate, in accord-
ance with this section.

SEC. 3545. IMPROVEMENT OF TRANSPARENCY AND TRACEABILITY PROGRAMS.  
(1) The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Secretary of Commerce, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall coordinate with other countries or nongovernmental organizations, or the private sector, as appropriate, to appropriately share information and data related to IUU fishing and related crimes;  
(2) to improve the capacity of seafood industries within such countries through information sharing and training to meet the requirements of transparency and traceability standards for seafood and seafood product imports, including catch documentation and trade tracking programs adopted by relevant regional fisheries management organizations;  
(3) to improve the capacities of government, industry, and civil society groups to develop and implement comprehensive traceability systems;  
(A) to deter IUU fishing;  
(B) strengthen fisheries management; and  
(C) enhance maritime domain awareness;  
and  
(4) to support the implementation of seafood traceability standards in such countries to prevent IUU fishing products from entering the global seafood market and assess capacity and training needs in those countries.

SEC. 3546. TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS.  
(1) The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Secretary of Commerce, and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall pursue programs to expand the role of technology for combating IUU fishing, including by—  
(1) promoting the use of technology to combat IUU fishing;  
(2) assessing the technology needs, including vessel tracking technologies and data sharing, in priority regions and priority flag states;  
(3) engaging with priority flag states to encourage the mandated use of vessel tracking technologies, including vessel monitoring systems, AIS, or other vessel movement monitoring technologies on fishing vessels and transshipment vessels at all times, as appropriate, while at sea as a means to identify IUU fishing activities and the shipment of illegally caught fish products; and  
(4) building partnerships with the private sector, academic institutions, nonprofit research organizations, the seafood industry, and the technology, transportation and logistics sectors, to leverage new and existing technologies and data analytics to address IUU fishing.

SEC. 3547. INFORMATION SHARING.  
(1) The Director of National Intelligence, in conjunction with other agencies, as appro-
priate, shall develop an enterprise approach to appropriately share information and data within the United States Government and with United States or non-governmental organizations, or the private sector, as appropriate, on IUU fishing and other connected transnational organized illegal activity occurring in the maritime environment, including big data analytics and machine learning.

SEC. 3548. SAVINGS CLAUSE.  
Nothing in this part shall create an obligation for the Secretary of the Navy when the Coast Guard is operating as a service of the Department of Homeland Security.
(7) outlining a strategy to coordinate, increase, and use shipper agreements between the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard and relevant countries; (8) identifying opportunities for increased information sharing between Federal agencies and partner governments to combat IUU fishing; (9) identifying opportunities for increased information sharing between Federal agencies and partner governments to combat IUU fishing; (10) consulting and coordinating with the seafood industry and nongovernmental stakeholders that work to combat IUU fishing; (11) supporting the work of collaborative initiatives to make available the certified data from state authorities about vessel and vessel-related activities related to IUU fishing; (12) supporting the identification and certification procedures to address IUU fishing in accordance with the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826d et seq.); and (13) publishing annual reports summarizing nonsensitive information about the Working Group’s efforts to investigate, enforce, and prosecute groups and individuals engaging in IUU fishing.

SEC. 3552. STRATEGIC PLAN.
(a) STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this title, the Working Group, after consultation with the relevant stakeholders, shall submit to Congress a 5-year integrated strategic plan on combating IUU fishing and enhancing maritime security, including specific strategies with monitoring benchmarks for addressing IUU fishing in priority regions.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY REGIONS AND PRIORITY FLAG STATES.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The strategic plan submitted under paragraph (a) shall identify priority regions and priority flag states to be the focus of assistance coordinated by the Working Group under section 3551.

(2) PRIORITY REGION SELECTION CRITERIA.—
(A) In selecting priority regions under paragraph (1), the Working Group shall select regions that—
(1) are at high risk for IUU fishing activity or the entry of illegally caught seafood into their markets; and
(2) lack the capacity to fully address the issues identified in paragraph (A).

(B) Priority flag states selection criteria.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Working Group shall select—
(A) the flagged vessels of which actively engage in, knowingly profit from, or are complicit in IUU fishing; and
(B) that lack the capacity to police their fleet.

SEC. 3553. REPORTS.
Not later than 5 years after the submission of the 5-year integrated strategic plan under section 3552, and 5 years after, the Working Group shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives that contains—

(1) a summary of global and regional trends in IUU fishing; and
(2) an assessment of the extent of the convergence between transnational organized illegal activity, including human trafficking and forced labor, and IUU fishing;

(3) an assessment of the topics, data sources, and strategies that would benefit from increased information sharing and recommendations regarding harmonization of data collection and sharing;

(4) an assessment of assets, including military assets, which can be used for either enforcement operations or strategies to combat IUU fishing;

(5) summaries of the situational threats with—
(A) an analysis of IUU fishing in priority regions and an assessment of the capacity of countries within such regions to respond to those threats;

(B) an assessment of the progress of countries in priority regions in responding to those threats as a result of assistance by the United States or other countries; and

(C) the strategic plan developed under section 3552, including—
(A) the identification of—
(i) relevant supply routes, ports of call, methods of landing and entering illegally caught product into legal supply chains, and financial institutions used in each country by participants engaging in IUU fishing; and

(ii) indicators of IUU fishing that are related to money laundering;

(B) an assessment of the adherence to, or progress toward adoption of, international treaties related to IUU fishing;

(C) an assessment of the implementation by coastal states of the UN Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries or OFG to enhance traceability or capacity to apply traceability to verify the legality of catch and strengthen fisheries management;

(D) an assessment of the capacity of countries in priority regions to implement shiprider agreements;

(E) an assessment of the capacity of countries in priority regions to increase maritime domain awareness; and

(F) an assessment of the capacity of governments of relevant countries in priority regions to submit to the United States for which the United States has provided assistance under this subtitle;

(G) an assessment of the capacity of priority flag states to track the movement of and police their fleet, prevent their flagged vessels from engaging in IUU fishing, and enforce applicable laws and regulations; and


SEC. 3554. GULF OF MEXICO IUU FISHING SUBWORKING GROUP.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration shall jointly submit a report to Congress that describes the existence of IUU fishing in the United States and the Gulf of Mexico; and

(b) FUNCTIONS.—The subworking group established under subsection (a) shall identify—

(1) Federal actions taken and policies established during the 5-year period immediately preceding the date of the enactment of this title with respect to IUU fishing in the Gulf of Mexico; and

(2) a description of the quantity and economic value of seafood products imported into the United States from the countries on the list compiled pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(3) any additional authorities that could assist each such agency in more effectively addressing IUU fishing.

PART III—COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN CONNECTION WITH THE CATCHING AND PROCESSING OF SEAFOOD PRODUCTS

SEC. 3561. FINDING.
Congress finds that human trafficking is a pervasive problem in the catching and processing of certain seafood products imported into the United States, particularly seafood products obtained through illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

SEC. 3562. ADDING THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING.
Section 105(b) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7108(b)) is amended by inserting “the Secretary of Commerce,” after “the Secretary of Labor.”

SEC. 3563. HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE SEAFOOD SUPPLY CHAIN REPORT.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this title, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration shall jointly submit a report to Congress that describes the existence of human trafficking in the supply chains of seafood products imported into the United States.

(b) REPORT ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a list of the countries at risk for human trafficking in their seafood catching and processing industries, and an assessment of such risk for each listed country;

(2) a description of the quantity and economic value of seafood products imported into the United States from the countries on the list compiled pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(3) any additional authorities that could assist each such agency in more effectively addressing IUU fishing.

(4) a description of domestic and international enforcement mechanisms to deter illegal practices in the catching of seafood in the countries on the list compiled pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(5) such recommendations as the Administrator and the Commissioner jointly consider appropriate for legislative or administrative action to deter, investigate, and prosecute actions against human trafficking in the catching and processing of seafood products outside of United States waters.

PART IV—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 3571. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
(a) FUNDING.—Amounts made available to carry out this subtitle shall be derived from...
amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the relevant agencies and departments.

(b) No Increase in Contributions.—Nothing in this title shall authorize an increase in required or voluntary contributions paid by the United States to any multinational or international organization.

SEC. 3572. ACCOUNTING OF FUNDS.

By not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the head of each Federal agency receiving or allocating funds to carry out activities under this title shall, to the greatest extent practicable, prepare and submit to Congress a report that provides a detailed description of all funds made available under this title to the Federal agency.

SA 626. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 3... JOHN S. MCCAIN COMMISSION ON THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE.

(a) Establishment of Commission.—

(1) Establishment.—

(A) In General.—There is established a commission to carry out a comprehensive examination of the sustainability and underpinnings of the all-volunteer nature of the Armed Forces from the perspective of members of the Armed Forces and veterans, with respect to all phases of the lives of such members and veterans, from service in the Armed Forces through civilian life, including recruiting, retention, transition, and enduring vigilance.

(B) Designation.—The commission established by subparagraph (A) shall be known as the “Commission on the Sustainability of the All-Volunteer Force” (in this section referred to as the “Commission”).

(2) Membership.—

(A) Composition.—The Commission shall be composed of 12 members of whom—

(i) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(ii) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(iii) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate;

(iv) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate;

(v) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(vi) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(vii) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(viii) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(ix) one member appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

(x) one member appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

(xi) one member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(xii) one member appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(B) N O INCREASE IN CONTRIBUTIONS.—No other increases in required or voluntary contributions are authorized by this section.

(3) Period of Appointment.—Members of the Commission shall be appointed to serve during the life of the Commission.

(C) Requirements.—The members of the Commission appointed under subparagraph (A) shall have diverse experiences, expertise, and historical perspectives on veterans, military, organizational, and managerial matters.

(D) Veteran Status.—To the extent practicable, the members appointed under subparagraph (A) shall be veterans.

(E) N O N V O T I N G MEMBERS.—In addition to the members appointed under subparagraph (A), the following shall be nonvoting members of the Commission:

(1) The Under Secretary for Benefits of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(2) The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.

(3) The Assistant Secretary for Veterans’ Employment and Training.

(4) The Associate Administrator for the Office of Veterans Business Development at the Small Business Administration.

(F) Liaisons.—

(1) Government Liaisons.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Defense, the Small Business Administration shall each designate at least one officer or employee of the Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Defense, the Department of Labor, and the Small Business Administration, respectively, to serve as a liaison to the Commission.

(2) Nongovernment Liaisons.—Personnel associated with nongovernmental organizations with expertise or experience in the purpose and scope of the Commission may be assigned to support and serve the duties of the Commission.

(G) Appointment Date.—The appointments of the members of the Commission shall be made not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(H) Effect of Lack of Appointment by Appointing Authority.—If the Commission determines that such resources and information are necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission, the Commission may make an appointment not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(I) Panel Selection.—The Commission shall select from among the members appointed under subparagraph (A) nonvoting members to serve on panels established by the Commission.

(J) Leadership.—The Commission shall be led by the Chairperson of the Commission.
the benefits available to veterans and their families; and
(II) determine where such directory and database fall short of meeting the transition needs of veterans and families through- out civilian life.
(C) EVALUATION.—The Commission shall evaluate proposals for improving recruiting, retraining, and the assimilation of transition benefits programs, including proposals for alternative means of providing resources fur- nished by such programs.
(D) PROVISIONS.—The Commission shall develop recommendations for legis- lative or administrative action to improve sustain- ability of the all-volunteer nature of the Armed Forces.
(2) REPORTS.—
(A) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed under subsection (b)(2), the Commission shall sub- mit to the appropriate committees of Con- gress a report setting forth a plan for the work of the Commission.
(B) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the first meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall sub- mit to the appropriate committees of Con- gress a report setting for the activities, find- ings, and recommendations of the Commis- sion, recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Commission may consider appropriate.
(c) COMPENSATION.—
(1) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers advisable to carry out the duties of the Commis- sion.
(2) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the Federal Government such information as the Com- mission considers necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission. Upon request of the Chair of the Commission, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Commission.
(3) INFORMATION FROM NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—In carrying out its duties, the Commission may seek guidance and in- formation through the consultation with agencies under subchapter I of chapter 53 of title 38, United States Code, relating or administrative action for such programs.
(4) COMMISSION RECORDS.—The Commission shall keep an accurate and complete record of the actions and meetings of the Commis- sion. Such records shall be made available for public inspection and the Comptroller General of the United States may audit and examine such records.
(d) COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.—
(1) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Each member of the Commission may be com- pensated at a rate equal to the daily equiv- alent of the annual rate of basic pay pre- scribed for level IV of the Executive Sched- ule under subsection (b)(1) of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in performing the duties of the Commission.
(2) TRAVEL AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employ- ees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of busi- ness in the performance of services for the Commission.
(3) STAFF.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The chairperson of the Commission may, without regard to civil services laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel as may be nec- essary to enable the Commission to perform its duties. Employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Commission.
(B) COMPENSATION.—The chairperson of the Commission shall, upon receipt of the Executive Schedule, determine whether an executive director and other personnel without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, re- lating to classification of positions and gen- eral Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.
(4) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reim- bursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil services status or privilege.
(5) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTER- MITTENT SERVICES.—The Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3149(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for indi- viduals which do not exceed the daily equiva- lent of the annual rate of basic pay pres- cribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.
(e) TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION.—The terminations of the Commission shall be subject to confirmation by the congressional committees appropriate to the transition needs of the Armed Forces.
(f) TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION.—The Commission shall terminate three years after the date on which the Secretary submits the final report under subsection (b)(3). Members of the Commission may be consulted as necessary by the Committees of both Houses of Congress to carry out the strategy submitted under subsection (b)(4).
(g) FUNDING.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall, upon request of the chairperson of the Commission, make available to the Com- mission such amounts as the Commission may require to carry out its duties under this section. The Secretary shall make such amounts available from amounts appro- priated for the Department of Defense, ex- cept that such amounts may not be from amounts appropriated for the Transition As- sistance Program (TAP), or any similar pro- gram.
(2) AVAILABILITY.—Any sums made avail- able to the Commission under paragraph (1) shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until the termination of the Commission.
(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CON- GRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—
(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate; and
(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives.
(2) ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.—The terms "Armed Forces" and "veteran" have the meanings given such terms in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.
SEC. 342. REPORT ON MIDWEST INTEGRATED AIRSPACE CORRIDOR.
Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on—
(1) the current and future needs for estab- lished Military Operating Areas (MOA) for manned or unmanned aircraft.
(2) the training and readiness benefits of a single, continuous east-west airspace cor- ridge involving Colorado, Oklahoma, and Kansas that would facilitate the controlled airspace of military manned or unmanned aircraft to replicate real-world operations; and
(3) the training and readiness benefits of a single, continuous north-south airspace cor- ridge involving North Dakota, South Da- kota, Nebraska, and Kansas that may inter- act with, or connect with, regional airspace.
SEC. 628. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize ap- propriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the De- partment of Energy, to prescribe mili- tary personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle D of title III, add the following:
SEC. 342. REPORT ON MIDWEST INTEGRATED AIRSPACE CORRIDOR.
Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on—
(1) the current and future needs for estab- lished Military Operating Areas (MOA) for manned or unmanned aircraft.
(2) the training and readiness benefits of a single, continuous east-west airspace cor- ridge involving Colorado, Oklahoma, and Kansas that would facilitate the controlled airspace of military manned or unmanned aircraft to replicate real-world operations; and
(3) the training and readiness benefits of a single, continuous north-south airspace cor- ridge involving North Dakota, South Da- kota, Nebraska, and Kansas that may inter- act with, or connect with, regional airspace.
SEC. 628. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize ap- propriations for fiscal year 2020 for
military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 1207. PROHIBITION ON SALES AND TRANSFERS TO SAUDI ARABIA AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

(a) RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER.—Except as provided in paragraph (2) during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2020, the United States Government—

(1) may not sell, transfer, or authorize licenses for export to a covered foreign country for any item designated under Category III, IV, VII, or VIII on the United States Munitions List pursuant to section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)); and

(2) shall suspend any licenses or other approvals for military construction or defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 1208. REGIONAL SBIR STATE COLLABORATIVE INITIATIVE PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638) is amended—

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

"(7) SBIR and STTR PROGRAMS.—

"(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ‘covered Federal agency’ means a Federal agency that—

(i) is required to conduct an SBIR program; and

(ii) elects to use the funds allocated to the SBIR program for awards under the Regional SBIR State Collaborative Initiative Pilot Program established under subsection (vv), and shall use those funds to provide—

(1) for the Regional SBIR State Collaborative Initiative Pilot Program established under subsection (vv), not more than $2,000,000,000 to award under paragraph (5); and

(2) for each fiscal year in which the program is in effect—

(i) not more than $100,000,000 to award under paragraph (5); and

(ii) in amounts determined by the Administrator—

(B) REQUIREMENT.—Each covered Federal agency shall provide an amount equal to 15 percent of the funds that are used for the purposes described in paragraph (1) to the Administration—

(i) for the Regional SBIR State Collaborative Initiative Pilot Program established under subsection (vv); and

(ii) to support the Office of the Administrator that administers the SBIR program and the STTR programs established under subsection (vv) for each fiscal year in which the program is in effect.

"(B) PILOT PROGRAM.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Administration under paragraph (7), not less than $5,000,000 shall be used to provide awards under the Regional SBIR State Collaborative Initiative Pilot Program established under subsection (vv) for each fiscal year in which the program is in effect.

"(B) DISBURSEMENT FLEXIBILITY.—The Administration may use any unused funds made available under paragraph (A) of this subsection (B) not less than $5,000,000 shall be used to provide awards under the Regional SBIR State Collaborative Initiative Pilot Program established under subsection (vv) for each fiscal year in which the program is in effect.

SA 630. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 1208. CYBERSECURITY COORDINATOR AT NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘Cybersecurity Coordinator’ means—

(i) an employee of the National Security Council to be the Cybersecurity Coordinator.

