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House of Representatives

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

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

God our Father, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

Bless the Members of this people's House as they gather at the end of another week in the Capitol. Endow each with the graces needed to attend to the issues of the day with wisdom, that the results of their efforts might benefit the citizens of our Nation and the world.

We also ask Your blessing leading into this weekend upon fathers throughout our country. May they be their best selves and may their children appreciate fully the blessing they have been to them.

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. KEVIN HERN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

IT IS TIME TO PROVIDE STABILITY TO DACA RECIPIENTS

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

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

Mr. HARDER. Madam Speaker, I demand that the Senate take action with respect to the Dream Act.

I was proud to vote this week to approve this law because it is time to provide stability to the recipients of DACA.

The Dreamers are our friends and neighbors.

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

I had the honor to be a professor at a college in my district, Modesto Junior College.

One of my young students was studying to be a pharmacist.

But because her family had brought her here when she was only three months old, her future is at stake.

Stories like hers are common, especially in my district, in the Central Valley.

More than 10,000 young people are eligible to receive their citizenship by the Dream Act.

Dreamers deserve this opportunity. It is time to pass the Dream Act.

Presidenta de la Cámara de Representantes, exijo que el Senado tome acción al respecto a la ''Dream Act''.

Con orgullo, esta semana voté para aprobar esta ley porque ya es tiempo de darles seguridad a los recipientes de DACA.

Los Dreamers son nuestros amigos y vecinos.

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

Tuve el honor de ser un profesor en un colegio en mi distrito, Modesto Junior College.

Una de mis estudiantes era una joven que estaba estudiando para ser farmacéutica.

Pero como su familia la trajo a este país cuando tenía solo tres meses, su futuro está en peligro.

Historias como la suya son comunes, especialmente en mi distrito en el Valle Central de California.

Más de diez mil jóvenes son elegibles para recibir ciudadanía con La ''Dream Act.''

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. FLETCHER). The gentleman from California will provide the Clerk a translation of his remarks.

HONORING OSCAR NIPPS, JR.

(Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my June Veteran of the Month, Mr. Oscar Nipps, Jr., and to share his American hero story.

Mr. Nipps served as a rifleman, company cook, and sergeant with the 1st Calvary division during World War II, liberating thousands of civilians from the Santo Tomas Internment Camp. He continued fighting alongside the Allied forces to liberate the Philippines and was on a ship headed to the front lines of the Japan invasion when victory was declared over Japan in 1945.

At 92 years old, he continues to be a leader and public servant as a volunteer at the Military History Museum in Broken Arrow. In fact, the city has even named two streets in his honor.

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. Nipps' 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 the best in us. He was a steady hand for anyone who needed it and a sturdy presence who dedicated himself to being 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 Educational Foundation, the March of Dimes, and served as the president of the Chicago Urban League Metro Board. He was a proud brother of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and made sure we all knew it. He was even prouder to be a grandfather and a father.

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 memory, 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 and extend 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 the 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, served 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 leaderships.

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.

□ 0912

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.

□ 0915

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 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 benefit 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 more lives saved, 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 prevention and education 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 pleased 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 worthy cause, 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. A lot of it transferred 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 what they are not going to spend on. 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 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 trouble 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 restores this bill to the current 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—there are maybe several hundred thousand 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 single 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.

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. The 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 35 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 51, 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 Chair recognizes 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 14 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 25 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 their backyard or local park with fears that they can return with a chronic lifelong and potentially disabling disease.

□ 0930

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 keeping 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 for research 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 investments 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 the balance of my time.

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise in support of his amendment.

I commend the gentleman's efforts to highlight Lyme disease, which, unfortunately, has spread to many States due to climate change. The geographic area in which ticks can survive is increasing as milder winters result in fewer disease-carrying ticks dying during the winter.

I am proud that our bill includes a $1 million increase, for a total funding level of $13 million for the CDC to intensify efforts to develop better diagnostics and to bolster critical prevention and surveillance networks. This amendment would provide an additional $1 million increase.

Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for offering this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

I might also add that, last evening, the fiscal year 2020 House bill we spoke about provides $193 million for the Secretary of HHS' administrative budget. Yet, last night, Republicans, including my colleague, voted to cut that budget by 14 percent, which would have cut the Secretary's budget by $27 million.

So the argument that is being made is a fantasy and really somewhat disingenuous.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York's time is expired.

The gentleman from Maryland is recognized.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, what is disingenuous is trying to make an argument that somehow this bill falls within current statute.

The Budget Control Act is the controlling statutory authority, and this bill is 14 percent above the Budget Control Act.

Now, most people might think a move to restore the congressional action to lawfulness is actually a good thing. In fact, maybe Americans watching who have to live by a budget in their households actually wonder why we can't do it here. They look at a trillion-dollar deficit and they say: Wait a minute. I can't do that in my household. Why does Congress do it to the country?

The gentlewoman from Connecticut, the gentleman from New York, they share something in common with Maryland: We are where Lyme disease is endemic. No question about it, it is a problem.

My problem is not with CDC dealing with Lyme disease. With this amendment, we are now up to $28 million taken from the same source. This pretend bottomless fund that all we have to do is we can draw all we need out of this fund is not the way budgeting works. It is not the way budgeting works in any family. It is not the way budgeting should work here on Capitol Hill.

And, again, I remind my colleagues, people look at how Congress operates in wonder—not awe, wonder. They figure: Why can't Congress run the country like I have to run my household?

It is because we don't choose priorities here. We say this is important, and it is, but we fail to do what all the families in America do when they decide something is more important. They choose something that is less important and forgo spending money on that.

So that is the deficit in this amendment. This amendment is a worthy cause. Lyme disease is a terrible disease, as the gentleman from New York knows. We are not even sure how to diagnose it. Chronic Lyme disease is an enigma to scientists and to medicine. It should be a priority. But coupled with that priority is finding something else that is of lower priority and deciding not to spend as much there and to spend more here.

So that is why, reluctantly, I urge the body, if they pass the other amendments that we have chosen—that is, considered since 1 a.m., the last time we met—this would make $28 million out of that mythical bottomless fund that all these good ideas are funded from.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. DELGADO).

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 New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. CROW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 76 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. CROW. 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 121, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000) (increased by $5,000,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

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

Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment supporting an additional $5 million appropriation for Project SERV.

Project SERV and programs like it provide mental health resources to students and extend critical support in the wake of tragedies, such as school shootings like the one that took place at STEM School in my district.

By increasing funding, we can increase our ability to address the mental health among our precious population: our children.

The underlying bill doubles the amount of funding for Project SERV to $10 million. Moreover, additional funding was provided in the disaster supplemental that I was proud to vote for in May.

I thank the chairman, ranking member, and the members of the committee for their hard work to ensure that this program is properly funded.

With my amendment, I hope that we can continue to scale Project SERV and mental health programs like it so that we can ensure that every student gets the help that they deserve.

In the time since the STEM School shooting in my district, I have had the privilege to meet with several students and their families. Their courage and thoughtfulness is unparalleled.

We discussed and reflected on ways that we in this body can help students, in a bipartisan manner, to cope with crisis: What can we do? How do we restart the learning process? How do we prevent future tragedies?

The common denominators were expanding mental health curriculum in schools; grief counseling; helping students, teachers, administrators, and their families recover. It was something that we came together and found

some bipartisan consensus on in the discussions that I have had.

Experts can attest shootings and other school tragedies take a terrible toll on our students, causing sleep disorders, anxiety, and even PTS. We need programs like Project SERV. We need to ensure that our children have access to mental health services they need in order to recover, in order to focus on their studies, in order to make sure tragedies like this never happen again. And we need to scale this program and those like it to make sure that this happens at a much larger and national scale.

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. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. 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 in which 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 can grieve, 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 gentleman 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 117, line 8, 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 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 birth 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 next 4 years, 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, and 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 White 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?

□ 0945

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 nonproductivity 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 $500 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 wage 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 Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

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

I rise in support of this 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 $195 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 approaches to literacy, again, 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 pretends that the law 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, the trillion-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 damned 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 playing make-believe budgets.

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.

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 conversation 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 so that they may imagine. 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 conclude 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 deeply passionate about. I am confident 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.

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 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.

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

□ 0955

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 House Report 116–109 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 action thereon, 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 question.

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 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 authorized under section 492A of the Public Health Service Act 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.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

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 the 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 additional ethics 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 from all donors, physicians, and researchers involved.

□ 1000

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, tetanus, 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, not defunding.

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. DELAURO), who is an amazing colleague.