(iii) an employee of the National Security Council to be the Cybersecurity Coordinator.

(iv) the President shall designate an employee of the National Security Council to be the Cybersecurity Coordinator.

(v) The President shall designate an employee of the National Security Council to be the Cybersecurity Coordinator.

The Secretary of Defense may not enter into a contract with a contractor or subcontractor or enter into any cybersecurity program or contract, if the Secretary determines that any cybersecurity program or contract contains any cybersecurity measure or cybersecurity technology that the Secretary determines is not appropriate for use in the particular case or context in which the program or contract is used.

(b) REPORT.—At the end of the pilot program required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the security outcomes of the pilot program against a control group using traditional security protocols elsewhere in the Department of Defense.
“(i) the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and
“(ii) the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(vii) the Regional SBIR State Collaborative Initiative Pilot Program—

“(1) Definitions.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(i) a research institution; and

“(ii) a small business concern;

“(B) the term ‘eligible State’ means—

“(i) a State that the Administrator determines, on a semi-annual basis, based on the average number of annual SBIR program awards made to companies in the State for the preceding 3 years for which the Administrator has applicable data; and

“(ii) an EPSCoR State that—

“(I) is a State described in clause (i); or

“(II) is

“(a) not a State described in clause (i); and

“(b) invited to participate in a regional collaborative;

“(C) the term ‘EPSCoR State’ means a State that participates in the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research of the National Science Foundation established under section 113 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 1662g);

“(D) the term ‘pilot program’ means the Regional SBIR State Collaborative Initiative Pilot Program established under paragraph (2); and

“(E) the term ‘regional collaborative’ means a collaborative consisting of eligible entities that are located in not less than 3 eligible States; and

“(F) the term ‘State’ means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

“(2) Establishment.—The Administrator shall establish a pilot program, to be known as the Regional SBIR State Collaborative Initiative Pilot Program, under which the Administrator shall provide awards to regional collaboratives to address the needs of small business concerns in order to be more effective in Phase I and Phase II awards and to increase tech-

“nology transfer and commercialization through increased awards under those programs:

“(A) to create regional collaboratives that allow eligible entities to work cooperatively to leverage resources, best practices, and economies of scale in a region for the purpose of increasing awards and increasing the commercialization of the SBIR program and the STTR program;

“(B) to grow SBIR program and STTR program cooperative research and development and commercialization through increased awards under those programs;

“(C) to increase the participation of States that have historically received a lower level of awards under the SBIR program and the STTR program;

“(D) to utilize the strengths and advantages of regional collaboratives to better leverage resources, best practices, and economies of scale in a region for the purpose of increasing awards and increasing the commercialization of the SBIR program and the STTR program;

“(E) to increase the competitiveness of the SBIR program and the STTR program;

“(F) to identify sources of outside funding for applicants for awards under the SBIR program or the STTR program, including crowd funding, and to make available those funding sources to assist with the process of preparing and submitting a proposal;

“(G) to offer increased one-on-one engagement with companies and entrepreneurs for SBIR program and STTR program education, assistance, and successful outcomes.

“(3) Application.—

“(A) In general.—A regional collaborative that desires to participate in the pilot program shall submit an application to the Administrator at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

“(B) Inclusion of lead eligible entities and coordinator.—A regional collaborative shall include in an application submitted under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) the name of each lead eligible entity from each eligible State in the regional collaborative, as designated under paragraph (5)(A); and

“(ii) the name of the coordinator for the regional collaborative, as designated under paragraph (5)(B).

“(C) Avoidance of duplication.—A regional collaborative shall include in an application submitted under subparagraph (A) an explanation as to how the activities of the regional collaborative under the pilot program would differ from other State and Federal programs of similar nature.

“(D) Authorization by Governor.—Each eligible State in a regional collaborative shall designate 1 eligible entity located in the State to serve as the lead eligible entity for the eligible State.

“(E) Authorization by governor.—Each eligible entity designated under subparagraph (A) shall be responsible for administering the activities described in paragraph (7) in the applicable eligible State.

“(F) Regional collaborative coordinator.—Each eligible State in a regional collaborative shall designate a coordinator from amongst the eligible entities located in the eligible States in the regional collaborative, who shall serve as the interface between the regional collaborative and the Administration with respect to the activities described in paragraph (7) in the applicable eligible State.

“(G) Regional collaborative coordinator.—Each eligible State in a regional collaborative shall designate a coordinator from amongst the eligible entities located in the eligible States in the regional collaborative, who shall serve as the interface between the regional collaborative and the Administration with respect to cross-State collaboration and program effectiveness and documenting best practices.

“(H) Use of funds.—Each regional collaborative that is provided an award under the pilot program may, in each eligible State in which an eligible entity of the regional collaborative is located—

“(i) establish an initiative under which first-time applicants for an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program, particularly during Phase II, shall receive advice, including an analysis of how the pilot program compares to a single State approach; and

“(ii) recommendations as to whether any aspect of the pilot program should be extended or made permanent.

“(I) Information submitted.—Not later than March 30, 2023, the head of each Federal agency that participates in the pilot program shall submit to the Administrator any information that is necessary for the Administrator to carry out the duties of the Administrator under subparagraph (A).

“(4) Award amount.—The Administrator shall provide an award to each eligible State in which an eligible entity of a regional collaborative is located that is not more than $300,000 to carry out the activities described in paragraph (7).

“(5) Duration of award.—An award provided under the pilot program shall be for a period of not more than 1 year, and may be renewed by the Administrator for 1 additional year.

“(6) Termination.—The pilot program shall terminate on September 30, 2022.

“(7) Report.—

“(A) In general.—Not later than September 30, 2023, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program, which shall include—

“(i) an assessment of the pilot program and the effectiveness of the pilot program in meeting the goals described in paragraph (3);

“(ii) an evaluation of the best practices, including an analysis of how the pilot program compares to a single State approach; and

“(iii) recommendations as to whether any aspect of the pilot program should be extended or made permanent.

“(B) Information submitted.—Not later than March 30, 2023, the head of each Federal agency that participates in the pilot program shall submit to the Administrator any information that is necessary for the Administrator to carry out the duties of the Administrator under paragraph (A).

“SA 633. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

“(a) In General.—Of the amount otherwise appropriated in title X of the United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1605B the following:

“SEC. 1605A. CIVIL ACTIONS AGAINST FOREIGN STATES FOR DEATHS BY TERRORISM.

“(a) In General.—Of the amount otherwise appropriated in title X of the United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1605B the following:

“(1) The Administrator of the Department of State shall report to Congress quarterly on the actions taken by the Department of State under this section.
§1605C. Torture exception

(a) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘armed forces’ has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 10;

(2) the term ‘national of the United States’ has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22)); and

(b) torture has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991 (28 U.S.C. 1350 note).

(b) Exception to immunity.—In addition to any other exception to immunity under this chapter, a foreign state shall not be immune from any suit in any court of the United States created under this section, and any official, employee, or agent of that foreign state acting within the scope of his or her office, employment, or agency,

(c) Retroactive application.—A civil action relating to a death described in subsection (a)(2) that occurred before the date of enactment of this section may be brought under this section if the civil action is commenced not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this section.

(d) Private right of action.—A foreign state and any official, employee, or agent of that foreign state while acting within the scope of his or her office, employment, or agency, shall be liable for a death described in subsection (b) to a legal representative of a national of the United States or a member of the armed forces that was caused by an act of torture of the foreign state, or of any official, employee, or agent of that foreign state while acting within the scope of his or her office, employment, or agency.

(1) the term ‘armed forces’ has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991 (28 U.S.C. 1350 note).

(2) the term ‘national of the United States or a member of the armed forces who was in the custody of a foreign state while acting within the scope of his or her office, employment, or agency.

The committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 13, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

The Senate; and

Mr. Cornyn. Mr. President, I have 5 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They are: the Standing Rules of the Senate, the standing orders, the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 13, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 13, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

Committee on the Judiciary

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 05, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing pending legislation and the following nominations: John Novak, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Jason K. Pulliam, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas, Steven D. Grimberg, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, David John Novak, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Matthew H. Solomon, of Maryland, and David Austin Tapp, of Kentucky, both to be Judges of the United States Court of Federal Claims, Daniel Aaron Bress, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Mary S. McElroy, to be United States District Judge for the District of Florida, Richard Brown, Diane Gujarati, Eric Ross Komitee, and Rachel P. Kovner, all to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, Leura M. Linaman, of Kentucky, Kay Vyskovci, both to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, John L. Sinatra, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of New York, Stephanie Dawkins Davis, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Stephanie A. Gallagher, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, Maria Faraco, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, Mary M. Rowland, and Steven C. Seeger, all to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Frank William Volk, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, William D. Haspel, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, Gary B. Burton, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Kentucky, Randall H. Huf, to be United States Marshal for the District of Wisconsin, and Edward W. Felten, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.
The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 13, 2019, at 2 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

RECOGNIZING SOUTH 40 SMOKESHOW

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, it is said that the quickest route to a man's heart is through his stomach. I tried to prove that today at lunch when I supplied barbecue for all the Members of the Senate, Republican and Democratic.

For the 11th year in a row, I have done that, and I have done it for a very specific reason. Tonight, when you listen to the news on ABC or NBC or you read the newspaper, they will talk about a do-nothing Congress, and they will talk about how we never do anything and we don't get along and how we don't work, when, in fact, I know, because I have been here a long time, we work pretty hard. Now, we have a difficult time getting results sometimes, but that is because the issues are tough.

When you feed a man barbecue, and you have a tough issue to handle, you have a chance of getting it done, and tonight we did that.

All but three Members of the Senate were there, stayed the whole time, and the barbecue was outstanding. I want to pay tribute to the people from Marietta, GA, my hometown, who drove here for 2 nights and then cooked all night last night so the barbecue was absolutely fresh today when the Senate had it.

Dale Thornton is here, and Dale and his wife Tracey have a catering business called the South 40 Smokehouse in Marietta, GA. If you have ever eaten good barbecue that has the best rub, the best smoke, best tenderness, best temperature, South 40 has it. They are fantastic.

Dale has been a good friend of mine for a time and was here last year, here this year, and has been here many years before, and all I have had all day long is people coming by and saying: Is there anything I can do for you? So I want my constituents to know I wasn't wasting my time eating barbecue. I want my constituents to know I wasn't wasting my time eating barbecue. I want my constituents to know I wasn't wasting my time eating barbecue. I want my constituents to know I wasn't wasting my time eating barbecue.

I appreciate the time to recognize everybody from South 40. I thank South 40 for what they did. I thank you all for the barbecue. God bless all of you, and God bless the United States of America.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I thank my good friend and colleague from Georgia, not just for the great lunch that he brought but for his leadership and statesmanship.

I serve with him on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. Talk about a committee that is actually getting things done—bipartisan things done for American veterans because of the hard work that that committee does. He does a phenomenal job. He is a great leader in the Senate, and I thank him not just for the barbecue today but for his wonderful work for America and Georgia.

TRIBUTE TO JAKE ADAMS

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, it is Thursday, and it is one of my favorite times of the week because it is the time we come to down to the floor. The new pages are on the floor, and I think you are going to start to see this as probably one of your favorite times as well because it is when I talk about what we call the Alaskan of the Week. It is an opportunity to highlight somebody in my State who has done something great for their community, the State, and the country, and to brag a little bit about Alaska.

Today I am going to talk about Jake Adams, a member of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission. He has been a hero to so many in our State, including me—a giant of an individual who has spent his whole life in public service for his culture, for his community, for his state, and for his country.

Before I get started about Jake Adams, let me talk a little bit about what is going on in Alaska right now.

I know we all think we live in the best States. Each of us likes to come down and brag. That is a good thing. But, in Alaska, we certainly have a lot of bragging rights on a whole host of issues and a whole host of areas in which we are very unique.

Right now, it is a beautiful time to be in Alaska. We want tourists and everyone watching on TV to come to our great State. Flowers are blooming, and salmon are running up our rivers. Hundreds of thousands—soon, literally millions—of salmon will be running. According to our Alaska Department of Fish and Game, it is going to be a great season for our reds.

Of course, the sun is our familiar friend this time of year. In the northern part of my State, in Utqiagvik, the northernmost city in the United States, it is not setting at all. The sun is not setting at all. Midnight sun, pure energy—it is amazing to experience. We experience it, but we want everyone else to come up and experience it.

Something else is going on in Alaska in villages in the northern part of the State around this time of year, a very unique and special cultural tradition. The spring whaling season in 11 communities on the North Slope is wrapping up. This spring North Slope communities were able to land 24 whales, equaling somewhere between 300 and 400 tons of highly nutritious food for these wonderful communities. That whale meat is then shared in villages throughout the whaling community. It is an incredible Alaska Native tradition that we are all in awe of.

We are now heading into Nalukataq season. This is when communities get together to celebrate this incredible bounty and harvest. It is a special day, a time of celebration and sharing. On this day, successful whaling crews share and feed the communities from morning until night—whale, caribou soup, goose and duck soup, and fish is served to anyone and everyone who comes. It is really, really special.

The community also celebrates with a blanket toss, where people are tossed high into the air. The seal skins sewed together from the successful whale harvest are called Nalukataq blankets. This is another beautiful Alaska Native tradition that Natives and non-Natives in our State cherish.

There is a long list of people to thank for keeping this incredible whaling and Inupiaq culture and heritage alive in Alaska, but Jake Adams is certainly on the top of that list. He is a proud whaling captain himself and a founding member of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, which has been the primary force in making sure that our whaling communities get the quotas they need from the International Whaling Commission to continue the practice and to feed their people and keep this amazing cultural heritage practice going.

It was not always the case, but they have fought for self-determination, and they have won repeatedly, including at a big IWC meeting in Brazil last year. It is because of Jake Adams' incredible leadership that this tradition is so far advanced and revered in Alaska, and, I would say, around the world. Jake has done that and so much more for his community and for people all
across the great State of Alaska. In one word, he is a legend—a true legend—for Alaska, and I am proud to have him as a friend.

Jake's accomplishments are too long to list here, but let me spend a few minutes highlighting just a few of those accomplishments. Let me start with his background.

He was born to Baxter and Rebecca Adams in Utqiagvik in 1946. He was raised in the tradition of the Inupiaq people—venerating their elders and revering the land and resources and the spiritual, physical, and emotional sustenance.

Like so many Alaskans, as a boy he was sent away to school—far away—to a school in Alaska called Mt. Edgecumbe. It is thousands of miles away, and it is a boarding school that was run by BIA. Then, he went to the University of Alaska Fairbanks, until he got his first job with BIA.

All of this was at a time of great change for the whole State of Alaska and, particularly, for the Alaska Native people. While Jake was still a young man, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, or what we call ANCSA, was being debated in the halls of Congress, right here on the floor of the Senate. This ended up being one of the largest lands settlements anywhere in the world—literally, in the history of the world. It was right here in the U.S. Senate. The story around the signing of ANCSA in 1972, during decades of struggle, is certainly one for the ages.

Jake Adams, among so many others, was highly involved in the passage of this landmark legislation for Alaska, and he was even more involved in the implementation of ANCSA, which set up shareholder-owned businesses with land for the Alaska Native people, what we call regional and village corporations, throughout the State. Stories abound of him and other Native leaders knocking on doors throughout the region, making sure that people were signed up as shareholders of these new corporations.

When he was only 21, Jake was elected to the Barrow City Council, and he began his long decades of public service for Alaska and for his people. He then served as mayor of the city from 1971 through 1977. Then, the North Slope Borough was incorporated, the borough on the north part of Alaska—bigger than California. That was established, and he was a leader for the North Slope Borough in our State.

The Alaska Native corporation on the North Slope, the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation—or, as we call it in Alaska, ASRC—is one of the great business success stories in our State and, I would say, in America. Many people credit the work that Jake did at ASRC for making it so successful. He worked closely with many other great leaders at ASRC and on the North Slope.

Oliver Leavitt certainly is another great leader. In fact, the North Slope Borough and the ASRC are organizations that have produced really wonderful leaders for Alaska: Crawford Patkotak, Rex Rock, Tara Sweeney, and Richard Glenn.

But I am digressing here a little bit. Let's get back to Jake.

He was a board of ASRC from the very beginning and is still on the board today, over 40 years. He was involved in the selection of nearly 5 million acres of land for that corporation under the law passed by the Senate and the House, with limited time and limited time under a wise, level head, and ASRC selected well. ASRC land is rich in natural resources and abundant in wildlife. Jake has always been a strong proponent of making sure those resources and that wildlife form the basis for economic development and a sustainable way of life. "Our lands are the basis for all of our culture and all our wealth," he likes to say.

Eventually, Jake became the president and CEO of ASRC. Under his leadership, ASRC has grown and diversified in terms of one of the top corporations, certainly in Alaska and, I would say, in the country, with thousands of employees, not just in Alaska, but all over the world.

He was true to all of this while still doing subsistence hunting and raising a family of six with his wonderful wife Lucille. He often conducted business on his boat, in the North Slope and overseas, while whaling. Not many business leaders in America can say that.

Jake once told a reporter: "The land and a sense of place remain extremely important to our people. We truly do exist in two worlds.... Our culture and the value of traditions are part of our life every day, even as we pursue more Western business type of activities."

He has done so much more for Alaska, for his people, for our people: supporting the Native sobriety movement and working to eradicate illegal drugs from Native villages. He has been involved with the volunteer search and rescue organization and is a huge advocate for education.

In honor of Jake's commitment to education, the ASRC's Alaska Educational Foundation created a scholarship award in his name. The "Anagi Leadership Award" is given each year to a student, providing up to $24,000 for tuition, fees, and college expenses.

At his retirement ceremony from executive leadership of ASRC in 2006, the people of the North Slope Borough literally cried. He is that well respected. For his many accomplishments last year, he was awarded an honorary doctorate of law degree from the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Jake Adams is a man of wisdom. I have a story. When I was attorney general, 10 years ago, I was dealing with a particularly difficult situation. When I worked out what I thought was a good solution, I went to Utqiagvik to meet with Jake to ask him if he agreed and, importantly, if the community agreed. I explained the situation. Importantly, when I asked him what he thought, he said he thought it would be a just resolution and he would be supportive of it.

That meant so much to me, as Alaska's attorney general, getting his advice and his wisdom.

Jake Adams is a man of few words, but when he speaks, it is powerful and people listen. He is a man of deep, deep wisdom. Ask anyone who knows him, and they will talk about his wisdom, his natural leadership, his humility, and his abiding love of the land, the people, Alaska, and his family, which now includes 13 grandchildren.

A few years ago at a celebration in his honor, John Hopson, Jr., another great Alaska Native leader from the North Slope, talked about how much Jake had contributed to his community and Alaska.

He said: "Jake has also bridged the world between traditional whaling captain and corporate leader. A highly successful whaling captain, he has also provided guidance to our North Slope Borough and Arctic Slope Regional Corporation as they matured as institutions. He has filled these roles with deep resolve, wisdom, and great foresight. And always, he has acted with the highest honor toward his family and his community."

Well said, John Hopson, Jr., about Jake Adam.

Jake, thank you for all you have done for us, for your community, and for all Alaskans. Thank you for your decades of service to Alaska and your leadership.

Thank you, Lucille, for sharing him with us.

Congratulations, again, on being our Alaskan of the Week.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Romney): The Senator from Texas.

ANTI-SEMITISM

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, today, I would like to thank Senator Kaine for joining with me in introducing what should hopefully be a simple but crucially important matter for the Senate—to issue an unequivocal, direct, and clear condemnation of all forms of anti-Semitism.

Unfortunately, we are living in an era where the need for a strong and clear condemnation of anti-Semitism has become acute. We are in the midst of a wave of anti-Semitism seen both in the United States and all over the world.

In just the last few years, we have seen repeated anti-Semitic comments made publicly, including insinuations questioning the loyalty and the patriotism of American Jews. We have seen physical violence against Jews, including shootings in Jewish places of worship, such as the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh and the Chabad of Poway. We have seen a wave of physical attacks against Jews in the streets of New York and New Jersey. We have seen the growth on our college campuses of movements to aggressively boycott products made by Jews in Israel.
As we have learned this week, things have gotten so bad that the New York Times has announced it will simply stop running political cartoons in their international edition after being criticized and forced to apologize for recently running a blatantly anti-Semitic cartoon.

This resolution was also prompted, unfortunately, by the inability of the House of Representatives to come together and vote on a resolution straightforwardly and directly condemning anti-Semitism.

Too many in political life have given in to the extremes, including the embrace of boycotts and at times outright hatred for Israel, the world’s only Jewish state.

So when the House tried to condemn anti-Semitism, sadly, they were instead forced to water it down into a general resolution decrying bigotry of all sorts, listing every group they could think of.

There is, of course, nothing wrong with condemning bigotry and hatred in general, but anti-Semitism is a unique prejudice with a unique history that has led to unique horrors throughout history.

Jews today are the most targeted religious group in the United States for hate crimes, according to the data compiled by the FBI. We need to be able to acknowledge that clearly and directly, and that is what this resolution does.

This resolution outlines how ancient forms of anti-Semitism continue to live on today. It emphasizes that anti-Semitism is a unique form of prejudice stretching back millennia, and it condemns the modern form of those ancient prejudices. It talks about how, for centuries, anti-Semitism has included exactly what we are seeing here today, including physical attacks against Jews, attacks on the loyalty of Jews, accusations of dual loyalty, campaigns to boycott, to defame, or to destroy Jewish businesses, and accusations that Jews use money to purchase political power. These are all false and vicious slurs.

This resolution also speaks to the unique prejudice Jews here in America experience, which we must acknowledge. I would like to read one clause in particular in the resolution: “[i]n the United States, Jews have suffered from systematic persecution in the form of exclusion from homeownership in certain neighborhoods, prohibition from staying in certain hotels, restrictions upon membership in private clubs and other associations, limitations upon admission to certain educational institutions and other barriers to equal justice under the law.”

This is a shameful legacy, and it makes it all the more incumbent that we in the Senate speak in one voice and stand resolved that the U.S. Senate condemns and commits to combating all forms of anti-Semitism.

This bipartisan resolution has 56 cosponsors, including 14 Democratic Senators, I am particularly grateful to Senator Kaine for his leadership, which has been pivotal in bringing us together to speak united with one clear voice, and I am hopeful that just moments from now the Senate will come together and pass a clear denunciation of anti-Semitism—100 to 0, so that we are clearly understood and clearly heard.

With that, I yield to my friend Senator Kaine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, I applaud my colleague for reaching out to see if we could work together on this important resolution—a resolution that, coming to the Senate in 2013, as did my colleague, neither of us believed we would need to stand on the floor of this body to introduce.

In August of 2017, students and their families had just arrived in the town of Charlottesville at the University of Virginia. A close friend of mine, Rabbi Jake Rubin, is the Hillel rabbi at the University of Virginia. The students and their families, many of whom were coming to Charlottesville to visit Virginia for the first time, excited to begin their college careers, gathered with other Hillel students on campus on a Friday, together with members of the Charlottesville Jewish community, for fellowship and worship.

Soon, they heard chants outside the Hillel, “Jews will not replace us,” “blood and soil,” and other horrible and chilling statements. They saw individuals dressed in a sort of uniform of khaki pants and white shirts, carrying torches and marching. They were marching at something that was a 2-day rally billed as a Unite the Right rally. But it was the words that were coming out of the marchers’ mouths that terrified these worshippers and students because what they were chanting were slogans from Nazi youth rallies from the 1930s: “Jews will not replace us,” “blood and soil,” and other horrible and chilling statements terrified these young people and the adults who were with them.

The next day, this rally/riot continued—White supremacists, White nationalists, neo-Nazis, and neo-Confederates. An individual in a vehicle ran his car into a crowd, injuring many and killing Heather Heyer, a paralegal from the Charlottesville area.

Two State troopers, both of whom I knew personally, were part of the Governor’s security detail during my tenure as Governor and also the tenure of then-Governor McAuliffe, were patrolling in a helicopter to try to provide order in a difficult situation. Their helicopter went down, and both of them were killed, trying to protect public safety.

We didn’t think that would happen in Virginia. We didn’t think that would happen in the hometown of an arche-typical American political leader who believed that the First Amendment’s guarantee of freedom of religion was one of the most important things about our country—that you could worship as you like or not and not be preferred or punished for the choice that you make. Yet it did happen in Virginia. It did happen in our country.

As my colleague mentioned, this day was a day that extended a long history of anti-Semitism in this country; lynchings—the Leo Frank lynching in Atlanta, GA, in the early 1900s—Jews wrongly accused of crimes and then killed, crimes that they didn’t commit; American boycotts of Jewish businesses in Michigan when 1930s restrictive covenants that prohibited Jews from moving into certain neighborhoods; restrictions on access to country clubs and educational institutions; bars that made it difficult to become members of certain professions; and even in addition to formal restrictions, a culture of intolerance, a culture of segregation that treated Jews as not fully equal in this land of equality. I had hoped that those days were behind us.

But it is not just Charlottesville. There is a Jewish day school, the Gesher Day School a few miles from here in Virginia, that experienced bomb threats in 2017 and 2018. The Jewish Community Center in Fairfax, VA, has been repeatedly defaced with anti-Semitic graffiti. In a heartening sign, when that happens, the faith communities of Virginia—Christian, Muslim, Jewish, Hindu, and Baha’i—gather to scrub the graffiti off. But it has happened over and over again.

The shootings at the synagogue in Pittsburgh; the shootings in California; the assassination of Jewish senior citizens at a senior center in Overland Park, KS, near where my parents live; the uptick in reported hate crimes against Jews, as my colleague mentioned—hate crimes directed against any religion in this country are often directed against Jewish Americans. So we are at a time, at a time regardless of where it comes from and regardless of who perpetrates it, we have to acknowledge that it is real, that it is dangerous, and that it is growing. Those of us in leadership positions have to be able to stand against it as firmly as we can.

I applaud my colleague for reaching out to see if we could work on this together. This is a topic that could be used for partisanship and that one side could say, ‘‘We’re against that. We’re against that.’’ But the other side have said that they didn’t like. Senator Cruz and I talked about that, but what we realized is that this is just too important an issue to get bogged down in partisan politics, that the clear and present danger felt by members of the Jewish community and the escalating rhetoric against Jews in many parts of the country and around the world are things that call for a bipartisan response, a clear condemnation, and also a Senate commitment to the president’s statement that ‘‘we can to combat anti-Semitism so that we can be true to the equality principle that is our Nation’s North Star, so that
we can be true to the freedom of reli-
gious worship that is enshrined in the
First Amendment. It is in the First
Amendment for a very important rea-
son.
I applaud my colleague, and I hope it
is the pleasure of this body to accept
the motion he will soon make by unan-
imous consent that we pass this strong
statement of where the Senate is on
this most important topic.
With that, I yield the floor back to
my colleague from Tennessee.
Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I thank my
friend from Virginia for his powerful
and eloquent remarks decrying anti-
Semitism and implore all of us to stand
united with one clear bipartisan voice,
Democrats and Republicans all on the
same page, 100 to 0, saying that anti-
Semitism has no place in the United
States of America.
With that, I ask unanimous consent
that the Judiciary Committee be dis-
charged from further consideration and
the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 189.

The PRESIDING OFFICER.
The clerk will report the resolution by
title.
The senior assistant legislative clerk
read as follows:
A resolution (S. Res. 189) condemning all
forms of antisemitism.

There being no objection, the com-
mittee was discharged, and the Senate
proceeded to consider the resolution.
Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I ask unan-
imous consent that the resolution be
agreed to, the preamble be agreed to,
and the motions to reconsider be con-
sidered made and laid upon the table.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there
objection?
Without objection, it is so ordered.
The resolution (S. Res. 189) was
agreed to.
The preamble was agreed to.
(The resolution, with its preamble, is
printed in today's RECORD under "Sub-
mitted Resolutions.")
Mr. CRUZ. Thank you.
I suggest the absence of a quorum.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The
clerk will call the roll.
The senior assistant legislative clerk
proceeded to call the roll.
Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask
unanimous consent that the order for
the quorum call be rescinded.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—
S. 1562
Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask
unanimous consent that the Rules
Committee be discharged from further
consideration of S. 1562 and the Senate
proceed to its further consideration and
that the Warner substitute at the
desk be agreed to; that the bill, as
amended, be considered read a third
time and passed; and that the motion
to reconsider be considered made and
laid on the table with no intervening
action or debate.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there
objection?
June 13, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S3623

This is really unfortunate timing. I can't imagine—I always thought that in today's political environment, you always think yesterday's could be the greatest outrage, but the fact that yesterday, the President of the United States said all that we have gone through in the last 2½ years after all of the evidence of Russian intervention has been out and vetted, after 140 contacts between Russian officials and folks affiliated with the Trump campaign or Trump business operations, you would be able to say something of some level of moral obligation, even if we are not backward-looking, to say that on a going-forward basis, we ought to make clear that if any foreign power tries to intervene again in an election, the least we can do is ask for a requirement to report it to law enforcement.

(Mr. CRAMER assumed the Chair.)

I heard yesterday the President went on and kind of said: Oh, it is no big thing; everybody does it.

No. Mr. President, everybody doesn't do it.

The Presiding Officer who just left the chair—I have no question in my mind that if a foreign power tried to intervene in his campaign, he would report it. There is a presumption in the past of attempted foreign intervention—candidates stepped up—it didn't matter which party—and did the right thing and reported it to law enforcement.

One of my colleagues on the other side said that they don't want to relitigate 2016. There will be other times and places to further litigate whatever happened in 2016. In terms of today, I don't want to, either. I just want to make sure that we are safe from foreign intervention in 2020. What is remarkable is that we now live in a world post-9/11 that dramatically changed things for a whole host of us. We have a whole series of new—appropriately so—our airports. The mantra at our airports that TSA and Homeland Security always try to promote is "If you see something, say something." It is not an undue burden, I think, on the traveling public, and because of that involvement, I think the airports are safer. Shouldn't we have the same de minimis standard to protect the integrity of our election system? If you see something, say something.

All my legislation is requiring is interventing in our Presidential elections—I am wide open as to how we can change this to make it better. But to say, in the face of this President's own FBI Director, who has said it would be important that the FBI have this information about foreign intervention, and then all of this happening in the White House saying that his own FBI Director is wrong—I would ask my colleagues, do you agree with Christopher Wray, the FBI Director, about the importance of law enforcement seeing the evidence, or do you think you believe it is not a big thing? Now I am anxious to hear a response from my colleagues.

"I know there may be questions such as, what about the Steele dossier? That was somewhat of a foreign intervene, MARK. What about the Steele dossier?"

Well, that was reported to the FBI. It was given to the FBI in the summer of 2016.

If there are ways we can make sure on a going-forward basis that any of those foreign-based activities are appropriately reported to law enforcement, let's have at it. But to say that we don't think this is important enough to have this issue of the integrity of our election system shouldn't be debated or shouldn't be taken up to put protections in place is frankly astonishing.

It is astonishing to me as well that 17 months out from the next election, we have a White House where there is no one in charge of election security. We are 17 months out from the next election, and we have let sit fallow bipartisan election security legislation that would ensure that there is that paper trail and there is that ability to audit the actions after the fact so we can make sure Americans have faith in the integrity of the election system.

It is pretty remarkable that we are 17 months past the next election and 3 weeks after we saw manipulation of a video of the Speaker of the House—that clearly was manipulated—that spread a false impression around the country and around the world, and we don't have common agreement on some basic rules of the road so that social media is not manipulated again in 2020 the way it was in 2016. We only need to look at how social media manipulation leads to hate and bloodshed in India and Burma and countries around the world.

Not taking action on these items is the height of irresponsibility. This most basic of all requirements simply says: If you see something, say something. If there is foreign intervention, tell the FBI. Let them make the judgment.

Why would anyone say that is not necessary when we have seen the recent history in our country, and for that matter, we have seen the same tactics Russia has used in America used in the Brexit vote and in the French Presidential elections? Again, I go back to Director of National Intelligence Coats, who said they will be back, and FBI Director Wray, who said they will be back, and they need this information.

I hope that maybe after the weekend, my colleagues on the other side will reconsider and take up this issue.

I will close with this: I just can't imagine—and I know some of my colleagues on the other side have already started to speak out, and I appreciate that I appreciate that. I am speaking out at a time when there is huge fear of the White House and this President's willingness to vendettas out against anyone who raises a voice in opposition.

Think for a moment. Think for just a moment about what Donald Trump said yesterday from the Oval Office. A President's words from the Oval Office still carry weight. The President of the United States said: Well, everybody around social media is we are too much assistance that might come from Russia or China or some other adversary nation. My goodness gracious. The modern father of the Republican Party, Ronald Reagan, must be spinning in his grave.

Again, Mr. President, I am not here to relitigate 2016. I am here to make sure that we do our job, that we honor that oath to protect and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic. I don't know about you, but I would call the actions of Russia over the last few years the actions of a foreign enemy.

We also have an obligation to make sure we protect the integrity of our election system. So let's take off the Republican and Democratic hats for a few minutes, and let's go ahead and pass election security legislation. Let's go ahead and put some basic guardrails around social media so we are not manipulated in future elections. Let's make sure we go ahead and put an obligation on all Presidential campaigns going forward that if they see evidence of foreign intervention, they report it appropriately to the FBI and law enforcement.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I hope to reserve the right, if my colleague from Tennessee is going to respond to my comments, to have a chance to respond to her comments as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I would like to articulate the reason for the objection to the legislation from the Senator from Virginia.

Let me begin by saying that we are all for free and fair and honest elections. I know the Senator from Virginia spent some time as Governor of Virginia. He knows that in 2016, no ballots—no ballots—no one's vote was encumbered or affected. He knows that I have served on an election commission, and I know that the Senator from Virginia said that election commissions and our State election commissions are in charge of securing those elections.
I have to state to the Presiding Offi-
cer that I know that in the great State of
Tennessee, our county election com-
missions and our State election com-
mission and our secretary of state are
very focused on making certain that
these elections are fair and honest
elections. They are going to do that for
all elections—local, State, and, of course,
in the 2020 Presidential election.

I think a little bit of context is al-
ways important. If you'll let me say
this: I welcome my colleagues across
the aisle to the understanding that bad
actors have tried for decades—decades—to influence what is going on in
our government and in our country.

Indeed, I remember, as a child in 4-H
Club—and I think that probably the
Presiding Officer was a member of 4-H
Club growing up—to me, as a young
woman in South Mississippi, the 4-H Club
was a wonderful experience. It opened
a lot of doors to me. I recall sitting in a
4-H Club meeting at one point, and I
heard about communism. I heard about
what the Russians and the Communists
wanted to do to our freedoms here in
this country, and I can recall how
frightened I felt when I heard that.

So I am across the aisle who in 2016
realized that these bad actors—Russia,
China, Iran, North Korea; people I call
the new axis of evil—did not wish us
well. I am so pleased to know that they have come to this real-
ization that they indeed do not wish us
well. My hope is that, in a bipartisan
way, we can move forward and make
certain we do not allow these bad ac-
tors to in any way impede our freedoms
or infringe on our government.

Now, specific to the UC that was pre-
 sented to us, this would require a Pres-
idential campaign and all employees
to report their contacts with foreign na-
tionals in which they discuss a con-
tribution, donation, or expenditure, such
as an ad, or coordination, collabora-
tion, providing information, pro-
viding services, or persistent and re-
peated contact with a government or a
foreign country or a foreign agent
thereof.