Ms. DELAURO. 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 extreme 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 that led to this decision. 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, we 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 sham 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 said, in statute, that we ought 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 were done on cell lines 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 way too far.

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 action shows 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.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

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 believe 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.

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

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, may I inquire as to how much time remains.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland has 2½ 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 some 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 of taxpayer 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, who will never be 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 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 Wisconsin will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

The CHAIR. It 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 TIPTON, 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 healthcare 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 Pascrell-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 (ALTO) in the Emergency Department Act that was successfully included in the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (P.L. 115–271) last year. ACEP was proud to work with you to secure enactment of this important law that will help expand access to appropriate options to treat a patient's pain without opioids.

ALTO is based on a very simple premise that the best way to avoid opioid misuse and addiction is to never start a patient on opioids. ALTO protocols use specific nonaddicting drugs 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.

ACEP was deeply grateful for your efforts last year to secure this program's authorization as part of the SUPPORT Act, and we continue to support your efforts to secure appropriated funding for this critical program. Thank you again for your leadership on this issue, and please know that ACEP stands ready to assist you in this effort.

Sincerely,
VIDOR E. FRIEDMAN, MD, FACEP,
ACEP President.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Chair, let's give our ERs 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 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 our 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, three decades. 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.

□ 1015

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 my colleagues 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.

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, 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.

□ 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 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 116–109.

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 593, 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. Madam Chair, my amendment would strike the requirement that at least $750 million of Global Health Programs shall 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, sometimes, 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 birth 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.

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 a family.

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 House Report 116–109.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 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 44 million 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 ludicrous 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 combatting 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 combatting 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 recognizing the abandonment of this harmful 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 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 Umu took 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 OBGYN—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 can we 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 within 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 reflects the commitment by 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 Jones Provide Lifesaving 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 have us be reminded to help these young women, girls, across and around the world. Let us give them a lifesaving hand up.

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) is a traditional practice that ranges from nicking to total removal of the external female genitalia. UNICEF estimates that at least 120 million girls and women have experienced FGM/C in the 29 countries 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, the data show 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, Australia 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, rites of passage 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 FGM/C was a serious health and human rights issue. 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 Executive 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 among international donors, governments and community leaders. U.S. Government agencies are actively engaged with internationally based working groups to address FGM/C, including the Donors Working Group (DWG) on FGM/C,(3) which is composed of key international governmental and intergovernmental organizations and foundations committed to 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 Platform for Action that summarizes the collective programmatic approach that focuses on the community approach to social change.

U.S. 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. The 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 long-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 shelters, hotlines and police training).

The Office of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) largely supports efforts in humanitarian settings and 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 communitybased programs in key countries where the practice is prevalent. The Agency's projects have supported targeted programs 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 democracy and governance programs. USAID programs are community based, involving community and religious leaders as well as women's groups, men and youth to advance the quality and effectiveness of abandonment efforts and to improve conditions that will lead to FGM/C abandonment.

PROJECTS 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 Elimination of the Practice of FGM/C. Through the dissemination of appropriate and relevant information, coupled with education initiatives and public awareness campaigns, S/GWI supported the Aga Khan Foundation to address and prevent violence against women and girls, including FGM/C, in select Cairo communities. Additionally, the project provided training and capacity building in victim advocacy and mental health for health care providers, community leaders and volunteers.

In 2008, the USAID mission in Egypt incorporated FGM/C into an existing community-level health program, reinforced by select national-level messaging and educational messaging. The program furthered Egypt's 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 to create a coherent national strategy.

Sudan—The Office of the U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan is funding a program in West Nile State 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 collective declarations of abandonment of FGM/C. Through intensive trainings, community leaders draw upon preexisting social structures to engage with the wider community and build community ownership to end FGM/C sustainably.

Iraq—In coordination with the DRL, S/GWI is funding a multidimensional 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 Mutilation Free.''

Kenya—PRM provides resources to NGO partners to promote awareness and prevention of FGM/C through community-based institutions and civil society, including men's groups, youth groups, women's groups and religious leaders. Other projects 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 Somalis in northeastern Kenya to inform the design and implementation of interventions and to clarify the correct Islamic understanding of FGM/C. The research provided 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, upholds 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 from Islam.

USAID is supporting the launch of the Kenya Centre of Excellence for FGM/C, which will be based at Nairobi University, to create a pan-African center for learning and developing innovative research approaches. The center will also train leaders and champions for working toward the abandonment of FGM/C and welcomes support from the international community and others to join in this effort.

Ethiopia—In northern Ethiopia, the U.S. Government supports an FGM/C awareness-raising program for women and girls living in Shimelba and My'Ayni refugee camps. Specific efforts include coffee discussions with girls, women, boys and men on GBV-related topics and services and a Girls' Wellness Week, which promotes adolescent girls' health through a coming-of-age ceremony without FGM/C.

USAID supported collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National Committee on Traditional Practices to educate communities on the harmful effects of FGM/C. The program helped women and community leaders to understand the motives of ''FGM/C demanders,'' respond to their concerns and provide them with information on the negative impact of the practice. More than 2,250 people participated in FGM/C abandonment activities; a national Anti-FGM/C Women's Leaders Team was established, and a member of that team drafted a law against FGM/C that the Ethiopian parliament passed in July 2004.

Mali—USAID helped the Ministry of Health develop and pilot a national training curriculum for primary medical providers to increase their capacity to identify, treat or refer FGM/C complications and educate and counsel clients and community members on the negative aspects of the practice. A network of trained providers was created consisting of extension workers from NGOs and community and religious leaders. As a result of their work, the percentage of men and women who said they were in favor of abandoning FGM/C increased from 15 to 62 percent, and the percentage who intended to have FGM/C performed on their daughters decreased from 81 to 33 percent.

Senegal—USAID has supported The Grandmother's Project (GMP), which incorporates FGM/C into a broader girls' and women's health and family planning program to bring about positive changes in community traditions. The approach involves grandmothers and elderly women, a once marginalized group, in social change. The project encourages learning and communal decision-making through open discussions about problems confronting the community. The aim for GMP is to have community members identify their problems and reach consensus on possible solutions that best suit their needs, leading to long-term and lasting change.

West Africa—USAID has supported Tostan, a participatory education program that works village by village to incorporate democracy, problem solving, basic mathematics, literacy and essential health education, including information about FGM/C, into the learning experiences that ultimately empower the entire community. As a result of this multidimensional approach, thousands of villages in West Africa have publicly abandoned FGM/C and other harmful traditional practices upon completion of the Tostan program.

n 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 realize their full potential. At that event, organized by USAID and the State Department, a spark was lit among the communities that have worked tirelessly for years toward the abandonment of FGM/C. The event became a catalyst for raising government and donor awareness and was repeated in 2013 when it was hosted by former Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues Melanne Verveer. Ambassador Verveer 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 Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston; Bacary Tamba from Tostan, an NGO in Senegal; and Jessie Hexpoor from Hivos, an NGO based in 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 sustainable 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 together 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 Progress. The 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; grandmothers; boys; girls; and community, health, religious and political leaders.

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

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

Mrs. 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 116–109.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 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 coexistence 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 cosponsors of my legislation, Cecil the Lion Endangered and Threatened Species Act of 2015. This bill sought to strengthen partner countries' capacity in countering wildlife trafficking and designating major wildlife countries for protection.

The amendment now is offered in the same spirit: to prohibit the taking and transportation of any endangered and threatened species as a trophy to the United States.

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 extension 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 natural.

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 terroristic 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.

Scientist 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 vulnerable 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.

Olive 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 chrysocome*, Vulnerable.

Albacore Tuna, *Thunnus alalunga*, Near Threatened.

Beluga, *Delphinapeterus 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 truncates*, 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 imbricata*, 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.

Sumatran Tiger, *Panthera tigris sumatrae*, Critically Endangered.

Vaquita, *Phocoena sinus*, Critically Endangered.

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

Yangtze 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.

Chimpanzee, *Pan troglodytes*, Endangered.

Fin Whale, *Balaenoptera physalus*, Endangered.

Galápagos Penguin, *Spheniscus mendiculus*, Endangered.

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

Green Turtle, *Chelonia mydas*, Endangered.

Hector's Dolphin, *Cephalorhynchus hectori*, Endangered.

Humphead Wrasse, *Cheilinus undulatus*, Endangered.

Indian Elephant, *Elephas maximus indicus*, Endangered.

Indochinese Tiger, *Panthera tigris corbetti*, Endangered.

Indus River Dolphin, *Platanista minor*, Endangered.