This is what it all means. These re-
porting requirements are overbroad.
Presidential campaigns would have to
worry about disclosure at a variety of
levels, so many different levels. Con-
sider vendors who work for a campaign,
people who are supplying some kind of
good or service to a campaign. It would
include those vendors, including all the
service contracts. It would apply to
door-knockers, it would apply to
phone-bankers—down to any person
who shares their views with a can-
didate.

I want to make sure that everybody
hears that. Any person who shares
their views with a candidate would be
reportable. Think about that. Think
about what that would cause. With this
law, it would be prudent for every cam-
paign contact to start with these
words: Before you tell me anything, are
you a foreign national?

We have the Foreign Agent Registra-
tion Act. Campaign finance law makes
it illegal to take contributions or co-
ordinate expenditures with foreign na-
tionals without a green card. We have
public official ethics laws.

Campaigns could have to report so-
cial media messages or interactions,
report every non-U.S. citizen, or even
every Dreamer. We hear a lot about
the Dreamers. So think about this. You
would report every non-U.S. citizen or
Dreamer who volunteers for your cam-
paign or goes down to any person
down to any person on door knocks on the door of a foreign na-
tional.

Every vendor contact, every call cen-
ter, every contract, every discussion—
all of this, all of it, would begin with
"Are you a foreign national?"

So that is the overbroad nature of
this. The goal is to make sure we never
ever have a foreign government inter-
ferring, and we share that goal. It was
wrong in 2016. It was wrong in 2018. It
would be wrong in 2020. That is why we
need to make certain we do not have
this kind of interference. No one wants
foreign interference of any type in our
government in any way, shape, or
form.

To the Senator across the aisle, we
didn't like it when we heard former
President Obama say to David Medved:
Tell Vladimir, I will have more flexi-
bility after the election. We didn't appre-
ciate that.

We didn't appreciate all that was tran-
spiring back in 2015 with the Clinton
Foundation and Uranium One. We had
questions about that.

Do we want to make certain things
such as that do not occur? Of course,
but the UC that was presented is
overbroad, and this is something that
should be done in a thoughtful way. It
should be done in a bipartisan way.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sen-
ator from Iowa has the floor.

Mr. WARNER. I see the Senator from
the Finance Committee is here. I will
take but a couple of moments.

I appreciate the comments of the
Senator from Tennessee. She agrees we
ought to make sure there is not foreign
intervention in our elections. That
ought to be a fairly easy thing to agree
to.

I want to point out that her reading
of my legislation is not accurate. The
things she said that I thought were to be
reported is if an agent of a foreign gov-
ernment or foreign national offered
something that was already prohibited,
not a foreign national wanting to vol-
utunteer on a campaign. We already laid
out prohibited activities that violate
the law. The only action reported
would be those actions that are prohib-
ited.

Again, I will take my colleague at
her word. If there are ways to improve
on this legislation, I am wide open for
constructive discussion.

I think in past elections, she is right.
She ran for Governor. My friend from
Iowa has run for a lot of elections. I
think most of us in this Chamber
would never think about taking help
from a foreign government. If there are
ways to work better, I welcome it.

We are only here having this discus-
sion and debate because, in a lot of
cases, the rules of the game changed in
2016. A foreign power, Russia, caught
our government, our political system,
and our companies totally off guard.
They hacked into the Democratic Na-
tional Committee’s individuals’ per-
nal accounts.

I would remind the Presiding Offi-
cer of the very day then-Candidate Trump
said on national television during the
campaign: If the Russians have dirt on
Hillary, bring it on. It was the very
first day the intelligence community,
the Mueller report, and our bipartisan
Senate Intelligence Committee found
out that the Russians actually took
him at his word and started releasing
information to him.

I think the integrity of our election
system is terribly important. Russians
tried to penetrate 50 States and got into
21 of them. I think they could have
changed totals if they wanted to.
They chose not to try.

We have done better in 2018, but I
think we can even do more and, again,
only for States that want to take addi-
tional Federal assistance. That has been
the working arrangement with our
colleagues from the other side. I
know very few folks who wouldn’t say
that with the ability to have systems
hacked into—that is as much differ-
tent today than it was 20 years ago—
having that paper trail after the fact
makes a lot of sense. Let’s agree to
work on that.

We have this whole new beast of so-
cial media companies out there that
provide a lot of good, but we have seen
in repeated ways that they can be ma-
nipulated. What we saw in 2016 is going
to pale in comparison with the advent
of deepfake and other serious incidents.
We got caught off guard. We should not
be caught off guard in 2020.

I filed this legislation a month ago
because I thought we needed to be ab-
solutely clear going forward. The rea-
son for the immediacy of this legisla-
tion proposed, and why it is so nec-
 essary, is because the President of the
United States, yesterday, from the
Oval Office, said that everybody in poli-
tics takes input from foreign govern-
ments. He left everybody with that im-
pression. I don’t. I absolutely believe
that our government in any way, shape,
or other countries intervene again, he
might take that information, take that
assistance again.

Our democracy is better than that. Our
democracy is more important than a
willingness to be traded away for the
short-term political gain of being in
cahoots with a foreign power. I am not
saying that has happened, but, boy oh
boy, what an invitation we made yes-
terday to folks, as the Senator from
Tennessee just indicated, who don’t
wish us well.
If there are ways to improve on this legislation, I am wide open for that, but if we don’t put in place an obligation that is up-to-date and a moral obligation that I think we have all honored, if we don’t put in place a legal obligation to make sure that if you see evidence of foreign intervention, you report it, then shame on us.

I will close with this. We do it at the airport—you see something, say something. Shouldn’t we have at least those same standards, in terms of protection of our critical democracy, going forward?

I yield the floor.

ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I call my colleagues’ attention to an issue that has affected many families in Iowa and throughout the country. That issue is elder abuse and neglect of those same people.

Many older Americans reside in assisted living facilities, nursing homes, and all kinds of group living arrangements that these facilities and the staff at the facilities not only follow the law but provide the type of care they would want their own family members to receive.

The Des Moines Register last year published a story suggesting a troubling lack of compassionate care for elderly residents in some of the nursing homes in my State. We also had other reports surfacing in 2017 of nursing home workers in at least 18 different facilities taking humiliating and unauthorized photos of elderly residents and posting them on social media websites.

Earlier this year, I convened an oversight hearing in which we heard from the daughters of two elderly women who resided in a federally funded nursing home. One testified that her mother, an Iowan, died due to neglect in a nursing home. One testified that her mother, an Iowan, died due to neglect in a nursing home. One testified that her mother, an Iowan, died due to neglect in a nursing home.

It calls for us to promote awareness and long-term prevention of elder abuse, enacting laws that are faithfully executed. It is critical that these care facilities and the staff at the facilities not only follow the law but provide the type of care they would want their own family members to receive.

I yield the floor.

As Finance Committee chairman, I intend to convene a hearing to discuss ways that we can continue to promote the health and wellbeing of our seniors, which is an issue I have cared about for a long time.

Creating a supportive, inclusive environment in our communities is essential to preventing elder abuse, and that is what the World Elder Abuse Awareness Day is all about.

I urge my colleagues to join me in raising awareness for the most vulnerable among us, protecting our loved ones and protecting people we don’t know, but in the process of our doing that, we empower all citizens to take a stand against elder abuse.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

LANCE CORPORAL BRENT ZOUCHA

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I rise to continue my tribute to Nebraska’s heroes and the current generation of men and women who have given their lives while defending our freedom in Iraq and Afghanistan. Each of these Nebraskans has a powerful story to tell. I will reflect today upon the life of LCpl Brent Zoucha of the Marine Corps.

Brent was born in Central City, NE, but he grew up in nearby Clarks, which is a small town of about 350 residents. While growing up, Rita, Brent’s mother, described him as having a great smile and always goofing around. Brent was the youngest of four. He had two older brothers, Dominic and Dyrrek, and an older sister, Sherri.

As the youngest of the bunch, Brent had to learn to adapt in the household. This would require him to wake up early to ensure that he had hot water when he got ready for the day. He was also known for acquiring his brother Dyrrek’s clothes as they were similar in size and only a few years apart.

Brent loved sports cars—a passion that pushed him to work at the local gas and oil shop at the age of 14. Because he was an easy-going youngster, Brent got along with all of his siblings extremely well. He loved sports and followed many professional teams, especially the New York Yankees and the Green Bay Packers. He had a very large baseball card collection and a special interest in the legendary Babe Ruth.

While living in Clarks, Brent developed his athletic ability and participated in basketball and track and field. His 6-foot-5-inch frame made him a perfect fit for both basketball and the high jump, and he was excellent at both. Rita, Brent’s mother, fondly remembers the day that Brent came home while holding the rim and parts of the backboard to the basketball hoop at the school. He told her he had broken the entire hoop. While Rita was worried about paying for a replacement, all Brent could do was laugh and shrug at his great athletic achievement.

Like many small town Nebraskan boys, Brent also spent much of his time hunting and fishing. He also had a strong bond with his animals and even trained one of his chickens to fly onto his shoulder on command. During high school, when Brent wasn’t working at Pollard Propane & Oil, he could be found hanging out with his friends on the weekend or with Meghan Hammond, his long-time girlfriend.
While in high school, his older brother Dyrek enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps, and Brent was inspired by his service to serve our country. Shortly after graduating from High Plains Community High School in May of 2005, Brent enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. The extreme discipline that his brother and other marines routinely displayed greatly interested him. He graduated from the Marine Corps Depot at San Diego in September of 2005.

He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force in Twentynine Palms, CA, which was the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center. Colonel in this unit, he was assigned but the exact unit his older brother Cpl Dyrek Zoucha was in. Shortly after arriving at Twentynine Palms, he and his brother found out they would both soon be deployed to Al Anbar Province in Iraq.

This particular area of Iraq saw the majority of its fighting and counterinsurgency from 2004 until 2007. So Brent arrived in the heat of battle. Initially, fighting between insurgents and the marines in the area involved heavy urban warfare. However, the strategy evolved to focus on ambushing soldiers and Iraqi security forces.

While he was on deployment, Rita would send care packages and talk on the phone with him when she could. She remembers talking on the phone with him in early June and sending him a care package of fig cookies and the game of Monopoly for a reminder of his hometown comfort, but this was the last conversation they would have and the last care package Rita would send to Brent. While conducting a combat mission on June 9, 2006, Brent and four other marines came across an IED. Tragically, Brent and the four other marines lost their lives due to the wounds they sustained.

The entire Central Nebraska community was in complete shock upon learning of Brent’s death. Services were held on June 21, 2006, at St. Peter’s Catholic Church in Clarks, and the funeral took place in the cemetery. Rita later received condolence letters from all over the United States, including from President George W. Bush, then-Senator Hagel, Governor Schwarzenegger, and numerous fellow soldiers and marines. Rita continues to honor those who have served by working at the local VFW.

If you visit Clarks today, you will see Brent Zoucha Memorial Lane, which has been dedicated in his honor. Rita will always cherish Brent as the ideal son who loved his life and everyone around him. I am honored to tell his story.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT of Florida). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the Cairncross nomination, and the cloture vote on the nomination occur at 12 noon. I further ask unanimous consent that if cloture is invoked, the Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination at 2:15 p.m., and if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

I ask unanimous consent that following the disposition of the Cairncross nomination, the Senate vote on the pending cloture motions on the following nominations in the order listed: Executive Calendar Nos. 22, 28, 50, and 118; that if cloture is invoked, the confirmation votes occur on Wednesday, June 19, at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Democratic leader. I further ask unanimous consent that the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to S. 1790 ripen following disposition of Executive Calendar No. 118.

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

TAXPAYER FIRST ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3151.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3151) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill?

Hearing none, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 231) was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 17, 2019, AND TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn to then convene for a pro forma session only with no business conducted on Monday, June 17, 2019, at 3 p.m. I further ask that when the Senate adjourns on Monday, June 17, it next convene at 10 a.m., Tuesday, June 18, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each until 11:30 a.m.; finally, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 17, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.
There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:39 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 17, 2019, at 3 p.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 13, 2019:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DAVID STILWELL, OF HAWAII, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS).

EDWARD F. CRAWFORD, OF OHIO, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO IRELAND.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION


ALEXANDER CRENSHAW, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS.

GEORGE M. MARCUS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS.

SUSAN M. MCCUE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF TWO YEARS.

MICHAEL O. JOHANNS, OF NEBRASKA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF TWO YEARS.
Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I rise with my colleague Congresswoman BETTY MCCOLLUM to honor the life of a dedicated public servant, Congressman Donald Fraser. A lifelong Minnesotan, Congressman Fraser devoted his life to fighting for the people of Minneapolis and all Americans. Whether serving in the Navy during WWII, in the Minnesota State Senate, in the U.S. Congress or as the longest-serving mayor in Minneapolis’s history, Congressman Fraser was a patriot who never wavered in his commitment to lifting up hard-working families and building a brighter future for our children and grandchildren.

Congressman Fraser was a true champion for good government. He loved his beloved wife of 68 years, Arvonne, a deeply respected women’s rights advocate, he fiercely promoted human rights and championed progressive values. In the U.S. House of Representatives, Congressman Fraser earned the respect of all his colleagues on both sides of the aisle as a skilled and thoughtful legislator. He was a man of quiet dignity, who allowed the power of his ideas build coalitions for progress.

He believed deeply in the importance of ensuring that our nation’s foreign policy upheld our bedrock principles of liberty, justice and human rights. Congressman Fraser lived his values through action, introducing legislation to ensure that American humanitarian aid never enriched tyrants or enabled oppression and persecution. He was persistent in his work to deepen America’s commitment to democracy, not only abroad but at home: introducing the Home Rule Act of 1973 to allow the citizens of our nation’s capital the right to self-govern and have their voices heard.

Congressman Fraser was also a dedicated conservationist who helped protect many of Minnesota’s and America’s most beautiful natural places. As the father of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act, he helped guarantee that this beautiful landscape would be preserved and enjoyed by generations of Americans for years to come.

We all saw how much joy Congressman Fraser took in being mayor of Minneapolis. During his 14 years in office, he brought transformational change to the city he called home. He prided himself on his ability to listen to the needs of his constituents and never assumed to know the answers, but worked to bring people together to address the most pressing problems facing their community. He distinguished himself as a champion of early childhood education, recognizing that a free, quality public education was the key to success for America’s young people and the most effective tool for fulfilling our founding promise of equality and opportunity for all.

Congressman Fraser has left an enduring legacy of progress for the people of Minneapolis, communities throughout policy and practice, and for all Americans. May it be a comfort to his family that Don is now reunited with the love of his life, Arvonne, and with his beloved Anne and Lois. May it be a comfort that so many people across the country mourn with and pray for them at this sad time.

Ms. FRANKEL. Madam Speaker, on roll call vote 249 I was not present because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY.

Ms. MENG. Madam Speaker, we stand at a critical juncture where the decisions we make today about combating climate change will have lasting consequences for generations to come. Each year, millions of metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) are emitted into the atmosphere. These emissions are causing the planet to warm and creating more sudden, severe weather-related storms. On top of that, significant amounts of CO₂ already reside in the atmosphere. While it is critical that all nations transition to a low-carbon future, we must also explore technologies that remove and sequester carbon pollution to keep global average temperatures from rising above 1.5 degrees.

That is why, today, I am introducing the Carbon Capture Prize Act, which would direct the Department of Energy (DOE) to create a prize competition to incentivize research, development, and commercialization of direct air capture technology to remove and permanently sequester CO₂ from the atmosphere.

Technologies, like direct air capture, can provide nations the tools needed to reduce carbon pollution in the atmosphere. The benefit of this technology is that it can be located anywhere, making its potential scale of deployment enormous. A major challenge facing direct air capture technology, however, is cost, which can range between $800 and $250 per metric ton of CO₂ removal from the atmosphere.

My legislation would address this issue by establishing a prize competition for direct air capture technology that reduces CO₂ in the atmosphere. This bill authorizes an aggregate prize amount of $30,000,000 and DOE may run the competition individually or with other agencies. Prize competitions have long been an effective tool to find cost-effective solutions for expensive problems.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Carbon Capture Prize Act. It is undeniable that the fate of our children and future generations rests on the decisions we make today about fighting climate change.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding group of men and women in Northern Virginia. These individuals have demonstrated superior dedication to public safety and have been awarded.
the prestigious Valor Award by the Northern Virginia Chamber of Commerce.

This is the 41st Annual Valor Awards sponsored by the Northern Virginia Chamber of Commerce. This event honors the remarkable heroism and bravery in the line of duty exemplified by our public safety officers. Our public safety and law enforcement personnel put their lives on the line every day to keep our families and neighborhoods safe. This year’s ceremony will present 123 awards to recognize extraordinary actions above and beyond the call of duty in a variety of categories including the Lifesaving Certificate, the Certificate of Valor, and the Bronze and Silver Medal of Valor.

PSC III Bradley T. Philpott is being awarded the Certificate of Valor this year for his exceptional service in the performance of his duties. It is with great pride that I include his name in the Record.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate the 2019 Valor Award Recipients, and thank all of the men and women who serve in the Department of Public Safety Communications. Their efforts, made on behalf of the citizens of our community, are selfless acts of heroism and truly merit our highest praise. I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding this group of remarkable citizens.

IN RECOGNITION OF LYNN AAS

HON. KELLY ARMSTRONG
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a constituent, a veteran, and a dedicated public servant, Lynn Aas. Lynn’s courage in battle, contributions to his community, and service to his state are testaments to his incredible character.

Lynn was born near Benedict, North Dakota, in 1921 and graduated from Velva High School. While attending the University of North Dakota, Lynn heard of the attacks on Pearl Harbor and immediately put his education on hold to enlist in the U.S. Army. His Army career was filled with distinguished service, earning a Bronze Star, a Purple Heart, the Luxembourg Medal of Honor, and most recently, the French Legion of Honor Medal for his heroics during the Battle of the Bulge and Operation Varsity. Lynn was one of five men who returned from his 55-man unit that survived the Battle of the Bulge.

Upon completion of his Army service, Lynn earned a bachelor’s degree in commerce and a Juris Doctor from the University of North Dakota. He is a longtime supporter of Minot State University, serving as president of the Minot Chamber of Commerce, just celebrated his 59th year of service in the Kiwanis Club of Minot, and has been active in his church, and local and state politics.

June 4th marked Lynn’s 98th birthday. For this special occasion, I send him warmest greetings on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives and blessings to him and his family.

RECOGNIZING BARBARA MANNINO AS THE CONSTITUENT OF THE MONTH

HON. MIKE LEVIN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I am honored to recognize Mrs. Barbara Mannino, the longtime leader of the Vista Community Clinic, as my Constituent of the Month for June. After more than 30 years serving North County patients at the Vista Community Clinic and working tirelessly to ensure community members received the care they needed, Barbara retired, and I am deeply grateful for all of her service.

Under Barbara’s leadership, the Vista Community Clinic expanded from one location in an animal shelter to a health center network with eight locations providing care to 57,000 patients each year, primarily North County community members who are low-income and uninsured.

Throughout the country, families are struggling to access affordable health care, pay for their prescription drugs, and make ends meet, in part because of this Administration’s efforts to sabotage the Affordable Care Act. While I have fought for legislation to lower prescription drug prices, protect people with pre-existing conditions, and expand access to affordable care, it’s the work of people like Barbara that has helped so many of our neighbors receive the care they desperately need.

I launched a Constituent of the Month program to recognize outstanding individuals in the 49th District who have gone above and beyond to give back to our community, support our neighbors, and make our country stronger. After more than 30 years providing critical health care services to local families, we owe Barbara a debt of gratitude, and I am proud to call her the Constituent of the Month.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON ESTES
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I would like to change my vote for Roll Call vote No. 293 on Agreeing to the Amendment for H.R. 2740, the Bera of California Part B Amendment No. 46 from no to aye.

RECOGNIZING THE 2019 TOWN OF HERNDON POLICE DEPARTMENT VALOR AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding group of men and women in Northern Virginia. These individuals have demonstrated superior dedication to public safety and have been awarded the prestigious Valor Award by the Northern Virginia Chamber of Commerce.

This is the 41st Annual Valor Awards sponsored by the Northern Virginia Chamber of Commerce. This event honors the remarkable heroism and bravery in the line of duty exemplified by our public safety officers. Our public safety and law enforcement personnel put their lives on the line every day to keep our families and neighborhoods safe. This year’s ceremony will present 123 awards to recognize extraordinary actions above and beyond the call of duty in a variety of categories including the Lifesaving Certificate, the Certificate of Valor, and the Bronze and Silver Medal of Valor.

Two members of the Town of Herndon Police Department are being honored this year for their exceptional service. It is with great pride that I include in the RECORD the names of the following Valor Award Recipients:

Lifesaving Award:
Lieutenant Si Ahmad
PFC Christopher Parker

Madam Speaker, I congratulate the 2019 Valor Award Recipients, and thank all of the men and women who serve in the Town of Herndon Police Department. Their efforts, made on behalf of the citizens of our community, are selfless acts of heroism and truly merit our highest praise. I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding this group of remarkable citizens.

Tribute to John J. Baker

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. DeFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the unsung heroes of public service in Oregon. Mr. John J. Baker has ably served the people of Oregon and the Oregon Department of Transportation for over thirty years. A transportation economist with a deep background in the Federal-aid Highway Program and its formulas, Mr. Baker’s work has benefitted major transportation projects and communities across the entire state of Oregon.

Mr. Baker’s creative work with federal funding formulas helped support many legislative decisions that resulted in millions in additional federal funding for Oregon. Similarly, his intimate knowledge of federal transportation grants and the federal grant making process has helped bring untold millions in grant funding to the state and to local governments in Oregon.

I relied on his expertise on a number of occasions to ensure that Oregon, with more than
HONORING OFFICER AUSTIN GLICKMAN AND LEO WEEKEND ON THE OCCASION OF THE THIRD ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WEEKEND AT LAKE GEORGE

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Officer Austin Glickman and the Law Enforcement Officers (LEO) Weekend team for their service to their fellow officers and their families.

LEO Weekend has been a project of Officer Glickman since he was a recruit in 2014. The inspiration for this event came when NYPD Police Officers Wenjian Liu and Rafael Ramos were assassinated in Brooklyn just days before Officer Glickman’s graduation. He was moved to organize a retreat for the officers and families who have sacrificed so much for the protection of our communities. LEO Weekend has hosted hundreds of officers from across the country at Lake George for a “Weekend Getaway with Their Blood & Blue Families of Active & Retired Law Enforcement Officers”. This amazing organization fully covers the cost of the retreat for the families who have been affected by a line of duty death or serious injury.

Officer Glickman has created a positive environment to help officers and their families cope with the physical and emotional injuries that too often accompany a career in law enforcement. We depend on the selfless service of these officers to conduct our daily lives and this weekend away is a much-deserved respite. On behalf of New York’s 21st Congressional District, I want to thank Officer Austin Glickman for his services to the North Country and to his fellow officers. His message rings true throughout the country and I look forward to seeing LEO Weekend continue to thrive and support those who keep our communities safe.

RECOGNIZING MR. SUNNY SUNG-IN KIM

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to announce the passing of a valued member of our community. Sunny Sung-In Kim passed away on June 9, 2019 surrounded by his loved ones. Throughout his life he exhibited a constant devotion to his family, his Christian faith and the relationship between the United States of America and his native Korea.

Born on November 16, 1950 in Pusan, Korea during the Korean War, Sunny enlisted in the Republic of Korea Marine Corps as soon as he was eligible to do so. He served from 1969 to 1972, achieving the rank of Lance Corporal. He emigrated to the United States in 1973 and became a naturalized citizen. On May 11, 1975, he married the love of his life, Susan Bok-Ja Kim in Long Island, New York and together raised their two sons.

In 1986, Sunny founded and was President of Grass Roots, Inc., a food service and catering business with multiple locations in the Financial District of Boston, Massachusetts. In addition to his success as an entrepreneur, Sunny had a lifelong passion for service to his community and served as President of the Korean American Association of New England and the Secretary-General of the Federation of Korean Associations, U.S.A.

As part of his lifelong commitment to honoring the memory of the 36,574 U.S. troops and the estimated 1.2 million Republic of Korea troops and civilians who lost their lives during the Korean War, Sunny galvanized support for the creation of the Massachusetts Korean War Veterans Memorial at the Charlestown Naval Shipyard.

In recognition of his contributions to the U.S.-Korea alliance and the Korean American community, Sunny was the recipient of a presidential commendation by the President of the Republic of Korea. As co-Chairman of the Congressional Caucus on Korea, I will greatly miss his advocacy on the importance of this alliance.

Sunny was an active member of the Korean Presbyterian Church in Greater Boston where he was an ordained Elder. Sunny’s deep and abiding faith was the foundation of his family. He instilled in his sons the virtues of generosity, graciousness and hearts filled with gratitude. An avid sports enthusiast, he was a devoted fan of the Washington Redskins and the Boston Red Sox.

After nearly three decades of running their company in New England, Sunny and Susan retired to Haymarket, Virginia to be near their sons and grandchildren. I had the great privilege of knowing Sunny during his years of living in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. I enjoyed having lunch with him on numerous occasions. I was always struck by his kindness and his devotion to his family. In the final years of his life, nothing brought him greater joy than cheering on his grandchildren while watching them play football, lacrosse and baseball.

Madam Speaker, Sunny’s example of a life well-lived shines brightly as a model to us all and his loss is felt deeply. I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the life of Sunny Sung-In Kim and in extending our deepest condolences to his wife Susan, their sons Thomas and James and their grandchildren "T", Rachel, Samuel, William and Henry.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Madam Speaker, due to a personal conflict I was unable to vote during two series on June 11, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 245; YEA on Roll Call No. 246; YEA on Roll Call No. 247; and YEA on Roll Call No. 248.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PERMIT THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE FLOWN AT HALF-STAFF IN THE EVENT OF THE DEATH OF A MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce a bill that would make a small but respectful change to federal law by adding the Mayor of the District of Columbia to the list of named principals for whom the President can order the U.S. flag be flown at half-staff. Current law states that the President shall make this order “upon the death of principal figures of the United States Government and the Governor of a State, territory, or possession, as a mark of respect to their memory.” Surely the death of a current or former D.C. Mayor should qualify as a principal. My bill would add D.C. Mayors, who have the same responsibilities as state and territory governors, to the current list of officials. This bill is a continuation of our “Free and Equal D.C.” series to ensure fair recognition of the nearly 700,000 citizens of the District of Columbia.

Congress has already acknowledged that the District of Columbia is entitled to a place among the states for federal purposes. The requested addition is not as significant as others Congress has already recognized. For example, legislation has ensured that the District of Columbia War Memorial honors only District residents who served in World War I, as intended, and that D.C.’s Frederick Douglass statue sits in the Capitol, alongside statues from the 50 states. We also successfully worked with the U.S. Postal Service to create a D.C. stamp, like the stamps for the 50 states, and worked with the National Park Service to add the D.C. flag alongside the state flags near Union Station.

Legislation was also enacted to give D.C. a coin after it was omitted from legislation creating coins for the 50 states. Legislation was
needed to require the armed services to display the District flag whenever the flags of the states are displayed. With these significant actions by Congress, it is not too much to ask to add the Mayor to the list of principals who are recognized upon their deaths.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

RECOGNIZING THE MANASSAS PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT 2019 PRINCE WILLIAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VALOR AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to commend the Manassas Park Police Department and its outstanding members who have demonstrated superior dedication to ensuring the safety of their colleagues and members of the community and their designation as 2019 Prince William Chamber of Commerce Valor Award recipients. The annual Valor Awards ceremony recognizes the remarkable heroism and bravery above and beyond the line of duty exemplified by our public safety and law enforcement professionals. For the past 33 years, the Prince William Chamber of Commerce has paid tribute to police officers, firefighters, and emergency personnel for their extraordinary service.

Our public safety and law enforcement forces put their lives at risk on a daily basis to keep our families and neighborhoods safe. In recognition of acts of valor, we award the following honoree for his demonstrated extraordinary dedication and outstanding performance under unusually difficult or dangerous circumstances. It is my honor to include in the Record one of the names of the Manassas Park Police Department law enforcement professionals:

Hillary Robinette Award
Detective Christopher Koglin

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 2019 Prince William Chamber of Commerce Valor Award recipient of the Manassas Park Police Department. The selfless acts of heroism by this distinguished individual merits our highest praise. I thank each honoree, as well as all Manassas Park Police Department law enforcement professionals, for their dedication and commitment to the protection of our communities.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE VA ANN ARBOR FISHER HOUSE GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Fisher House for their exemplary work in service of our nation’s veterans and their families. Today, we celebrate the groundbreaking of the VA Ann Arbor Fisher House which will provide critical temporary housing for the families of servicemembers.

Fisher House provides free lodging for the families of active military and veterans while their loved ones are undergoing treatment. This program has saved the families of our servicemen and women an estimated $451 million in costs for lodging and transportation. With nearly 500,000 visitors, Michigan is the largest state without a Fisher House. Fisher House Michigan formed in November 2016, and as of April 2019 has raised over $5.5 million towards its goal of $20 million for construction and support costs of new facilities in Michigan. The VA Ann Arbor Fisher House will be the first in the state of Michigan, with plans to create a second location in Detroit at the John D. Dingell VA Medical Center already underway.

The VA Medical Centers in Southeastern Michigan receive approximately 1000 requests for lodging from veterans and their families every month. The creation of a Fisher House in Michigan will provide significant financial support for these groups through free lodging as their family members undergo treatment. This critical work reaffirms our commitment to supporting our active military and veterans as they continue to protect our nation. We thank Fisher House Michigan for its exemplary work supporting the families of our servicemembers and congratulate them on the ground breaking of the VA Ann Arbor Fisher House.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Fisher House for their dedicated work. Their efforts to provide high-quality services to the families of our nation’s veterans and active military are worthy of commendation.

INVENTOR AND PIONEERING EYE DOCTOR, PATRICIA BATH

HON. KAREN BASS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I rise to take special note of the passing of a long-time constituent, Dr. Patricia E. Bath, an ophthalmologist whose career included a special focus on combating preventable blindness in underserved populations. Among many remarkable accomplishments, she was the first black female doctor to patent a medical invention, a laser device for treating cataracts.

Just two months ago, on April 3, 2019, Dr. Bath testified before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Intellectual Property in a hearing entitled “Traiblazers and Lost Einsteins: Women Inventors and the Future of American Innovation.” There she noted gender disparities that result in fewer women inventors and called for recommendations to improve the barriers she saw as holding back American innovation.

Right out of medical school, she was struck by discrepancies in vision problems between the primarily Black patient population she saw for her internship at Harlem Hospital and the largely white population she saw at an eye clinic at Columbia University. Her findings that blindness was twice as prevalent among Black people as among white people would drive her lifelong commitment to bringing quality eye care to underserved people around the globe. An educator and researcher, in 1974 she joined the faculties of the University of California, Los Angeles, and the nearby Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science.

In 1976 she founded the nonprofit American Institute for the Prevention of Blindness, to promote what Dr. Bath called “community ophthalmology,” which advances optic health through grass-roots screenings, treatments and education.

Her research and her work with cataract patients in the early 1980s led her to envision the device that became known as the laser probe, which uses laser technology to remove the cataracts that cloud the lens of the eye. The United States Patent and Trademark Office, which has singled out Dr. Bath’s achievement several times, said in 2014 that the device had “helped restore or improve vision to millions of patients worldwide.” Dr. Bath’s dedication, insight and brilliance repeatedly overcame challenges from prevailing attitudes about women and African Americans in medicine. The recipient of numerous awards and accolades, Dr. Bath described her “personal best moment” as using an implant procedure called keratoprosthesis to restore the sight of a woman in North Africa who had been blind for 30 years.

Forty years ago, Dr. Bath wrote in the Journal of the National Medical Association that “Disproportionate numbers of blacks are blinded by preventable causes. However, thus far, no national strategies exist for reducing the excessive rates of blindness among African Americans.” As we honor her memory and her contributions, her challenge to us remains.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN RATCLIFFE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. RATCLIFFE. Madam Speaker, due to an illness that required medical attention, I was unable to vote during many of last night’s roll call votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted: YEA on Roll Call No. 264; YEA on Roll Call No. 265; YEA on Roll Call No. 266; YEA on Roll Call No. 267; YEA on Roll Call No. 268; YEA on Roll Call No. 269; YEA on Roll Call No. 270; YEA on Roll Call No. 271; YEA on Roll Call No. 272; YEA on Roll Call No. 273; YEA on Roll Call No. 274; YEA on Roll Call No. 275; YEA on Roll Call No. 276; YEA on Roll Call No. 277; YEA on Roll Call No. 278; YEA on Roll Call No. 279.

NAY on Roll Call No. 280; YEA on Roll Call No. 281; NAY on Roll Call No. 282; NAY on Roll Call No. 283; YEA on Roll Call No. 284; YEA on Roll Call No. 285; YEA on Roll Call No. 286; YEA on Roll Call No. 287; NAY on Roll Call No. 288; NAY on Roll Call No. 289; NAY on Roll Call No. 290; YEA on Roll Call No. 291; NAY on Roll Call No. 292; YEA on Roll Call No. 293; and NAY on Roll Call No. 294.
CONGRATULATING PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT CHIEF KEVIN McGEE ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize an individual who has made an incredible mark on our community. This year marks the retirement of Chief Kevin McGee from the Prince William County Fire and Rescue Department. This will conclude an almost 40-year career for Chief McGee, all with the Prince William County Fire and Rescue Department.

Chief McGee joined the Fire and Rescue Academy in 1979 and rose through the ranks, becoming Battalion Chief in 1991, Assistant Chief in 1998 and was appointed Chief of the Fire and Rescue Department in 2007. Chief McGee also holds the distinction of having served at every rank of the Fire Department, enlisted and officer, on his way to serving as Chief. His tenure as Chief saw significant benefits for Prince William County including the reduction of false fire alarms by 82%. Chief McGee also led a review of Prince William County’s 911 Operations plan in order to adapt them to better respond to the threat posed by terrorism. He helped to modernize the department with the introduction of Geographic Information Systems, a computer-aided dispatch system, the Public Safety Radio System, and the 9-1-1 and fire and rescue mobile data systems. All of these improvements helped the Fire and Rescue Department better serve the residents of Prince William County.

Chief McGee’s efforts have been recognized by numerous entities and his leadership has led to the Department receiving several awards and citations, including the Governor’s Award for Outstanding EMS Agency in 2003 and the 2019 Northern Virginia EMS Council’s EMS Agency Award.

I was first elected to Congress shortly after Chief McGee was appointed Chief of the Fire and Rescue Department. I had worked with him previously during my time as Chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors on various regional boards and commissions. The partnership that we had built during my time in local government continued in Congress.

I was fortunate to do several ride-alongs and facility tours with the Chief and saw firsthand his dedication to the men and women who served with him and to the residents of Prince William County. One case in particular will always stand out. Chief McGee and I worked together to get federal benefits restored to a Prince William County first responder who fell in the line of duty. The Justice Department had originally denied the claim, but working with Chief McGee we were able to turn that decision around and make whole in one small way the family members of that first responder.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Chief Kevin McGee on his almost four decades of service to Prince William County. Though he may be retiring, I suspect that he will continue to remain engaged on the causes that are close to his heart and he will never be far from a fire station in Prince William County. I wish him all the best in retirement.

RECOGNIZING JUNETEENTH

HON. ANTONIO DELGADO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize Juneteenth, the oldest known celebration commemorating the end of slavery in the United States.