Irrawaddy Dolphin, *Orcaella brevirostris*, Endangered.

Mountain Gorilla, *Gorilla beringei beringei*, 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*, *Eschricthtius*, *and Eubalaen*, Endangered.

Whale Shark, *Rhincodon typus*, Endangered.

African Elephant, *Loxodonta africana*, Vulnerable.

Bigeye Tuna, *Thunnus obesus*, Vulnerable.

Black Spider Monkey, *Ateles 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 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. 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. 81 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 little oversight or 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 we are paying for it.

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 global 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.

□ 1045

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 bad science 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 a 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 foolhardy. 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 82 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. GRIJALVA. 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 393, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000)''.

Page 393, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,000,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, my amendment will direct $4 million within the International Boundary and Water Commission to clarify the responsibility for the maintenance of the International Outfall Interceptor, the IOI. This is in addition to, and separate from, the funding that currently exists for the long-overdue repairs of the IOI.

I think it is important to put some historical context into this amendment.

The amendment seeks to clarify responsibility, the responsibility of the community, the city of Nogales and the county of Santa Cruz, that make up the two major jurisdictions in that area most affected by the need for this amendment. It is an infrastructure issue; it is an interceptor.

In 1944, the United States and Mexico entered into an agreement in which waste treatment was going to occur in the United States for Nogales, Sonora in Mexico.

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 to transport the waste 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 urgency, a public health risk. When there is discharge of waste into the drainage areas, into the streams, 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 process for the State 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 pipe system 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 binational 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 co-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 us 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. When wastewater leaks from the pipeline, it poses a severe public health risk and a threat to southern Arizona's regional economy and drinking water.

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

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. 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. GRIJALVA).

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 gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 83 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 83 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. GOSAR. 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:

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

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 yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, 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.

□ 1100

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 will 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 millions 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.

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 gentlewoman 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 does not have to 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 anymore.

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 in 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 the idea of 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 Armenian 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

million to Moldova, and $83 million to Georgia; so a $40 million commitment to a country that, on its own, has delivered democracy is a small gift. I urge that we support that.

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

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.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, the funding directed in this amendment is a significant increase above current levels. It could result in funds being cut from important partners in Europe facing Russian aggression. For this reason, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

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

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

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes 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 gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER).

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from New York for yielding.

I rise to engage in a colloquy with the chairwoman of the State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee. I rise today to discuss the immense value to the American taxpayer and Congress provided by the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

Since 2002, the U.S. Government has spent over $126 billion—that is a b—building the Afghan security forces, promoting good governance, and conducting development assistance. Created in the 2008 National Defense Authorization Act, the SIGAR, as we refer to it, has helped to oversee the effectiveness of these programs and guarded against waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement.

The SIGAR has alerted Congress to programs stymied by corruption, flawed leadership, and poor design, while also providing implementing agencies with lessons learned that have improved their efforts. I believe that SIGAR provides immense value to the American public and that their efforts should continue so long as the United States continues to allocate significant sums of money to the Afghan reconstruction.

I want to ask the chairwoman to clarify that no language in the bill's House report should be construed as creating an end date for the SIGAR.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I thank my friend for bringing this issue to our attention.

The committee takes seriously oversight of taxpayer dollars. I concur with the gentlewoman's remarks. The SIGAR continues to serve American taxpayers by reporting on instances of waste, fraud, and abuse in Afghanistan.

The language included in the House report was not intended to suggest that the committee expects or is directing SIGAR to cease operations by September 30, 2021. Rather, the requirement in the House report is for SIGAR to provide a plan on its future state considering the administration's proposing drawdown in Afghanistan.

We must protect American taxpayer funds from waste, fraud, and abuse. I look forward to working with SIGAR on effectively achieving this important mission as the U.S. engagement with Afghanistan continues to evolve.

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

□ 1115

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MR. MEADOWS

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. RICHMOND). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 85 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. MEADOWS. 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.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Chair, this amendment withholds 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, reportedly. He 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.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

This amendment would double the amount withheld from assistance to Pakistan until Dr. Shakil Afridi has been released from prison and cleared of all charges relating to assistance provided to the U.S. in locating Osama bin Laden.

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 gentlewoman 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 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 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 116–109 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 New York.

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

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

Amendment No. 52 by Mr. BEYER of Virginia.

Amendment No. 53 by Mr. BEYER of Virginia.

Amendment No. 54 by Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER of Delaware.

Amendment No. 56 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 Washington.

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—ayes 275, noes 148, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 295]

AYES—275

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—148

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Bucshon

Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Keller
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClintock
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Steube
Stewart
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho

NOT VOTING—15

Bost
Buck
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Radewagen
Rogers (AL)
Sablan
San Nicolas
Smith (NJ)
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

□ 1154

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Ms. GRANGER, Messrs. DIAZ-BALART and CALVERT changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Ms. STEFANIK, Messrs. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, NORCROSS, 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 PATRICK 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 PATRICK MALONEY) 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 266, noes 150, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 296]

AYES—266

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Heck
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOES—150

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hudson
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Keller
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McCarthy
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Peterson
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roe, David P.
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Thornberry
Timmons
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Young

NOT VOTING—22

Abraham
Bishop (GA)
Bost
Buck
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Joyce (PA)
Pocan
Radewagen
Rogers (AL)
Ruppersberger
Sablan
San Nicolas
Schiff
Smith (NJ)
Spanberger
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1159

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. Speaker, I was meeting with a young child visiting the Capitol. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 296.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MS. ADAMS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman 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 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 358, noes 65, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 297]

AYES—358

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga
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 (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
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
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young

NOES—65

Amash
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Davidson (OH)
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Ferguson
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Holding
Hudson
Hunter
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
LaHood
Lamborn
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Meadows
Mullin
Nunes
Palazzo
Rice (SC)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Simpson
Slotkin
Steube
Thornberry
Walker
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Yoho
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—15

Abraham
Bost
Buck
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.

□ 1204

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MS. ADAMS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman 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 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 307, noes 115, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 298]

AYES—307

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood

Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—115

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff (TN)
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McCarthy
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Simpson
Smucker
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Walberg
Walker
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wittman
Yoho

NOT VOTING—16

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Dunn
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 (Mr. COX of California) (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1208

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. BEYER

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.

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 359, noes 64, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 299]

AYES—359

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
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
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
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
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—64

Amash
Arrington
Babin
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Cline
Cloud
Comer
Conaway
Cunningham
Davidson (OH)
Duffy
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Golden
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Holding
Hunter
Jordan
Keller
Kustoff (TN)
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Meuser
Mullin
Norman
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Steube
Thornberry
Waltz
Watkins
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Woodall
Yoho

NOT VOTING—15

Abraham
Bost
Buck
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.

□ 1212

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. BEYER

The Acting CHAIR. 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.

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 285, noes 138, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 300]

AYES—285

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth

NOES—138

Allen
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Holding
Horn, Kendra S.
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Keller
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McClintock
McKinley
Meadows
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Walberg
Walker
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Woodall
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—15

Abraham
Bost
Buck
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.

□ 1216

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 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:

[Roll No. 301]

AYES—376

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.

Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
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
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—47

Amash
Arrington
Babin
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Duffy
Dunn
Emmer
Fortenberry
Gohmert
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Horn, Kendra S.
Hunter
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Olson
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Roy
Stewart
Thornberry
Timmons
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams
Yoho

NOT VOTING—15

Abraham
Bost
Buck
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.

□ 1219

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MRS. MURPHY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MURPHY) 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 366, noes 55, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 302]

AYES—366

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
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.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
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 (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
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
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—55

Allen
Amash
Arrington
Biggs
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Comer
Conaway
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Foxx (NC)
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
LaMalfa
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Marshall
Massie
McHenry
Norman
Palazzo
Palmer
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Thornberry
Timmons
Walker
Watkins
Webster (FL)
Wittman
Yoho

NOT VOTING—17

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Norton
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Smith (NJ)
Swalwell (CA)
Vela
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1223

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman 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.

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 264, noes 158, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 303]

AYES—264

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stefanik
Stevens
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—158

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Costa
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Underwood
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Wittman
Woodall
Yoho

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.

□ 1227

Ms. DEMINGS changed her vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

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-CORTEZ

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman 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.