At its core, Juneteenth is a bittersweet celebration of deferred liberation. While the Civil War ended at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, it took more than two months for word of General Robert E. Lee’s surrender to reach Texas. When General Gordon Granger, stationed in Galveston, heard the news on June 19th, he issued a proclamation that announced the freedom of 250,000 slaves in the state. By that time, more than two and a half years had passed since the Emancipation Proclamation took effect on January 1, 1863.

Speaking at Gettysburg, President Abraham Lincoln had prophesied that the Civil War would bring a new birth of freedom to America. However, for the quarter of a million slaves in Texas that freedom would come much later. And for millions of black Americans, the end of slavery meant new forms of oppressive labor practices, racial violence, police brutality, and the Jim Crow era.

While there have been tremendous strides for racial equality in the last 20 years including the Brown v. Board of Education, the Civil Rights Act, affirmative action, and the election of our first black president, we know that we have a long way to go. We must continue to uphold our enduring commitment to equality and strive for a more just society for people of all creeds and colors.

On Juneteenth, we remember the untold millions who suffered the horrors of slavery and celebrate the liberation of a people. We do so while keeping our eyes toward tomorrow, knowing that our best days as a nation are still ahead of us.

IN HONOR OF U.S. ARMY COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY SHAW, III

HON. DOUG LAMBORN
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of U.S. Army Colonel William Henry Shaw, III. Colonel Shaw was born on May 16, 1962, in Vidalia, Ga., the eldest son of William Henry Shaw, Jr. and Nancy Peterson Shaw. Having received a Distinguished Military Award while attending North Georgia College, Colonel Shaw joined the Army in 1984 as a 2nd lieutenant in the infantry and reported to Fort Benning Georgia. As an Infantry Officer he served in both a Mechanized Infantry Battalion and as the Commander of an Airborne Pathfinder Detachment. After leaving Ft. Bragg, he transferred to Special Forces. Colonel Shaw retired after serving for 30 years with 25 years in the Special Forces.

Some of his assignments included assistant to the commandant at his alma mater; professor of military science at Auburn University where he earned a master’s degree; missions to establish refugee camps for our Kurdish allies in the Gulf War; commander of Charlie Co., Europe based in Stuttgart. His last assignment was in Stuttgart as liaison between U.S. special operations and our European embassies.

During his distinguished military career, Colonel Shaw received the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, two Bronze Stars, six Meritorious Service Medals, three Army Commendation Medals, two Joint Service Achievement Medals, two Army Achievement Medals, the Combat Infantry Badge, Master Parachutist Badge, Military Freefall Badge, Pathfinder Badge, Air Assault Badge, Canadian, Israeli, British Airborne Badges, and Ranger and Special Forces tabs.

Colonel Shaw was a Ranger, Pathfinder, and Green Beret who loved skydiving. Nothing was ever more important to Billy than his brotherhood connection with its countless friendships. He had the unique ability to connect with people from all walks of life and to keep those friendships strong throughout the years. Billy was a Christian, a Rotarian, N.G.C. girls’ basketball trainer, an avid hunter and sportsman, a trustee of the Ligon Foundation, and an avid supporter of many veterans’ organizations. He will be remembered for making a difference in this world.

IN HONOR OF TEXAS WOMAN’S UNIVERSITY’S CELEBRATION OF TEXAS’ CENTENNIAL RATIFICATION OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Texas Woman’s University centennial celebration marking Texas’ ratification of the 19th Amendment.

On June 28, 1918, Texas became the ninth state in the nation to ratify the 19th Amendment, which granted women the constitutional right to vote. First introduced in the U.S. Congress in 1878, the 19th Amendment prohibits the restriction of voting rights based on gender. Texas was the first state in the south to ratify the amendment, which was adopted nationally in 1920.

From its inception, Texas Woman’s University (TWU) has sought to educate women from Texas and across the country. The university opened in Denton, Texas in 1902 as an all-girls school, and was largely attended by young women from rural areas seeking vocational training. For more than a century, TWU has led significant advances in education, pioneering multiple academic programs for women entering the workforce. In 1994, TWU became fully co-educational, yet continues to focus on women’s education. Historically, TWU has been long connected to the women’s suffrage movement in Texas.
Mary Eleanor Brackenridge served as an early regent for the College of Industrial Arts, now known as TWU. A pioneer for women’s rights, Ms. Brackenridge helped form the Texas Women’s Suffrage Association in 1913 and served as its president. Additionally, Eliza “Birdie” Johnson and Hellen Stoddard, both members of the Texas Women’s Suffrage Association, were instrumental leaders in the women’s suffrage movement who played significant roles in the founding and governing of TWU.

In honor of this shared history, today TWU will celebrate the 100th anniversary of Texas’ ratification of the 19th Amendment and the role TWU played in the women’s suffrage movement. As we mark this milestone, I am grateful to the leaders of TWU—past and present—who have made indelible contributions to the North Texas community.

IN HONOR OF ABBY DOLLIVER ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. JOE COURTNEY
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Norwich Superintendent of Public Schools, Abby Dolliver, on a career in education spanning 33 years, including 25 in the city of Norwich. Her history of passionate leadership is rooted in a lifelong dedication to public service and has positively impacted the lives of countless students, faculty, and administrators.

Her commitment to Norwich Public Schools began in 1986 as a social worker. Abby assumed the role of Director of Student Services and Special Education in 2007 before her appointment to the position of superintendent in 2010. Her tenure has been marked by an enthusiasm for inspiring leadership in others and utilizing the unique qualities of those she observes. As superintendent, Abby is proud of developing internal committee structures to encourage a greater sense of engagement among faculty. She regards helping to create a strong team and surrounding herself with talented, experienced members of the school community as her greatest accomplishment.

Though major challenges included tighter budgets, the closing of three elementary schools, and the restructuring of the city’s middle schools, Abby maintained an unwavering devotion to the needs of her students. In the midst of that turmoil she actually implemented innovative, successful magnet programs using state and federal resources to keep Norwich public education healthy and high quality.

Abby’s background as both a social worker and lifelong resident of Norwich has enabled her to better understand the diverse perspectives of more than 3,500 students who speak over 25 different languages. Her legendary father, Stanley Israelite, instilled in her a devotion to public service that was focused on the best interests of Norwich’s children. Abby described her role in Norwich school district as “student-driven with kindness as the focus.” The city of Norwich has benefited greatly from this history of dedication, and I am confident Abby will find new ways to serve the community for years to come. I ask my colleagues to please join me in wishing her a happy retirement.

REINTRODUCING THE SERVICES FOR ENDING LONG-TERM HOMELESSNESS ACT

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce the Services for Ending Long-Term Homelessness Act, legislation that will help our nation address the long-term homelessness crisis.

Since the first Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness was launched in 2010, rates of homelessness among veterans, families, and chronically homeless individuals have fallen significantly. Our country has successfully taken thousands of individuals and families off the streets. Unfortunately, last year, the homeless population in the United States increased for the second year in a row since the inception of the Federal Strategic Plan. According to the annual U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Point in Time count, there were about 88,484 chronically homeless individuals and 8,429 people in households with children, for a total of 96,913 chronically homeless.

Allowing men, women, and children to live on the streets is not a standard America should be willing to accept. Unstable housing impacts the lives of millions of Americans every year and addressing this problem forthrightly, as this bill does, will help get chronically homeless individuals and families off the streets. I ask that you join me in prioritizing these efforts to combat long-term homelessness in our country.

Madam Speaker, this important legislation addresses our country’s homelessness problem in the following ways:

Requires the Secretary of HHS to design national strategies for the establishment of supportive housing services and programs to assist in ending chronic homelessness and to implement programs that address chronic homelessness.

Requires the Secretary of HHS to make matching grants to eligible entities to provide services promoting recovery and self-sufficiency and augment the HUD-administered McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants.

Requires the Secretary of HHS to report performance outcome data on the projects carried out under the Act.

Madam Speaker, as you know, the most recent data available shows us that more than a quarter of those currently living without permanent shelter are chronically homeless. We must continue to invest in the needs of these vulnerable and marginalized members of society, which will result in healthier, safer, and more productive communities.

I urge my colleagues to join me in working to end homelessness across our nation by supporting this important piece of legislation.

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Joyce-Gillespie-Harrington Educational and Charitable Foundation and the Zeta Upsilon Lambda Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity on the occasion of their 39th annual Black and Gold Scholarship Ball.

The Joyce-Gillespie-Harrington Educational and Charitable Foundation was incorporated in 2001 and was formed to provide financial support to the educational initiatives developed by the Chapter and Fraternity. It increases opportunities for achievement for young African-American men and women through scholarships, mentoring, and charitable services. The Foundation was named in honor of three community leaders and fraternity members, James Burwell Gillepsie, Roosevelt Harrington, and Henry Louis Joyce who were dedicated to the ideals of “Scholarship, Community, Service and Love for all Mankind.” Since its inception, the Foundation has awarded hundreds of thousands of dollars to local youth to assist them with continuing their education.

The programs offered by the foundation are vital to the success of our students. This year’s Black and Gold Scholarship Ball will support scholarships for ten college-bound high school students. During the last nineteen years, one-hundred students have received scholarships awarded by the foundation and have attended some of the top colleges and universities in the country. With the typical college graduate’s debt averaging about $30,000.00, the Foundation’s continued support of these students is absolutely critical.

I am pleased to include in the RECORD the following names of the 2019 scholarship winners:


Madam Speaker, these students represent our country’s next generation of gifted leaders who will have great impact on our society and future. I thank the Joyce-Gillespie-Harrington Charitable and Education Foundation and the Zeta Upsilon Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity for their dedicated commitment to fostering success in our youth and commend all of the scholarship winners for their academic excellence. I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating these talented students and in wishing them great success in all their future endeavors.
HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the contributions of G. Roland Vela, Ph.D. to the City of Denton and the academic community. Dr. Vela is a retired professor at the University of North Texas, where he served as one of the first Latino faculty members. At UNT, he authored 75 scientific papers and books regarding Texas History. This history-maker also blazed trails as the first Hispanic member of the Denton City Council and one of the country’s first Mexican-American Microbiologists. In honor of Dr. Vela’s distinguished achievements, the City of Denton dedicated the G. Roland Vela Athletic Complex on May 26, 2019.

Dr. Vela was raised in San Antonio, Texas. During World War II, he joined the Texas State Guard at age fifteen and convinced his parents to sign release papers that would allow him to enlist in the U.S. Navy at just seventeen. Though the war concluded before he was assigned to a ship, the young Texan dedicated the following year of his life to the Navy in peacetime.

Following his honorable discharge from the Navy, Dr. Vela attended San Antonio Junior College. After transferring to the University of Texas at Austin, he took multiple jobs to support himself before graduating with a degree in bacteriology. In 1951, he received a scholarship for his master’s degree in bacteriology, which he completed in just one year, followed by a doctorate in microbiology and biochemistry in 1963.

Dr. Vela later began a 35-year tenure as a professor at the University of North Texas in Denton, where he taught undergraduate and graduate classes in microbiology. He was chosen to be part of the American Academy of Microbiology and was named the Associate Dean for Science and Technology in the College of Art and Sciences. During his tenure at UNT, Dr. Vela oversaw the research of numerous students and mentored 20 doctoral students before retiring in 2000.

In addition to his many professional accomplishments, Dr. Vela is a public servant. He was the first Hispanic member elected to the Denton City Council, and has served on the Texas Municipal Power Agency Board of Directors as well as numerous boards and commissions.

The G. Roland Vela Athletic Complex is a fitting tribute to this remarkable North Texan. I join Dr. Vela’s family, friends, colleagues, and students in celebrating this well-deserved honor.

HON. ERIC SWALWELL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the life of Kimberlee Ann Burks, on the occasion of her unexpected passing on Thursday, May 30, 2019.

Kimberlee’s roots in Hayward ran deep. She was born at our very own St. Rose Hospital in January 1967. She enjoyed spending her childhood at our local landmarks, like Kennedy Park and then returned to settle in Hayward in 2015.

For the homeless populations in Hayward and Alameda County, Kimberlee was a champion. She modeled what a person could do for themselves and for other people. Regardless of whether you recently lost your job, had become a victim of the ever-increasing cost of housing in the Bay Area, or were struggling with an addiction, Kimberlee saw you as a human being first.

The Downtown Streets Team is where Kimberlee found the support that fostered her spirit for advocacy. She started as a peer advocate and peer leader where she introduced the group and its goals to those in search of support, work-experience, and secure housing in our community.

In addition to her work with the Downtown Streets Team, Kimberlee found community at Community Resources for Independent Living (CRIL), where she served as a housing search coordinator. There she served two vulnerable communities that she held dear, the homeless and the disabled through the coordination of housing search workshops.

Kimberlee volunteered throughout Hayward and Alameda County to raise awareness and restore dignity to our homeless population. Whenever she made a gain of her own in life, she was always looking for a way to help someone else.

In 2017, she came to Washington, D.C. and visited my office to represent and advocate for the needs of Alameda County’s Healthcare for the Homeless program. Just days before she passed away, Kimberlee was in Sacramento with CRIL and other advocates seeking support for measures that would provide secure and stable housing and medical care for those with disabilities and older adults without access to other forms of insurance coverage.

Kimberlee led by doing. She was a force for good, and she was persistent. She is survived by her mother, Barbara, and her two sons, Austin and Preston. They have my deepest condolences.

HONORING BOB COFFIN
OF NEVADA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Las Vegas Councilman Bob Coffin on the occasion of his retirement from political life. Councilman Bob Coffin was elected to represent Las Vegas Ward 3 on Tuesday, June 7, 2011, and was sworn into office on Wednesday, July 6, 2011. Councilman Coffin has deep roots in downtown Las Vegas, having been a resident in and around Ward 3 for more than 60 years and now lives less than a mile from his boyhood home.
Councilman Coffin’s commitment to Southern Nevada can be seen through his decades of public service. He was first elected in 1982 to the Nevada Assembly, where he served for two terms. He continued his public service in the Nevada State Senate, where he served until 2011. During that period, he served on many influential committees as a ranking member of the powerful Senate Finance Committee as well as chairman of the Taxation Committee. On these committees he fought to balance budgets and cut unnecessary government spending. Fiscal responsibility continued to be a priority as he served Ward 3 along with ensuring public safety, cleaning up older neighborhoods, and attracting new development.

During his childhood in Las Vegas, Councilman Coffin developed a passion for two things—his Mexican-American heritage and the sport of golf. His ancestral family emigrated to Southern California from Mexico, and he saw firsthand the discrimination his mother faced as a young woman. Accordingly, the Councilman has spent much of his career fighting this injustice. He has traveled to Central America to monitor elections and to help children and families. He has also been a longtime active member in the Latin Chamber of Commerce.

Bob remained in Southern Nevada as a young man attending Bishop Gorman High School and the University of Nevada Las Vegas, where he earned an accounting degree. He went on to serve his country in the United States Army and later ran a successful insurance business. While concentrating on his studies at UNLV, Bob continued to focus on his favorite pastime, golf, and was named the Nevada Amateur Golf Champion at the age of 27.

Councilman Coffin has been recognized for his community service, receiving dozens of awards during his career. Most recently, he was named Person of the Year by the Southern Nevada Chapter of the Professional Golfers Association and received the Charles Dick Medal of Honor Award from the United States National Guard. He has twice been honored by the Latin Chamber of Commerce with its Hispanic Citizen Award and Public Service Award.

He continues his commitment to the public by serving on a number of boards and commissions, including the Board of the Las Vegas Golf Hall of Fame, Chief Local Elected Officials Consortium, Commission for the Las Vegas Centennial, Debt Management Commission, Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition, and the Southern Nevada Water Authority.

Bob is also a dear friend who paid my very first filing fee when I ran for the Nevada Senate in 1988. I have looked to him over the years for advice, support, and encouragement. I am also close to his lovely wife, Mary Hausch and look forward to spending quality time with them in their retirement. Bob has left an incredible legacy and all Nevadans owe him a great debt of gratitude.

I am also close to his lovely wife, Mary. Bob has left an incredible legacy and all Nevadans owe him a great debt of gratitude.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, on the legislative day of June 12, 2019, on roll call number 283, I voted no when I intended to vote yea.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF LLOYD TATUM

HON. HAROLD ROGERS
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of my mentor and dear friend, the honorable Lloyd Tatum of Henderson, Tennessee, who succumbed to cancer at the age of 83.

Given the profound honor of eulogizing Lloyd, I include in the RECORD the following sentiments from my remarks in recognition of a life of such great scope and consequence: Lloyd inspired all of us with his example of truthfulness, hard work, wit, adoration to family and friends, fairness, and morality. He inspired me to choose law as a career and became my mentor.

Lloyd’s nickname was “Happy,” as humor was a mainstay in his life. He truly enjoyed things funny and his hearty laugh was infectious. His easy-going personality, though, camouflaged a very serious and determined hard worker—from his days as a crewman at the B-24 Liberator of Superfortress at the end of World War II; to a stint as an FBI agent; to a mini-career in movies; to a great career as a highly respected and successful practicing attorney in all of West Tennessee; to 10 years as a distinguished appellate justice in Tennessee’s Court of Criminal Appeals.

I first met Lloyd while a teenager in my hometown of Monticello, Kentucky. He came to southern Kentucky around 1970 to clear the times for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as they were beginning to create Lake Cumberland,
to be a 100-mile-long impoundment of the Cumberland River. He worked out of a local law firm’s office on the square in Monticello where he met and fell in love with my sister, Inadene Rogers. After a beautiful church wedding, the new couple was off to New Haven, Connecticut and the FBI, and later to Henderson, Tennessee and law practice.

Through family visits, we shared great times together—great dinners, picnics, reunions and water skiing on Lake Cumberland. It wasn’t long until Aaron came along and then, shortly, Janice. What a pair—full of life. Soon, there came Tim, then little Lloyd and Suzanne—all wonderful, talented children of happy and loving parents. But tragedy returned when their daughter Janice became deathly ill, and sometime later, Inadene lost her battle with cancer.

Lloyd immersed himself in his other love—the law. His law practice and later service as a great justice on the Tennessee Criminal Court of Appeals, consumed him. Slowly the old Lloyd Tatum came back, and though grief was his constant companion, he regained that impressionable personality we cherish today.

But, tragedy returned again as his second wife, Yvonne, succumbed to cancer. There will never be another quite like Lloyd Tatum. The joyful memories of our wonderful time together will inspire us all until we meet him again on the other side. An inscription on the monuments and graves of James Louis Petigru in Charleston, South Carolina describes Lloyd much better than my feeble efforts:

“To the memory of our loved husband, father, and friend. In his 66 years of service to our community, he has brought honor and distinction to the law, to his family, and to his peers. His wisdom, courage, and dedication have become a model for all to emulate. We are proud to join with my colleague Representa-

He confronted Life with antique Courage
Undismayed by Disaster,
Unawed by Opinion,
His brilliant genius and his unwearied indus-

The just need
In the affection of his Family,
In the admiration of his Peers,
His Learning illuminated the principles of

Wisdom and his Wit may fade:
The tradition of his Eloquence, his

forts:
Petigru in Charleston, South Carolina de-

the monument over the grave of James Louis
Tatum. The joyful memories of our wonderful

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Henderson, Tennessee and law practice.

In each of the team’s first three seasons, the Blues were swept, twice by the Montreal Canadiens and then by the Boston Bruins.

Since that time, St. Louis has been called home by some of the greatest players in the history of the National Hockey League. First came Bernie Federko, who led the team to eight straight playoffs. Brett Hull then joined the team during the 1987–1988 season and scored more goals than any other player in franchise history. At the turn of the century, Al Macinnis and Chris Pronger ushered in a new era of defensive prowess for the Blues, bringing the team’s consecutive playoff streak to twenty-five seasons, the third longest in the history of the National Hockey League at the time. Still, hockey’s greatest trophy—the Stanley Cup—remained elusive.

Despite over half a century of disappointing finishes, love and passion for the Blues continued to take root and flourish in St. Louis. Typically described as a “baseball town,” St. Louis embraced their Blues wholeheartedly and patiently waited for the one year, the one team, and the one playoff run that would finally bring the Cup to town.

On January 3, 2019, the St. Louis Blues were dead last in the National Hockey League rankings. But with the help of a rookie goaltender, Jordan Binnington, and new interim head coach, Craig Berube, the team embarked on a franchise-record seventeen-game win streak. Over the next four months, the Blues jumped from last place to second place in the Western Conference. The Stanley Cup was once again in the city’s crosshairs.

To begin the Stanley Cup Playoffs, the team ventured north and defeated the Winnipeg Jets in the first round, then marched south and beat the Dallas Stars, next turned west to win the Western Conference Championship over the San Jose Sharks, and finally set their sights east to take on the Boston Bru-

In the admiration of his Peers,
In the respect of his People,
In the affection of his Family.
Honor was the highest place;
The just need
Of his kindness and forbearance
His dignity and simplicity
His brilliant genius and his unwearied indus-

the Note, and one Note. It is our honor to con-

entire city under one mission, one team, one
just a hockey game. It brought together the entire city under one mission, one team, one
song, and one Note. It is our honor to con-

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA

RECOGNIZING THE 2019 FAIRFAX COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT VALOR AWARD RECIPIENTS

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding group of men and women in Northern Virginia. These individuals have demonstrated superior dedication to public safety and have been awarded the prestigious Valor Award by the Northern Virginia Chamber of Commerce.

This is the 41st Annual Valor Awards sponsored by the Northern Virginia Chamber of Commerce. This event honors the remarkable heroism and bravery in the line of duty exemplified by our public safety officers. Our public safety and law enforcement personnel put their lives on the line every day to keep our families and neighborhoods safe. This year’s ceremony will present 123 awards to recognize extraordinary actions above and beyond the call of duty in a variety of categories including Lifesaving, Certificate, the Certificate of Valor, and the Bronze, Silver and Gold Medal of Valor.

Seventy-three awards will be bestowed upon first responders who serve with the Fairfax County Police Department in recognition of their exceptional service. It is with great pride that I include in the Record the names of the following Valor Award Recipients:

Silver Medal of Valor: MPO Joseph N. Wallace, PFC Kelvin D. Catron
Lifesaving Award: 2nd Lt. Christopher D. Sharp, MPO Jeffrey M. Gregory, MPO Stephen J. McIntosh, PFC Kenneth A. Momon, PFC Zachary R. Bargeron, MPO Kenner D. Fortner, PFC Matthew C. Bedekovich, PFC Katelynn M. Bullock, PFC Matthew C. Mcmann, PFC Colton J. Weaver,
Madam Speaker, I congratulate the 2019 Valor Award Recipients, and thank each of the men and women who serve in the Fairfax County Police Department. Their efforts, made on behalf of the citizens of our community, are selfless acts of heroism and truly merit our highest praise. I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding this group of remarkable citizens.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CHARLES CHRISTOPHER REED

HON. BRIAN BABIN
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and memory of a lifelong public servant, Kemah Police Chief Charles Christopher “Chris” Reed, who passed away after a boating accident on June 7, 2019.

Chief Reed began serving his country and community in the United States Army, where he was certified as a military policeman after graduating from the Military Police Academy. He was soon promoted to Sergeant and was certified as a military policeman after his discharge in 1990.

In 1991, Chris joined the League City Police Department where he served in numerous investigative and training roles. He went on to serve as the Assistant Chief and later as City Administrator. During his time in League City, he graduated from the 210th Session of the FBI National Academy Command College and received a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from LeTourneau University and a Master of Science in Criminal Justice from Sam Houston State University. In 1993, Chief Reed was awarded the Law Enforcement Purple Heart for his courage and sacrifice after being shot in the line of duty.

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Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the City of Pleasanton, California, on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of its founding which will occur next week on June 18.

The valley where Pleasanton sits has been a source of valuable resources for over 5,000 years. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, it was home to wetlands and an immensely diverse portfolio of plants and animal life that sustained generations of Native Americans.

Spanish settlers were drawn to the vast and plentiful landscape and plentiful water supply established a ranching and farming culture that flourished and served as a magnet to others that passed through during the California Gold Rush in the foothills nearby.

In the decades that followed, the area was named for a Civil War general of the United States Army and Union cavalry and saw the arrival of the transcontinental railroads. The population was approximately 500 people at the time; however, that would not last long.

The fertile soil that sustained the Native American populations for so long was then home to vineyards and hop fields that yielded a supply that was sought after across the nation and internationally. By 1900, Pleasanton became home to all of this, in addition to its own bank and several hotels.

Since that time, growth and development has only continued. In the 1980s, Pleasanton broke ground on a massive project that would change the trajectory of the city and the region around it. The 850-acre Hacienda Business Park was the new magnet drawing industry and economic development into the valley.

With a current population of approximately 85,000, Pleasanton is now home to one of the top 10 school districts in the State of California and holds over 1,200 acres of recreational space that play host to festivals, parades, and year-round weekly farmers markets.

In recognition of its 125 years of incorporation, Pleasanton will be holding a Summer of Celebration, which will begin with a reception on the anniversary of its founding, June 18, 2019. Throughout the summer, residents of California’s 15th Congressional District can take advantage of several events and exhibits throughout the city.

Congratulations to Pleasanton on their anniversary, and good wishes for a summer of fun and celebration of our local history.

HONORING THE DILLARD HIGH SCHOOL’S SUPPORTMUSIC MERIT AWARD

HON. ALCIE L. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, it is my great privilege to rise today to honor Dillard High School for being the recipient of the 2019 SupportMusic Merit Award by the National Association of Music Merchants (NAMM).

The Support Music Award recognized Dillard High School for outstanding achievement in efforts to provide music access and education to all students. It recognizes the commitment and dedication of Dillard High School to music and the arts as innovative learning opportunities for a well-rounded education. Dillard High School has always supported and encouraged students in music education from the beginning, starting with Julian Edwin “Can-noball” Adderley teaching jazz to students to today when students get to work and perform with professionals at the Broward Center for Performing Art and the Fort Lauderdale Museum of Art.

Dillard High School is one of 98 schools across the nation to be a SupportMusic Merit Award recipient demonstrating an unwavering commitment to providing comprehensive music education. I applaud the hard work and dedication of each person making Dillard an exceptional school.

The NAMM Foundation is a nonprofit organization that advances active participation in making music throughout a person’s life. The SupportMusic Award given by NAMM recognizes that Dillard High School is leading the way with learning opportunities as outlined in the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). ESSA recognizes that music is an important element of a well-rounded education for all children.

Madam Speaker, Dillard High School is an exceptional High School in our community, one that we can all admire and respect. I commend the students, faculty and staff for their inspiring commitment to music, and wish them many more years of continued success.

RECOGNIZING THE MANASSAS CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT 2019 PRINCE WILLIAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VALOR AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to commend the City of Manassas Police Department and its outstanding members who have demonstrated superior dedication to ensuring the safety of their colleagues and members of the community and their designation as 2019 Prince William Chamber of Commerce Valor Award recipients. The annual Valor Awards ceremony recognizes the remarkable heroism and bravery above and beyond the line of duty exemplified by our public safety and law enforcement professionals. For the past 33 years, the Prince William Chamber of Commerce has paid tribute to police officers, firefighters, and emergency personnel for their extraordinary service.

Incorporated in 1975, the 10 square miles of the City of Manassas is located thirty miles southwest of the Nation’s Capital and surrounded by Prince William County. Recognized by a Gold Standard of Excellence Agency by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, the City of Manassas Police Department maintains a proactive approach to crime prevention built on established relationships within the community.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 2019 Prince William Chamber of Commerce Valor Award recipients of the City of Manassas Police Department. The selfless acts of heroism by this distinguished group of men and women merits our highest praise. I thank each honoree, as well as all City of Manassas Police Department law enforcement professionals, for their dedication and commitment to the protection of our communities.
Antonio and serves thousands per year. La Familia Cortez Restaurants represent iconic local establishments throughout San Antonio. Cruz Cortez embodied the American Dream and its impact on San Antonio better than most. She was truly remarkable. I am proud to have known her and seen the immeasurable impact her warmth, commitment and dedication had on our community. Although we have lost a pillar in our community, her legacy will live on.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DINA TITUS
OF NEVADA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I was absent for the following vote on June 12, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll No. 250—On Motion to Adjourn.

HONOR FLIGHT OF OREGON

HON. GREG WALDEN
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the heroism of WWII veteran, Aaron Jacobson, who through his actions was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Mr. Jacobson enlisted in the Army at the age of 32 and shipped off to fight against the evils of National Socialism in WWII. He landed on the beaches of Normandy and fought all the way through to the Battle of the Bulge, where he was awarded the second oak leaf cluster on his Purple Heart Award after his finger was severed by a German bullet.

Mr. Jacobson’s military records were destroyed in a series of fires. One took place in 1973 at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis. His was among the roughly 16–18 million records containing individual stories of American servicemen destroyed in that fire. The other fire tragically took his home and the life of his brother.

Aaron’s family and friends spent tireless hours combing through records, newspaper articles, websites and their recollection of his personal stories to re-construct the events of that day. Although we do not have the exact wording of his citation, I would like to tell you what happened on the day that Mr. Jacobson earned his Distinguished Service Cross.

On September 21, 1944, somewhere in the Parroy Forest of France, the 313th Infantry Regiment, of the 79th Infantry Division, in which Private First Class Aaron Jacobson was serving, was mopping up a battlefield that had just been cleared. Suddenly, machine gun fire split the air and his men hit the ground. PFC Jacobson, without regard to his own life, low crawled towards a position from which he could flank the German lines. As he approached the nest, he realized his rifle was full of mud and wouldn’t fire. Undeterred, he fixed his bayonet and stabbed the rear guard of the nest. Using the firearm captured from the German soldier he had just killed, he neutralized the remaining enemy in the machine gun nest. PFC Aaron Jacobson’s heroic actions that day saved many American lives, and we as a nation owe him a great debt of gratitude.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF CHEF LEAH LANGE CHASE

HON. CEDRIC L. RICHMOND
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of Chef Leah Lange Chase, New Orleans’ matriarch of Creole cuisine, who fed civil rights leaders, musicians and presidents in a career spanning seven decades. Mrs. Chase passed away on Saturday, June 1, 2019 at the age of 96.

Mrs. Chase was born on June 6, 1923 in Madisonville, Louisiana. Her parents, Charles Lange and Hortensia Lange, raised 13 children. When she was 13 years old, Mrs. Chase moved to live with her aunt in New Orleans, so she could attend St. Mary’s Academy.

The veterans on this Honor Flight from Oregon are as follows: David Bagley, Marine Corps; Willis Bennett, Navy; Mount Blevins, Army; William Cadman, Marine Corps; William Collins, Navy; Marjorie Cook, Army; Lorin Culver, Army; Frederic DeGanna, Air Force; Walter Dye, Navy; Charles Elson, Army; Morris Fruitman, Navy; Ronald Gutkeunst, Air Force; Harry Krogman, Air Force; Jack Lakey, Navy; Vernon Lesher, Navy; Harold Mehten, Air Force and Navy; Charles Nagy Jr., Navy; Henry Nussbaum, Navy; Walter Ridge, Navy; Bobby Ruth, Army; Jack Thompson, Army; Gerald Wellington, Air Force and Navy; and William Wilson, Army.

These twenty-three heroes join over 200,000 veterans who have been honored through the Honor Flight Network of veterans nationwide since 2005.

I would also like to recognize the ten guardians traveling on this trip who have also served our country: Angelique Ethos, Navy; Terry Haines, Navy; Daniel Johnson, Navy; Ronald Kohl, Air Force and Army; Mark Libante, Army; Peter Pringle, Navy; Walter Ridge Jr., Navy; Rachael Watters, Army; Kenneth Wilson, Air Force; and William Wilson, Navy.

Madam Speaker, at the height of the Civil War in 1863, President Abraham Lincoln wrote, “Honor to the Soldier, and Sailor every-
arts served as a vessel not only to bring people together at a time when our nation faced racial strife and segregation, but also as a way to heal communities, champion the Civil Rights movement, and transcend institutional barriers to success.

Mrs. Chase’s personable demeanor made her the matriarch of New Orleans. Her heart and soul touched the lives of so many who traveled from far and wide to experience the iconic cuisine of Dooky Chase Restaurant. I cherish the time spent with Mrs. Chase and offer my sincere condolences to the Chase family.

While she will be sorely missed, her imprint and legacy in New Orleans history and culture will remain present for a lifetime to come.

Mrs. Chase is survived by her son, Edgar Chase III; her two daughters, Leah Chase Kamata and Stella Chase Reese.; in addition to siblings, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I celebrate the life and legacy of Chef Leah Lange Chase.

HONORING THE OUTSTANDING EGLES OF FREEDOM HIGH SCHOOL FOR THEIR ACADEMIC AND RESILIENT HIGH SCHOOL CAREERS

HONOR. GERALD E. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the achievements of the student award winners of Freedom High School at the Outstanding Eagles Award Ceremony. Each of these students are being honored for their resilient high school careers and the positive impact they have had on their classmates, teachers, and community.

These Outstanding Eagles have been selected for both their exceptional academic achievements as well as their determination to overcome hurdles throughout their academic careers. These students were able to take on adversity head on and show what resilient individuals they are. I’m sure the challenges they endured makes the journey and this accomplishment that much more satisfying, and this hard work will be vital in their future career paths as they enter higher education and the work field. But with students like this, I know we are in good hands. They are well prepared to face tomorrow’s challenges, and I look forward to hearing of the many accomplishments they reach. They will be the future leaders of our country and I am happy that these outstanding students were developed out of Prince William County. It is truly my honor, to include in the Record the following Outstanding Eagles of Freedom High School.

Aimen Zafar Khan
Carlos Estelio Cifuentes
Iqra Noor
Bazgha Afaq Paracha
Amya Cook
Timothy Lee Bailey
Abhishek Kattel
Kiara Lynn Angeles Ehle
Ralph Alix Saint-Franc
Bashshar Osman
Robert James Mayer
Sharon Carly Anwa Acha
Joshua Ioane Fuga
Ivan Eduardo Torres
Alexa Mileydi Zaldivar Comayagua
Amara Dominique Smith Speights
Merari Joseline Posas Mata
Kari Lilibeth Tobar Zelaya
Sophia Autumn Allder-Stephens
Hannah Ngoc Huynh
Isavel Diaz Castro
Andy Adrian Reynosa-Gomez
Abri Yannah Indera Syrina Graham
Genesis Alexa Villanueva

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating these Outstanding Eagles for being honored by Freedom High School for their academic and resilient high school careers.
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3451–S3627

Measures Introduced: Fifty bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1825–1874, S.J. Res. 49, and S. Res. 250–251. Pages S3475–77

Measures Passed:

Condemning All Forms of Antisemitism: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 189, condemning all forms of antisemitism, and the resolution was then agreed to. Page S3622

Taxpayer First Act: Senate passed H.R. 3151, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service. Page S3626

Condemning anti-Semitic attack on the Chabad of Poway Synagogue: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 231, condemning the horrific anti-Semitic attack on the Chabad of Poway Synagogue near San Diego, California, on April 27, 2019, and the resolution was then agreed to. Page S3626

Measures Considered:

Government of Qatar: By 43 yeas to 56 nays (Vote No. 161), Senate rejected the motion to discharge the Committee on Foreign Relations of S.J. Res. 20, relating to the disapproval of the proposed sale to the Government of Qatar of certain defense articles and services. Pages S3457–62

Government of Bahrain: By 42 yeas to 57 nays (Vote No. 162), Senate rejected the motion to discharge the Committee on Foreign Relations of S.J. Res. 26, relating to the disapproval of the proposed sale to the Government of Bahrain of certain defense articles and services. Pages S3457–62

National Defense Authorization Act—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year. Pages S3469

A motion was entered to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Page S3469

Prior to the consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. Page S3469

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006, with respect to Belarus; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–19) Page S3474

Cairncross Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation. Page S3468

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, June 13, 2019, a vote on cloture will occur at 12 noon, on Tuesday, June 18, 2019. Page S3468

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. Page S3468

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. Page S3468

Kacsmaryk Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas. Page S3468
A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

- Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.
- Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

Winsor Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Allen Cothrel Winsor, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida.