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 91, noes 331, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 304]

AYES—91

Amash
Barragán
Bass
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Correa
Cummings
Davis, Danny K.
DeFazio
DeGette
DeSaulnier
Engel
Espaillat
Frankel
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Gomez
Grijalva
Grothman
Haaland
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Khanna
Krishnamoorthi
Lee (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lowenthal
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Massie
Mast
McClintock
McGovern
McNerney
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Nadler
Napolitano
Neguse
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Payne
Perlmutter
Pingree
Pocan
Pressley
Price (NC)
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ruiz
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Schakowsky
Schrader
Serrano
Shalala
Sherman
Smith (WA)
Stanton
Titus
Tlaib
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wexton
Yarmuth
Young

NOES—331

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Beatty
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blunt Rochester
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Fudge
Fulcher
Gallagher
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jeffries
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta

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
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

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.

□ 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

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 2-minute vote.

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
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
García (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
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
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

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
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.

□ 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 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 371, noes 49, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 306]

AYES—371

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Heck
Hice (GA)
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 (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
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)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
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
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
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
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—49

Allen
Arrington
Babin
Barr
Bishop (UT)
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Collins (GA)
Comer
Davidson (OH)
Duffy
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gooden
Graves (GA)
Hern, Kevin
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McClintock
Norman
Palazzo
Palmer
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Rooney (FL)
Schweikert
Sensenbrenner
Steube
Walker
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams
Yoho

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Cárdenas
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Plaskett
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.

□ 1239

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MRS. LEE OF NEVADA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Nevada (Mrs. LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 365, noes 54, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 307]

AYES—365

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
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
Ryan
Sánchez

Sarbanes
Scanlon
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
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young

NOES—54

Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Comer
Conaway
Davidson (OH)
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gooden
Graves (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Holding
Huizenga
Kustoff (TN)
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
McClintock
Meuser
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Olson
Palmer
Pence
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Steube
Underwood
Wagner
Walker
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Westerman
Wilson (SC)
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—19

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Davids (KS)
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Plaskett
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.

□ 1242

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 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]

AYES—383

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
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
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOES—36

Allen
Amash
Arrington
Banks
Biggs
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Collins (GA)
Comer
Davidson (OH)
Duffy
Ferguson
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Hunter
Lesko
Loudermilk
Norman
Palmer
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rooney (FL)
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Sensenbrenner
Taylor
Wagner
Walker
Woodall

NOT VOTING—19

Abraham
Bass
Bost
Buck
Cleaver
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Plaskett
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.

□ 1246

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 376, noes 41, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 309]

AYES—376

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duffy
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gallagher
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
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 (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
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
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—41

Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brooks (AL)
Burgess
Carter (TX)
Cline
Comer
Davidson (OH)
Duncan
Dunn
Ferguson
Flores
Gohmert
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Griffith
Harris
Hice (GA)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Schweikert
Steube
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wittman
Yoho

NOT VOTING—21

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Budd
Doyle, Michael F.
Gaetz
Gallego
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Norton
Plaskett
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.

□ 1249

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 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 390, noes 29, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 310]

AYES—390

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
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duffy
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
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
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe

Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOES—29

Amash
Arrington
Biggs
Brooks (AL)
Comer
Davidson (OH)
Duncan
Estes
Ferguson
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Holding
Jordan
LaMalfa
Loudermilk
Norman
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rooney (FL)
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Sensenbrenner
Steube

NOT VOTING—19

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Omar
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Serrano
Smith (NJ)
Swalwell (CA)
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1253

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 310.

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman 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 316, noes 103, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 311]

AYES—316

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—103

Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Duffy
Duncan
Emmer
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Hagedorn
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Long
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Meadows
Meuser
Norman
Olson
Palmer
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Spano
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Thornberry
Timmons
Wagner
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yoho

NOT VOTING—19

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (PA)
Plaskett
Quigley
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.

□ 1257

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman 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 110, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 312]

AYES—311

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mitchell
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOES—110

Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Ferguson
Flores
Fortenberry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Holding
Hunter
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kinzinger
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McClintock
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Steube
Stewart
Thornberry
Tipton
Walberg
Walker
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wittman
Woodall
Yoho
Young

NOT VOTING—17

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Plaskett
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.

□ 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 gentlewoman 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 235, noes 183, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 313]

AYES—235

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—183

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)

DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Clyburn
Deutch
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Smith (NJ)
Swalwell (CA)
Underwood
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1305

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted "Yea" on rollcall No. 313 (Porter #67).

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MS. MUCARSEL-POWELL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL) 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 281, noes 138, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 314]

AYES—281

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young

NOES—138

Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McClintock
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Spano
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—19

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Clyburn
Davis, Danny K.
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Plaskett
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.

□ 1308

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN of Michigan) 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 233, noes 187, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 315]

AYES—233

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—187

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Quigley
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Clyburn
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Plaskett
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.

□ 1312

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MS. PRESSLEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY) 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 342, noes 77, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 316]

AYES—342

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
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 (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
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
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson

Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—77

Allen
Amash
Arrington
Bacon
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Ferguson
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hunter
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff (TN)
Lamborn
Lesko
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Meuser
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Palazzo
Palmer
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Sensenbrenner
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Stewart
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Walker
Watkins
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Yoho

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Lofgren

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Clyburn
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Plaskett
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.

□ 1315

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) 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 364, noes 54, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 317]

AYES—364

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
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 (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
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)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
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
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—54

Allen
Amash
Arrington
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Estes
Ferguson
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Hunter
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Lesko
Loudermilk
Marshall
Massie
Meuser
Miller
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Rice (SC)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Smith (NE)
Timmons
Walker
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Yoho

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Clyburn
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Smith (NJ)
Swalwell (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Velázquez
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1319

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MR. DELGADO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. DELGADO) 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 374, noes 44, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 318]

AYES—374

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cloud
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Hern, Kevin
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 (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
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
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—44

Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Cline
Collins (GA)
Comer
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Estes
Foxx (NC)
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Harris
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Loudermilk
Marshall
Norman
Rice (SC)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Schweikert
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Stewart
Timmons
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams
Yoho

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Clyburn
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Olson
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Smith (NJ)
Swalwell (CA)
Velázquez
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1322

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. CROW

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW) 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 345, noes 73, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 319]

AYES—345

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
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 (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson

Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOES—73

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Arrington
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Estes
Ferguson
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Hunter
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
LaHood
Lamborn
Lesko
Loudermilk
Marshall
Massie
McClintock
Meuser
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Palazzo
Palmer
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Rutherford
Schweikert
Sensenbrenner
Smith (NE)
Steube
Stewart
Thornberry
Timmons
Walker
Watkins
Webster (FL)
Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Clyburn
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
McAdams
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Smith (NJ)
Swalwell (CA)
Velázquez
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1326

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) 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 333, noes 86, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 320]

AYES—333

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Heck
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
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 (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—86

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Davidson (OH)
Duffy
Duncan
Estes
Ferguson
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Holding
Hunter
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
Lamborn
Latta
Long
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Meuser
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Palazzo
Palmer
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Steube
Thornberry
Timmons
Walberg
Walker
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Wittman
Yoho

NOT VOTING—19

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Clyburn
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Smith (NJ)
Swalwell (CA)
Velázquez
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1329

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I apologize for my absence this morning as I was attending the funeral service of my Godmother, Jane Davidson of Altoona, PA.

Had I been present, I would have voted: NAY on rollcall No. 295; NAY on rollcall No. 296; YEA on rollcall No. 297; NAY on rollcall No. 298; YEA on rollcall No. 299; NAY on rollcall No. 300; YEA on rollcall No. 301; YEA on rollcall No. 302; NAY on rollcall No. 303; NAY on rollcall No. 304; YEA on rollcall No. 305; YEA on rollcall No. 306; YEA on rollcall No. 307; YEA on rollcall No. 308; YEA on rollcall No. 309; YEA on rollcall No. 310; YEA on rollcall No. 311; YEA on rollcall No. 312; NAY on rollcall No. 313; NAY on rollcall No. 314; NAY on rollcall No. 315; YEA on rollcall No. 316; YEA on rollcall No. 317; YEA on rollcall No. 318; YEA on rollcall No. 319; and YEA on rollcall No. 320.

Ms. DELAURO. 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.