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

- Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.
- Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

Cain Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of James David Cain, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Allen Cothrel Winsor, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Allen Cothrel Winsor, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida, James David Cain, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in the order listed; that if cloture is invoked, the votes on confirmation of the nominations occur on Wednesday, June 19, 2019, at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Democratic Leader, and that the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1790, ripen following disposition of the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry.

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

- By 94 yeas to 3 nays (Vote No. EX. 164), David Stilwell, of Hawaii, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs).
- By 90 yeas to 4 nays (Vote No. EX. 165), Edward F. Crawford, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Ireland.

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

- By 92 yeas to 7 nays (Vote No. EX. 163), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Alexander Crenshaw, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of three years.
George M. Marcus, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of three years.

Susan M. McCue, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of two years.

Michael O. Johanns, of Nebraska, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of two years.

Irving Bailey, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 2021.

Christopher P. Vincze, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 2019.

Messages from the House: Page S3474

Enrolled Bills Presented: Page S3474

Executive Communications: Pages S3474–75

Executive Reports of Committees: Page S3475

Additional Cosponsors: Pages S3477–81

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S3481–83

Additional Statements: Pages S3481–74

Amendments Submitted: Pages S3483–S3618

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Pages S3618–19

Record Votes: Five record votes were taken today. (Total—165) Pages S3461–62, H3467–68

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 5:39 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, June 17, 2019. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S3626.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

GLOBAL MARKET CERTAINTY FOR U.S. AGRICULTURE

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee concluded a hearing to examine certainty in global markets for the United States agriculture sector, after receiving testimony from Gregory F. Doud, Chief Agricultural Negotiator, Office of the United States Trade Representative; and Ted McKinney, Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs, and Robert Johansson, Chief Economist, both of the Department of Agriculture.

WILDLAND FIRE AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the outlook for wildland fire and management programs for 2019, after receiving testimony from Shawna Legarza, National Director, Fire and Aviation Management, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Jeffery Rupert, Director, Office of Wildland Fire, Department of the Interior; Wade Crowfoot, California Natural Resources Agency, Sacramento; and Chris Maisch, Alaska State Forester, Washington, D.C., on behalf of the National Association of State Foresters.

WOMEN IN CONFLICT

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Transnational Crime, Civilian Security, Democracy, Human Rights, and Global Women’s Issues concluded a hearing to examine women in conflict, focusing on advancing women’s role in peace and security, after receiving testimony from Andrea G. Bottner, Independent Women’s Forum, Chevy Chase, Maryland; and Jamille Bigio, Council on Foreign Relations, and Palwasha Kakar, United States Institute of Peace, both of Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Ada E. Brown, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Steven D. Grimberg, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, David John Novak, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Matthew H. Solomon, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, and William D. Hyslop, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, Gary B. Burman, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Kentucky, and Randall P. Huff, to be United States Marshal for the District of Wyoming, all of the Department of Justice.
House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 46 public bills, H.R. 3245–3290; and 5 resolutions, H.J. Res. 65 and H. Res. 440–443 were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors:

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

The House considered H.R. 1649, to amend the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center counselors, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–112);

H.R. 2142, to amend the Small Business Act to require the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman to create a centralized website for compliance guides, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–113);

H.R. 2331, to require an annual report on the cybersecurity of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–114);

H.R. 277, to adjust collateral requirements under the Small Business Act for disaster loans, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–115); and

H.R. 2345, to amend the Small Business Act to clarify the intention of Congress that the Administrator of the Small Business Administration is subject to certain requirements with respect to establishing size standards for small business concerns, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 116–116).

Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020: The House considered 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. Consideration is expected to resume the week of June 17th.

Agreed to:

Jeffries amendment (No. 48 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that prohibits funds from being used to limit the functions of the Department of Education Office for Civil Rights (by a recorded vote of 275 ayes to 148 noes, Roll No. 295);

Sean Patrick Maloney (NY) amendment (No. 49 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases and decreases by $5,000,000 for fund to be used specifically study the impact of firearm violence in elementary and secondary schools and higher education institutions (by a recorded vote of 266 ayes to 150 noes, Roll No. 296);

Adams amendment (No. 50 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases the Higher Education account by $500,000 (by a recorded vote of 358 ayes to 65 noes, Roll No. 297);

Adams amendment (No. 51 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases funding for the Children and Families Services Programs account by $3 million; decreases the Departmental Management account by $3 million (by a recorded vote of 307 ayes to 115 noes, Roll No. 298);

Beyer amendment (No. 52 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases and decreases funds by $500,000 to support the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a feasibility study on allowing geolocation services with respect to the location of callers to the suicide prevention lifeline referred to in section 520E–3 of the Public Health Service Act (by a recorded vote of 359 ayes to 64 noes, Roll No. 299);

Beyer amendment (No. 53 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Office of Refugee Resettlement, to disclose to committees of jurisdiction and legal orientation providers a monthly census per facility, broken down by gender and age group, of unaccompanied alien children in the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services, including locations operated through a contract with any other entity (including a Federal, State, or local agency) (by a recorded vote of 285 ayes to 138 noes, Roll No. 300);

Blunt Rochester amendment (No. 54 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases and decreases $1 from the Health Resources and Services Administration with respect to the health workforce and health professional staffing shortages (by a recorded vote of 376 ayes to 47 noes, Roll No. 301);

Murphy amendment (No. 56 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Mental Health by $2,000,000, with the additional funding intended for the Garrett Lee Smith-Youth Suicide Prevention State and Campus grants budget activities within the Mental Health Programs of Regional and National Significance; reduces Substance Abuse and
Mental Health Services Administration, Health Surveillance and Program Support by $2,000,000 (by a recorded vote of 366 ayes to 55 noes, Roll No. 302);

Ocasio-Cortez amendment (No. 57 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases and decreases the HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention account by $15 million in order to support Opioid Related Infectious Disease under the Center for Disease Control (by a recorded vote of 264 ayes to 158 noes, Roll No. 303);

McAdams amendment (No. 59 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases CDC Injury Prevention and Control suicide program funding to enhance youth suicide awareness, research, and prevention efforts, with a corresponding reduction in HHS General Departmental Management account (by a recorded vote of 388 ayes to 30 noes, Roll No. 305);

Schrier amendment (No. 60 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that clarifies that early childhood developmental screenings can be considered an allowable medical service for donation to children in the care of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (by a recorded vote of 371 ayes to 49 noes, Roll No. 306);

Lee (NV) amendment (No. 61 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases funding for Graduate Medical Education slots and cut funding from the Office of the Secretary of Education’s departmental fund (by a recorded vote of 365 ayes to 54 noes, Roll No. 307);

Craig amendment (No. 62 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases by $1 million the Health Resources and Services Administrations (HRSA) Rural Health Programs to prioritize ongoing coordination with the U.S. Department of Agricultures establishment of a Rural Health Liaison as directed by Public Law 115–334 (Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018) (by a recorded vote of 383 ayes to 36 noes, Roll No. 308);

Craig amendment (No. 63 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases and decreases by $14,523,544,000 the Department of Education’s grants to states under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to support funding for special education (by a recorded vote of 376 ayes to 41 noes, Roll No. 309);

Craig amendment (No. 64 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases and decreases funding for Career, Technical, and Adult Education in order to support the Department of Education in carrying out the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (Perkins Act) and the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA) (by a recorded vote of 390 ayes to 29 noes, Roll No. 310);

Porter amendment (No. 65 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases funding for the Senior Medicare Patrols within the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account by $2,000,000 (by a recorded vote of 316 ayes to 103 noes, Roll No. 311);

Porter amendment (No. 66 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that provides funding to support the Intimate Partner Violence Strategy at the Health Resources and Services Administration across the relevant bureaus at the agency (by a recorded vote of 311 ayes to 110 noes, Roll No. 312);

Porter amendment (No. 67 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that ensures that ACA open enrollment data is disaggregated by race, ethnicity, preferred language, age and sex to support better understanding of enrollment information (by a recorded vote of 235 ayes to 183 noes, Roll No. 313);

Mucarsel-Powell amendment (No. 68 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that allocates an additional $5 million to the Secretary’s Minority AIDS Initiative Fund (SMAIF), which would improve prevention, care, and treatment for racial and ethnic minorities impacted by HIV/AIDS (by a recorded vote of 281 ayes to 138 noes, Roll No. 314);

Levin (MI) amendment (No. 70 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases funding for the Office of Inspector General at the Department of Education by $4 million (by a recorded vote of 233 ayes to 187 noes, Roll No. 315);

Pressley amendment (No. 71 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that provides an additional $5,000,000 to fund School-Based Health Centers to support preventative and mental health services for children and adolescents in school (by a recorded vote of 342 ayes to 77 noes with one answering “present”, Roll No. 316);

Spanberger amendment (No. 74 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases funding for the chronic disease prevention and health promotion program by $5 million to be directed towards colorectal cancer and reduces funding by $3 million for the HHS General Departmental Management account.
Delgado amendment (No. 75 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that provides additional funding for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Lyme Disease due to the increased threat of vector borne pathogens (by a recorded vote of 374 ayes to 44 noes, Roll No. 318);

Crow amendment (No. 76 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases and decreases funding by $5,000,000 to support the Project SERV program which provides funding for grants to LEAs for the purposes of mental health, counseling, and technological assistance in the wake of traumatic events at schools that are disruptive to learning (by a recorded vote of 345 ayes to 73 noes, Roll No. 319);

Houlahan amendment (No. 77 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases and decreases funding for the Department of Education’s Education for the Disadvantaged account by $1 million with the intent to support Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants with an appropriate offset (by a recorded vote of 333 ayes to 86 noes, Roll No. 320);

Pocan amendment (No. 1 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–111) that prohibits the implementation of a new HHS policy announced on June 5, 2019, that would restrict fetal tissue research (by a recorded vote of 225 ayes to 193 noes, Roll No. 321);

Pascrell amendment (No. 2 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–111) that provides $10 million to the Alternatives to Opioids in the Emergency Department which is authorized in Section 7091 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, Public Law 115–271 (by a recorded vote of 382 ayes to 32 noes, Roll No. 322);

Allen amendment (No. 4 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that ensures that when the State Department is expanding opportunities for grants and contracts to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged and faith-based organizations, it also does so for veteran and service-disabled veteran owned small businesses; and

Rouda amendment (No. 5 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that prohibits the use of funds to negotiate or enter into an agreement with Vietnam for the repatriation of Vietnamese immigrants who arrived in the United States before July 12, 1995.

Rejected:

Ocasio-Cortez amendment (No. 58 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that sought to strike a rider that prevents the use of any funds for “any activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance in Schedule I” of the CSA (by a recorded vote of 91 ayes to 331 noes, Roll No. 304).

Proceedings Postponed:

Lesko amendment (No. 78 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to strike the requirement that not less than $750,000,000 of Global Health Programs shall be made available for family planning/reproductive health;

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 79 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase by $1,000,000 and decrease by $1,000,000 to combat the trafficking of endangered species;

Gosar amendment (No. 81 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds appropriated or other-wise made available to any Federal department or agency by this Act may be used to make assessed or voluntary contributions on behalf of the United States to or for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, or the Green Climate Fund;

Grijalva amendment (No. 82 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to decrease then increase funding within the International Border and Water Commission for the use of taking responsibility for the International Outfall Interceptor (IOI);

Gosar amendment (No. 83 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to prohibit funds from being used for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

Speier amendment (No. 84 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase by $40 million and decrease by $40 million from Assistance for Europe and Eurasia to fund Armenian democracy assistance;

Meadows amendment (No. 85 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase assistance withheld from Pakistan over the imprisonment of Dr. Shakil Afridi from $33,000,000 to $66,000,000;

Lowey en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109: Cohen (No. 86) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds to enter into any new contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with any Trump related business listed in the President Trump’s Annual Financial Disclosure Report submitted to the Office of Government Ethics as well as certain Trump related
properties listed on the Trump Organization’s website; Foster (No. 88) that seeks to reduce the NADR account by $10,000,000 and increases the account by the same amount, to be used for the Synchrotron-Light for Experimental Science and Applications project in order to promote scientific diplomacy and peace in the Middle East; Connolly (No. 90) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds for International Military Education and Training for Saudi Arabia; Cicilline (No. 95) that seeks to prohibits funds from being used to establish the proposed Department of State Commission on Unalienable Rights; Brendan F. Boyle (PA) (No. 97) that seeks to increase by and decrease by $1.5 million for the International Fund for Ireland; Panetta (No. 99) that seeks to prohibit any funds from being used to withdraw the United States from NATO; Levin (MI) (No. 106) that seeks to reduce spending for each amount in Division D, except those amounts found that the Foreign Service vacancies at the Department of State may undermine U.S. foreign policy objectives and increase national security risks; and Levin (MI) (No. 106) that prohibits the use of funds in this Act for assistance to Forces Armées d’Haiti—in English, the Armed Forces of Haiti;—in English, the Armed Forces of Haiti;

Grothman amendment (No. 87 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to reduce the amount of funding provided by Division D by 2.1 percent across-the-board;

Lowey en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part A of H. Rept.

116–111: Sherman (No. 1) that seeks to increase funding for the United States Agency for Global Media International Broadcasting Operations account by $1.5 million, to broadcast Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty in the Sindhi language in Pakistan, and decreases funding by $2.1 million in the Capital Investment Fund account; and Kildee (No. 3) that seeks to increase funding by $500,000 for the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission to address grass carp;

Walker amendment (No. 89 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to eliminate $19.1 billion in funding for the bi-lateral economic assistance and independent agency programs within the Department of State;

Palmer amendment (No. 91 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to strike the paragraph that prevents the U.S. withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement and strikes the paragraph that allows for payments for the agreement;

Arrington amendment (No. 94 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to prevent funds from being used to contribute to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

Banks amendment (No. 98 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to reduce spending for each amount in Division D, except those amounts made available to the Department of Defense, by 1 percent; and

Allen amendment (No. 2 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that seeks to reduce spending in Division D, State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies, by 1 percent.

H. Res. 431, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) and the resolution (H. Res. 430) was agreed to Tuesday, June 11th. H. Res. 436, the rule providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) was agreed to yesterday, June 12th.

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 1 p.m. tomorrow, June 14th, and further when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 12 noon on Tuesday, June 18th for Morning Hour debate.

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency declared with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus’s democratic processes or institutions is to continue in
effect beyond June 16, 2019—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 116–39).

Pages H4649, H4669–70

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H4669.


Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 4:49 p.m.

Committee Meetings

CLEANING UP COMMUNITIES: ENSURING SAFE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change held a hearing entitled “Cleaning Up Communities: Ensuring Safe Storage and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel”. Testimony was heard from Robert J. Halstead, Executive Director, Agency for Nuclear Projects, Office of the Governor, Nevada; Lake Barrett, Former Acting Director, Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, Department of Energy; and public witnesses.

KEEPING KIDS AND CONSUMERS SAFE FROM DANGEROUS PRODUCTS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce held a hearing entitled “Keeping Kids and Consumers Safe from Dangerous Products”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

U.S. INTERESTS IN SOUTH ASIA AND THE FY 2020 BUDGET

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation held a hearing entitled “U.S. Interests in South Asia and the FY 2020 Budget”. Testimony was heard from Alice Wells, Acting Assistant Secretary for South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State; Gloria Steele, Acting Assistant Administrator for the Bureau for Asia, U.S. Agency for International Development; and Karen Freeman, Assistant to the Administrator for the Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs, U.S. Agency for International Development.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife held a hearing on H.R. 967, the “Clean Water for Rural Communities Act”; H.R. 1162, the “Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act”; H.R. 1446, the “Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2019”; H.R. 1976, the “PFAS Detection Act of 2019”; H.R. 2473, the “Securing Access for the central Valley and Enhancing (SAVE) Water Resources Act”; H.R. 2685, the “Wild Bird Conservation Act”; and legislation on the Migratory Bird Protection Act of 2019. Testimony was heard from Representatives Clay, Van Drew, Lowenthal, and Harder; Graylord Payne, Deputy Commissioner, Policy, Administration, and Budget, Bureau of Reclamation; John D. S. Allen, Board President, Water Replenishment District of Southern California; Anthea G. Hansen, General Manager, Del Puerto Water District, California; Brett R. Barbre, Director, Municipal Water District of Orange County, California; Steve Sliver, MPART Executive Director, Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, Michigan; and public witnesses.

NATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, MANIPULATED MEDIA, AND “DEEPFAKES”

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “National Security Challenges of Artificial Intelligence, Manipulated Media, and ‘Deepfakes’”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

SOLVING THE CLIMATE CRISIS: RAMPING UP RENEWABLES

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Solving the Climate Crisis: Ramping Up Renewables”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D641)

S. 1436, to make technical corrections to the computation of average pay under Public Law 110–279. Signed on June 12, 2019. (Public Law 116–21)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 2019

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to receive a briefing on non-asylum protection in the United States and the European Union, 2 p.m., 2237, Rayburn Building.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
3 p.m., Monday, June 17

Senate Chamber
Program for Monday: Senate will meet in a pro forma session.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1 p.m., Friday, June 14

House Chamber
Program for Friday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 1 p.m.

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