CLEAVER) having assumed the chair, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, 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 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 Indiana (Mr. CARSON) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1332

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. CARSON of Indiana (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 77 printed in part B of House Report 116–109 offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) had been disposed of.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of Rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 116–111 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. POCAN of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. PASCRELL of New Jersey.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. POCAN OF WISCONSIN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) 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 225, noes 193, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 321]

AYES—225

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—193

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Lipinski
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McAdams
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Peterson
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Clyburn
Cook
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
San Nicolas
Smith (NJ)
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Velázquez
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1336

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 382, noes 32, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 322]

AYES—382

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
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
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duffy
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—32

Allen
Amash
Arrington
Biggs
Brooks (AL)
Burchett
Byrne
Cheney
Comer
Duncan
Estes
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Huizenga
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Loudermilk
Marshall
Massie
Mast
Norman
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rooney (FL)
Roy
Sensenbrenner
Watkins
Yoho

NOT VOTING—24

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Burgess
Clyburn
Cook
Demings
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Luetkemeyer
Plaskett
Radewagen
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Smith (NJ)
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Velázquez
Wright

□ 1340

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. HAYES. Mr. Chair, I was unable to be present for votes on June 13th due to an unavoidable personal conflict.

Had I been present, I would have voted: YEA on Roll Call No. 295; YEA on Roll Call No. 296; YEA on Roll Call No. 297; YEA on Roll Call No. 298; YEA on Roll Call No. 299; YEA on Roll Call No. 300; YEA on Roll Call No. 301; YEA on Roll Call No. 302; YEA on Roll Call No. 303; NAY on Roll Call No. 304; YEA on Roll Call No. 305; YEA on Roll Call No. 306; YEA on Roll Call No. 307; YEA on Roll Call No. 308; YEA on Roll Call No. 309; YEA on Roll Call No. 310; YEA on Roll Call No. 311; YEA on Roll Call No. 312; YEA on Roll Call No. 313; YEA on Roll Call No. 314; YEA on Roll Call No. 315; YEA on Roll Call No. 316; YEA on Roll Call No. 317; YEA on Roll Call No. 318; YEA on Roll Call No. 319; YEA on Roll Call No. 320; YEA on Roll Call No. 321; and YEA on Roll Call No. 322.

Ms. DELAURO. 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. COX of California) having assumed the chair, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Lasky, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has 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.

□ 1345

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE ACTIONS AND POLICIES OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELARUS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116–39)

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 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 of 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.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 13, 2019*.

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.

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.

Members are being advised that debate on amendments to H.R. 2740 will begin at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

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 pass all 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 serious 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 years, 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 weeks.

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.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: We continue to experience a humanitarian and security crisis at the southern border of the United States, and the situation becomes more 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. We 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 funding. This funding will provide resources that our Departments need to respond to the current crisis, enable us to protect the life and safety of unaccompanied alien children (UAC), and help us to continue providing the full range of services to the children in our custody.

While Congress has been considering the request, the average daily number of UAC in U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) custody has grown from nearly 870 on May 1 to more than 2,300 today. This is because the number of arriving children greatly exceeds existing HHS capacity. As of June 10, 1,900 processed UAC were in CBP custody awaiting placement in HHS care. However, HHS had fewer than 700 open beds in which to place them. HHS has significantly increased the rates at which we are discharging children to sponsors, but UAC are waiting too long in CBP facilities that are not designed to care for children.

This is a direct result of the unprecedented number of arriving children. As of June 10, DHS has referred over 52,000 UAC to HHS this fiscal year (FY), an increase of over 60 percent from FY 2018. Preliminary information shows nearly 10,000 referrals in May—one of the highest monthly totals in the history of the program. If these numbers continue, this fiscal year HHS will care for the largest number of UAC in the program's history. HHS continues to operate near capacity, despite placing UAC with sponsors at historically high rates. HHS is working diligently to expand its bed capacity to ensure that it can keep pace, and based on the anticipated growth, HHS expects its need for additional bed capacity to continue.

On May 17, the Administration notified Congress of an anticipated deficiency in HHS's Office of Refugee Resettlement's (ORR) UAC program, as required by law. Absent an emergency appropriation, HHS anticipates running out of funding as soon as this month. The Anti-Deficiency Act, which is a criminal statute, requires HHS to take actions to minimize the deficiency and only to fund operations that are essential for the safety of human life and protection of property—similar to those activities allowed during a government shutdown. In the last few weeks, because of rapidly depleting funds caused by the border surge, ORR was required by law to scale back or discontinue awards, and had to instruct grantees that new awards cannot be used for UAC activities that are not directly necessary for the protection of life and property, including education services, legal services, and recreation. This was done solely to ensure full compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act and stretch existing funds as far as possible for the life and safety of children.

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 supplemental funding to address the border 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 protect life and safety.

It is unprecedented for a critical child welfare program to run out of funding, and ORR is in close contact with grantees about expected impacts. Once the UAC program is entirely out of funding, grantees will have to care for children with no federal reimbursement until an emergency appropriation is enacted. It is unclear if grantees would be operationally able to continue caring for UAC, as many are small nonprofit organizations. This funding lapse could also negatively impact grantees' willingness to care for UAC over the longer term and ORR's immediate ability to add new child care facilities to address the overflow of children in DHS border facilities that were not designed for children. Our valued federal employees in ORR who care for children and place them 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 Anti-Deficiency Act requires HHS to reallocate up to $167 million from Refugee Support Services (RSS), Victims of Trafficking, and Survivors of Torture to the UAC program if activities do 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 those programs. The RSS program addresses barriers to employment for refugees such as: social adjustment, interpretation and translation, 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 29, U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) agents apprehended over 1,000 migrants illegally crossing from Mexico as one group, overtaxing border operations. Over 400 migrants were apprehended within five minutes only two weeks before.

The number of migrants has escalated. with more vulnerable populations arriving.

In May 2019, an average of more than 4,650 people daily illegally crossed into the United States or arrived at ports of entry without proper documentation. In May 2017, the daily average was under 650 illegal crossings per day.

May 2019 experienced more than 144,000 total enforcements on the southern border, a 32 percent increase over the previous month and the highest monthly total since March 2006. This follows two months exceeding 100,000—sustained levels not seen in over 12 years.

As of June 10, 2019, more than 17,000 people are in CBP custody, including over 2,500 UAC.

The USBP apprehended nearly 85,000 individuals in family units in May 2019 along the Southwest border. An additional 4,100 individuals in a family unit were deemed inadmissible at Southwest border ports of entry. The vast majority of these individuals have been released into the country due to a lack of space and authority to detain them. By comparison, in all of FY 2012, USBP apprehended just over 11,000 individuals in a family unit.

Border Patrol agents are spending more than 50 percent of their time caring for families and children, providing medical assistance, driving buses, and acting as food service workers instead of performing law enforcement duties.

Border Patrol agents are making on average 70 trips to hospitals every day to urgently get care to these individuals, further diminishing their ability to perform their official duties.

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 agents are 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 take drastic measures in August that will impact other critical programs that support DHS missions throughout the country. All DHS components, including the Transportation Security Administration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, the Coast Guard, and portions of CBP supporting legal trade and travel will be required to redirect manpower and funding to support measures to address the crisis.

In addition to 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 most 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 & Human Services.

KEVIN MCALEENAN,
Acting Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I know the majority leader received this letter, as has the Speaker, from the Secretary of HHS and 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 crisis, enable 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 trying to take care of health and life needs. 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 time 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. 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.

As 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.

I will tell my friend, to put this in context, the gentleman indicates the system is broken. I would agree with that. I think everybody agrees with it. The Senate tried to fix it in 2013. We have urged for the last 6 years for a bill to be put on the floor on 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.

□ 1400

I don't have an opportunity to do this often, so I will quote The New York Times again 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 some of the details. 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 can 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 100,000 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 did 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 urging 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 are sending them to DHS 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 fact, we are 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 for many, many years was let's get a comprehensive immigration bill passed. In my view, had that been put 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 because 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, for their court date. Ninety percent of those people who get that court date don't show up. We don't know where they are. That is how broken the asylum law is. We need to fix that.

Again, that is not this request. We can have that debate another day. We need to have that debate another day.

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 supermajority in the Senate on 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 know 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. We are about to deliver a chit, if you will, for a dinner for four at one of the famous crab houses here in Washington as the result of Louisiana's not treating the University of Maryland nearly as thoughtfully as they could have, and I lost that bet. But I appreciate my friend's wish for a happy birthday.

God has been very good to me, and 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 birthday, 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 gentleman back in a few days, and with that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW, AND ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 2019, TO TUESDAY, 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 tomorrow that we would be meeting a pro forma session?

Mr. HOYER. Yes.

Mr. ROY. Will there be any amendments related to this current appropriations 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 withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman 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 consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740.

Will the gentleman from California (Mr. COX) kindly resume 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 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 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, offered 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:

SEC. ___. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to enter into any new contract, grant, or cooperative agreement 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, Vancouver, 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 & Golf Links Ireland (formerly The Lodge at Doonbeg), Doonbeg, Ireland
Trump International Hotel & Tower New York, New York City, NY
Trump International Hotel Waikiki, Honolulu, 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 Hollywood Florida, Hollywood, Florida
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 Sel 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, 200 Riverside Blvd, New York City, New York
Trump Plaza, New Rochelle, NY
Trump Parc Stamford, Stamford, Connecticut
Trump Towers Pune, India, Pune, India
Trump International Vancouver, Vancouver, Canada
DT Dubai Golf Manager Member Corp, New York, New York

DT Dubai II Golf Manager LLC, New York, New York
DT India Venture LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Baku Managing Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Marks Dubai II LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Gurgaon LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Jupiter LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Products International LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Pune Managing Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Marks Rio LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Vancouver Managing Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Tower Gurgaon LLC, New York, New York
Jupiter Golf Club LLC (Trump National Gold Club-Jupiter), New York, New York
Lawrence Towers Apartments, New York, New York
Mar A Lago Club, Inc, Palm Beach, Florida
OPO Hotel Manager LLC, New York, New York
TIGL Ireland Enterprises Limited (Trump International Golf Links- Doonbeg), Doonbeg, Ireland
Trump Chicago Commercial Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Chicago Hotel Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Chicago Member LLC, New York, New York
Trump Chicago Retail LLC, New York, New York
Trump Drinks Israel Holdings LLC, New York, New York
Trump Drinks Israel Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Golf Acquisitions LLC, New York, New York
Trump International Development LLC, New York, New York
Trump International Golf Club, Inc, Palm Beach, Florida
Trump International Hotels Management LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Atlanta LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Baja LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Beverages, LLC New York, New York
Trump Marks Chicago LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Dubai LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Fine Foods LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Ft. Lauderdale Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Hollywood Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Istanbul II LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Mattress LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Menswear Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Mumbai LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks New Rochelle LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Panama Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Philadelphia LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Products LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Products Member Corp, New York, New York

DT Home Marks International LLC, New York, New York
DT India Venture Managing Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Marks Dubai LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Dubai II Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Marks Gurgaon Managing Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Mark Qatar LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Product International Member Corp, New York, New York
DT MARKS PUNE II LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Rio Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Marks Worli LLC, New York, New York
DT Tower Gurgaon Managing Member Corp, New York, New York
Jupiter Golf Club Managing Member Corp, New York, New York
LFB Acquisition LLC, New York, New York
Mar A Lago Club, L.L.C, New York, New York
OPO Hotel Manager Member Corp, New York, New York
TIGL Ireland Management Limited, Doonbeg, Ireland
Trump Chicago Commercial Manager LLC, New York, New York
Trump Chicago Hotel Manager LLC, New York, New York
Trump Chicago Residential Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Chicago Retail Manager LLC, New York, New York
Trump Drinks Israel Holdings Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Endeavor 12 LLC (Trump National Doral), New York, New York
Trump Golf Coco Beach LLC, New York, New York
Trump International Golf Club LC (Trump International Golf Club- Florida), New York, New York
Trump International Hotel and Tower Condominium, New York, New York
Trump International Management Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Atlanta Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Batumi, LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Canouan Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Chicago Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Egypt Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Fine Foods Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks GP Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Hollywood LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Jersey City Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Mattress Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Mortgage Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Mumbai Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Palm Beach Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Panama LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Philippines Corp, New York, New York
The Trump Organization, Inc, New York, New York
Trump Marks Puerto Rico I LLC, New York, New York

DT Home Marks International Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Marks Baku LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Dubai Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Marks Jersey City LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Qatar Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Marks Pune LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Pune II Managing Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Marks Vancouver LP, New York, New York
DT Marks Worli Member Corp, New York, New York
Indian Hills Holdings LLC f/k/a Indian Hills Development LLC, New York, New York
Lamington Family Holdings LLC, New York, New York
LFB Acquisition Member Corp, New York, New York
Nitto World Co, Limited, Turnberry, Scotland
OWO Developer LLC, New York, New York
Ace Entertainment Holdings Inc (f/k/a Trump Casinos Inc and formerly Trump Taj Mahal, Inc), Atlantic City, NJ
Trump Chicago Development LLC, New York, New York
Trump Chicago Managing Member LLC, New York, New York
Trump Chicago Residential Manager LLC, New York, New York
Trump Chicago Retail Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Drinks Israel LLC, New York, New York
Trump Endeavor 12 Manager Corp, New York, New York
Trump Golf Coco Beach Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump International Golf Club Scotland Limited, Aberdeen, Scotland
Trump International Hotel Hawaii LLC, New York, New York
Trump Korean Projects LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Baja Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Beverages Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Canouan, LLC New York, New York
Trump Marks Dubai Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Egypt LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Ft. Lauderdale LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Holding LP (FKA Trump Marks LP), New York, New York
Trump Marks Istanbul II Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Jersey City LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Menswear LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Mtg LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks New Rochelle Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Palm Beach LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Philadelphia Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Philippines LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Puerto Rico I Member Corp, New York, New York

Trump Marks Puerto Rico II LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Puerto Rico II Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Punta del Este LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Punta del Este Manager Corp, New York, New York
The Donald J. Trump Company LLC, New York, New York
The Trump Marks Real Estate Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks SOHO License Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks SOHO LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Stamford LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Stamford Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Sunny Isles I LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Sunny Isles I Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Sunny Isles II LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Sunny Isles II Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Tampa Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Tampa LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Toronto Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Toronto LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Toronto LP (formally Trump Toronto Management LP), New York, New York
Trump Marks Waikiki Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Waikiki LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks Westchester Corp, New York, New York
Trump Marks Westchester LLC, New York, New York
Trump Marks White Plains LLC, New York, New York
Trump Miami Resort Management LLC, New York, New York
Trump Miami Resort Management Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump National Golf Club Colts Neck LLC, New York, New York
Trump National Golf Club Colts Neck Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump National Golf Club LLC (Trump National Golf Club- Westchester), New York, New York
Trump National Golf Club Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump National Golf Club Washington DC LCC, New York, New York
Trump National Golf Club Washington DC Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Old Post Office LLC, New York, New York
Trump Old Post Office Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump On the Ocean LLC, New York, New York
Trump Organization LLC, New York, New York
The Trump Organization, New York, New York
Trump Pageants, Inc, New York, New York
Trump Palace Condominium, New York, New York
Trump Palace/Parc LLC, New York, New York
Trump Panama Condominium Management LLC, New York, New York
Trump Panama Condominium Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Panama Hotel Management LLC, New York, New York
Trump Panama Hotel Management Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Parc East Condominium, New York, New York
Trump Park Avenue Acquisition LLC, New York, New York
Trump Park Avenue LLC, New York, New York
Trump Payroll Chicago LLC, New York, New York
Trump Payroll Corp, New York, New York
Trump Phoenix Development LLC, New York, New York
Trump Plaza LLC, New York, New York
Trump Plaza Member Inc (F/K/A Trump Plaza Corp), New York, New York
Trump Productions LLC (former Rancho Lien LLC), New York, New York
Trump Production Managing Member Inc, New York, New York
Trump Project Manager Corp, New York, New York
Trump Realty Services, LLc (f/k/a Trump Mortgage Services LLC (03) & Tower Mortgage Services LLC), Palm Beach, Florida
Trump Restaurants LLC, New York, New York
Trump Riverside Management LLC, New York, New York
Trump Ruffin Commercial LLC, New York, New York
Trump Ruffin LLC, Las Vegas, NV
Trump Ruffin Tower I LLC, Las Vegas, NV
Trump Sales & Leasing Chicago LLC, Chicago, IL
Trump Sales & Leasing Chicago Member Corp, Chicago, IL
Trump Scotland Member Inc, Aberdeen, Scotland
Trump Scotsborough Square LLC, Scotsborough Square, VA
Trump SoHo Hotel Condominium New York, New York, New York
Trump SoHo Member LLC, New York, New York
Trump Toronto Hotel Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump Toronto Development Inc, New York, New York
Trump Toronto Member Corp (formally Trump Toronto Management Member Corp), New York, New York
Trump Tower Commercial LLC, New York, New York
Trump Tower Condominium Residential Section, New York, New York
Trump Tower Managing Member Inc, New York, New York
Trump Village Construction Corp, New York, New York
Trump Vineyard Estates LLC, New York, New York
Trump Vineyard Estates Manager Corp, New York, New York
Trump Vineyard Estates Lot 3 Owner LLC (F/K/A Eric Trump Land Holdings LLC), New York, New York
Trump Virginia Acquisitions LLC (fka Virginia Acquisitions LLC), New York, New York
Trump Virginia Acquisitions Manager Corp, New York, New York
Trump Virginia Lot 5 LLC, New York, New York
Trump Virginia Lot 5 Manager Corp, New York, New York
Trump Wine Marks LLC, New York, New York
Trump Wine Marks Member Corp, New York, New York
Trump World Productions LLC, New York, New York
Trump World Productions Manager Corp, New York, New York
Trump World Publications LLC, New York, New York
Trump/New World Property Management LLC, New York, New York
Trump's Castle Management Corp, Atlantic City, NJ
Trump Marks White Plains Corp, New York, New York
Turnberry Scotland Managing Member Corp, Turnberry, Scotland
Turnberry Scotland LLC, Turnberry, Scotland
TW Venture I LLC, Palm Beach, Florida
TW Venture II LLC, Doonbeg, Ireland
TW Venture I Managing Member Corp, Palm Beach, Florida
TW Venture II Managing Member Corp, Doonbeg, Ireland
Ultimate Air Corp, New York, New York
Unit 2502 Enterprises Corp, Chicago, IL
Unit 2502 Enterprises LLC, Chicago, IL
VH Property Corp (Trump National Golf Club-Los Angeles), Los Angeles, CA
VHPS LLC, Los Angeles, CA
West Palm Operations LLC, WPB, Florida
Wexford Hall Inc., New York, New York
White Course LLC, Miami, FL
White Course Managing Member Corp, Miami FL
Wilshire Hall LLC, New York, New York
Wollman Rink Operations LLC, New York, New York
Yorktown Real Estate LLC (F/K/A/ Yorktown Development Associates LLC), New York, New York
The Fred C. Trump December 16, 1976 Trust- F/B/O Donald J. Trump, New York, New York
The Fred C. Trump December 16, 1976 Trust- F/B/O Robert S. Trump, New York, New York
The Fred C. Trump December 16, 1976 Trust- F/B/O Elizabeth J. Trump, New York, New York
Fred C. Trump GRAT Trust- F/B/O Elizabeth Trump Grau, New York, New York
Trust U/W/O Fred C. Trump- F/B/O Elizabeth Trump Grau, New York, New York
Maryanne Trump GRAT Trust- F/B/O Elizabeth Trump Grau, New York, New York
Trust U/W/O Fred C. Trump- F/B/O the grandchildren of Fred C. Trump, New York, New York
The Donald J. Trump grantor Trust - DJT is the Trustee Successor - Trustee is Donald J. Trump, Jr., New York, New York
The Donald J. Trump Revocable Trust, New York, New York
The Police Athletic League, Inc, New York, New York
DT Bali Golf Manager LLC, New York, New York

DT Bali Golf Manager Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Bali Hotel Manager LLC, New York, New York
DT Bali Hotel Manager Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Bali Technical Services Manager LLC, New York, New York
DT Bali Technical Services Manager Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Connect Europe Limited, Turnberry, Scotland
DT Endeavor I LLC, New York, New York
DT Endeavor I Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Lido Golf Manager LLC, New York, New York
DT Lido Golf Manager Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Lido Hotel Manager LLC, New York, New York
DT Lido Hotel Manager Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Marks Bali LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Bali Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Marks Lido LLC, New York, New York
DT Marks Lido Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Tower I LLC, New York, New York
DT Tower I Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Tower II LLC, New York, New York
DT Tower II Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Tower Kolkata LLC, New York, New York
DT Tower Kolkata Managing Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Venture I LLC, New York, New York
DT Venture I Member Corp, New York, New York
DT Venture II LLC, New York, New York
DT Venture II Member Corp, New York, New York
DTTM Operations LLC, New York, New York
DTTM Operations Managing Member, New York, New York
EID Venture II LLC, New York, New York
EID Venture II Member Corp, New York, New York
THC DC Restaurant Hospitality LLC, New York, New York
Lamington Farm Club (TRUMP NATIONAL GOLF CLUB-BEDMINSTER)*, Bedminster, NJ
Mobile Payroll Construction LLC, New York, New York
Mobile Payroll Construction Manager Corp, New York, New York
C DEVELOPMENT VENTURES LLC, New York, New York
C DEVELOPMENT VENTURES MEMBER CORP, New York, New York
TC MARKS BUENOS AIRES LLC, New York, New York
WMTMF LLC, New York, New York
Midland Associates, New York, New York
Miss Universe L.P., LLP (formerly Trump Pageants, L.P.), New York, New York
Trump Central Park West Corp, New York, New York
DT Marks Qatar LLC, New York, New York
40 Wall Street LLC, New York, New York
401 North Wabash Venture LLC, Chicago, IL
809 North Canon LLC, Beverly Hills, CA
Caribuslness Investments, S.R.L., Dominican Republic
County Properties, LLC, Norfolk, VA
DJT Aerospace LLC, New York, New York
DJT Operations I LLC, New York, New York
DT Connect II LLC, Palm Beach, Florida
Excel Venture I LLC, St. Martin, French West Indies
Fifty-Seventh Street Associates LLC, New York, New York
Pine Hill Development LLC, Pine Hill, NJ
Seven Springs LLC, Mt. Kisco, NY
Trump Turnberry , Turnberry, Scotland
The East 61 Street Company, LP, New York, New York
The Trump Corporation, New York, New York
TIHT Commercial LLC, New York, New York
TIHT Holding Company LLC, New York, New York
Trump National Golf Club - Hudson Valley, Hopewell Junction, NY
Trump National Golf Club - Charlotte, Charlotte, NC
Trump National Golf Club - Philadelphia, Pine Hill, NJ
Trump International Golf Links - Scotland, Aberdeen, Scotland
Trump Las Vegas Development LLC, Las Vegas, NV
Trump Marks Asia LLC, Sterling, VA
Trump Model Management LLC, New York, New York
Trump National Golf Club - Washington DC, Potomac Falls, VA
1125 South Ocean LLC, Palm Beach, Florida
T Promotions LLC, New York, New York
HWA 555 Owners, LLC, San Francisco, CA
1290 Avenue of the Americas, A Tenancy-In-Common, New York, New York
Trump Tower Triplex, New York, New York
NIKIA DTW VENTURE LLC, Palm Beach, Florida
THC Vancouver Management Corp, Vancouver, Canada
TNGC Jupiter Management Corp, Jupiter, FL
Trump Toronto Hotel Management Corp, New York, New York
Trump Management Inc., Manhasset, NY
THC Miami Restaurant Hospitality LLC, Miami, FL
THC IMEA Development LLC, New York, New York
DT Lido Technical Services Manager LLC, Lido, Indonesia
Trump Las Vegas Sales & Marketing, Inc., Las Vegas, NV
Albemarle Estate, Charlottesville, VA
MacLeod House & Lodge, Aberdeen, Scotland
Trump Golf Links at Ferry Point, New York City, New York
Trump International Golf Club, Dubai, UAE
Trump World Golf Club Dubai, UAE
Trump International Resort & Golf Club Lido, Lido City, Indonesia
Seven Springs, Bedford, NY
Le Chateau des Palmiers, St. Martin, French West Indies
Trump World, Seoul, South Korea
Trump Towers, Sunny Isles, FL

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. 90 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

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

SEC. __. 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. 95 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND

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

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to establish the Department of State's Commission on Unalienable Rights, as proposed in Federal Register Vol. 84, No. 104, on May 30, 2019 (Public Notice 1077).

AMENDMENT NO. 97 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. 99 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

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

SEC. ____. 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. 100 OFFERED BY MR. KRISHNAMOORTHI OF ILLINOIS

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

SEC. ____. 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 115–232).

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MRS. MURPHY OF FLORIDA

Page 568, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 102 OFFERED BY MR. ESPAILLAT OF NEW YORK

Page 567, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 103 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. 104 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)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

Page 381, line 11, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1) (reduced by $1)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 106 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

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

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide assistance to Forces Armées d'Haiti.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman 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.

□ 1415

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 horrors 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.

I thank Congresswoman LEE, Congresswoman WATERS, Congressman ENGEL, and Congressman SIRES for cosponsoring this amendment, and I also thank Chairwoman LOWEY for working with me on this and for her hard work on this bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

This en bloc amendment contains several measures that could have enjoyed broad support. Unfortunately, it also includes several amendments that some on our side are unable to accept.

This includes an amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) relating to the Trump organization. We regard that amendment as a partisan stunt that would jeopardize the safety and security of State Department personnel and foreign dignitaries.

The proposed funding prohibition would have serious consequences for the Department of State Diplomatic Security Service. The mission of Diplomatic Security is to protect the people, places, and vital information that allow the United States to be a leader in world events.

That includes protecting the personal security of the Secretary of State when he is tasked by the President with attending summits at one of the properties listed in the amendment.

The President, not the Secretary of State, selects travel locations. The Diplomatic Security is also charged with protecting foreign dignitaries and heads of State when they are in the U.S. on official business. They must do this no matter where they might stay. The restrictions in the amendment would make these officials, American and foreign, less safe.

Another amendment, offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), would prohibit funding for a new Commission on Unalienable Rights.

The State Department recently announced its intent to stand up this commission, which will regularly provide the Secretary with advice on human rights matters. The State Department recently announced that this would take place.

At a time in which these crises are widespread, I can think of no reason why we shouldn't bring new voices into the discussion. This is especially so considering the commission's focus on unalienable rights, the founding principle on which our country was built.

Finally, I also have concerns about the inclusion of the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. COX). The programs referenced in the amendment are either concluding or are not supported with U.S. assistance.

For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN), a senior member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COHEN. 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 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.

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 policy, this President and the Secretary of State have cozied up to dictators and made excuses for flagrant human rights violations, even by some of our supposed allies.

No, unfortunately, it is clear that this proposed commission is an attempt by the administration to co-opt American policy on human rights to give preference to an ideology that has been associated with discrimination against marginalized communities, including the LGBT community, women, and religious minorities.

The State Department already has an entire bureau—the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor—dedicated to defending human rights, yet the Secretary is proposing to bypass the official structure of the diplomatic corps to create an ideologically motivated commission, without congressional approval or oversight, to promote natural rights based on natural law.

These terms have no legal meaning and have deep associations with homophobic and discriminatory movements.

There should be no place for this at our Department of State, which should be a leading voice in the protection and promotion of human rights for all.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the en bloc amendment, and I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairwoman for including my amendment in this en bloc.

As a co-chair of the New Democrat Coalition's National Security Task Force and as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I rise to express my serious concern over the continued high-level vacancies across the State Department.

U.S. Foreign Service officers work to promote U.S. interests, values, and economic interests abroad, and these dedicated public servants keep American families safe.

But their mission could be jeopardized by persistent vacancies in the Foreign Service and senior leadership positions.

According to a report from the nonpartisan Government Accountability Office, 13 percent of Foreign Service positions were vacant as of March 2018.

At a time when we are engaged in constant competition with powerful adversaries, our servicemembers remain engaged in seemingly endless conflicts, and we face the threat of terrorism, these staffing shortages are deeply concerning.

Our transfer amendment urges the State Department to make every effort to fill critical positions and encourages the GAO to expand its study to consider the impact of vacancies in career and political-appointed positions on U.S. foreign policy, diplomacy, aid, and national security priorities.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI), a member of the House Intelligence Committee.

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 October, it will become the U.S. International Development Finance 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 Controls Act, which lays out what 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, for example, Huawei supported.

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

Mrs. 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 yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, my amendment designates $1.5 million for the International Fund for Ireland in the Economic Support Fund account of the Fiscal Year 2020 State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act.

The International Fund for Ireland is an independent organization that supports economic regeneration and social development projects in areas most affected by the decades of violence in Northern Ireland. Since its inception in 1986, IFI's projects have made vital contributions to improving the physical and economic infrastructure in some of the area's most vulnerable communities.

My amendment increases funding for IFI because their work is more relevant now than it has ever been in recent years. Brexit will have significant consequences for the island of Ireland. The border between Northern Ireland and Ireland is in danger of, once again, becoming a significant barrier, physically and psychologically, to harmonious relationships that have been delicately fostered over the past few decades.

Additionally, the shared political arrangement established by the Good Friday Agreement has stalled. Currently, there is no power-sharing government in Northern Ireland. The absence of shared political leadership has affected reconciliation and the delivery of other benefits that should be flowing form the Good Friday Agreement.

The Good Friday Agreement just was the start of the creation of peace and reconciliation on the island of Ireland, not the end. Brokered by U.S. Special Envoy George Mitchell, the agreement was one of our country's great foreign policy achievements of the 20th century. Successive U.S. Administrations and many Members of Congress have actively supported the Northern Ireland peace process and the International Fund for Ireland.

Increasing IFI's funding would put more money towards the Fund's three main programs: the Peace Impact Program, the Personal Youth Development Program and the Peace Walls Program that bring critical changes to deprived areas and reduce fear in communities. An increase in funding will also go towards building civic voices along and across the border and towards supporting the field of peace builders on the island.

Over the years, the United States has consistently reaffirmed its commitment to help create a strong and peaceful society in Northern Ireland, and our continued involvement is important for maintaining that peace.

Peace is not a given. It must be constantly upheld and cannot be taken for granted. Right now, is a critical time for my fellow Members of Congress to continue their support for peace throughout the island by increasing funding to the International Fund for Ireland.

I thank Chairwoman LOWEY for working with me on my amendment and urge my colleagues to support it.

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 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 discount on military training that 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 assistance—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 commit additional resources towards USAID's efforts to combat illegal, underreported, 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 see up to a 20 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 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

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 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 by this division (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 2.1 percent.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

□ 1430

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

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 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 even further in 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 would seek 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 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 the USAID Administrator to advance United States foreign policy. The bill also upholds many bipartisan positions and congressional interests.

I have long opposed amendments that indiscriminately apply an across-the-board cut to the carefully thought-out funding recommendations in each appropriations bill. Such amendments make no provision for protecting high-priority programs and activities, such as security assistance for Israel, which would be cut by $66 million; global health programs, which would be cut by $184 million, including $118 million less for HIV/AIDS activities; humanitarian assistance, which would be cut by $158 million; and funding to protect our diplomats and development personnel and their facilities, which would be cut by $120 million.

Cuts would also impact support for other key allies, such as Jordan, Egypt, Ukraine, Colombia, and countries in Eastern Europe battling Russian aggression and disinformation.

Mr. Chair, Congress must strengthen, not cut, these civilian agencies so that they can respond to foreign policy crises and protect our economic interests abroad.

I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. LOWEY. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment as well.

Across-the-board cuts are the coward's way out of making hard decisions. The committee has expertise on the spending policies of the country, and we apply that wisdom, experience, and research on which agencies to fund and which ones we should not.

The wise selection of spending priorities is what the appropriations process is all about. An across-the-board cut cuts good programs as well as perhaps some that should be cut.

Nevertheless, the judgment of the Congress should be exercised on the expenditures that we make across the government, not a slash-and-burn 2 percent cut or what have you.

This amendment would cut everything across the board, and that includes the $3.3 billion in foreign military financing for Israel. Now is not 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 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 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.

□ 1439

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 No. 1 and 3 printed in part A of House Report 116–111, offered by Mrs. LOWEY of New York:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 384, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000)''.

Page 394, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE OF MICHIGAN

Page 381, line 11, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000)''.

Page 382, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $500,000)''.

Page 394, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $500,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentlewoman 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. 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 reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. 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.

My amendment would transfer $500,000 from 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 message 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 broadcasting by 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 my hope that, 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.

□ 1445

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 word.

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 end to the war 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 $3,366,500,000)''.

Page 409, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,930,000,000)''.

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 $4,435,312,000)''.

Page 411, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $92,043,000)''.

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 2, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $101,000,000)''.

Page 414, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $770,334,000)''.

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 $1,000,000)''.

Page 417, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $425,000,000)''.

Page 418, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $905,000,000)''.

Page 419, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $32,500,000)''.

Page 419, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $30,000,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

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 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 hope 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 catastrophe of nature 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 that 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 resiliency.

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 first and put the American citizens 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.

Smart use of global health, humanitarian, and development assistance supports the United States' interests, builds greater global stability, and promotes American values.

The gentleman's amendment would, not trim, but entirely cut all these investments, including support to 14.7 million people receiving lifesaving HIV treatment, including 700,000 children;

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 simple. It 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 had a mere 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.

□ 1500

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 jobs, half of which 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 and 20 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. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I rise in support of his amendment.

The Paris Agreement is an unworkable, unrealistic policy solution to climate change. If implemented, as the gentleman has said, the Paris accord could cost as many as 2.7 million American jobs by 2025 and imposes no meaningful obligations on the world's leading polluters like China and India.

I can't condone dedicating precious Federal funds to a half-baked solution. This amendment would strike funding provided for implementing that agreement, as well as language that attempts to prevent President Trump from withdrawing.

I urge Members to support the gentleman's amendment, and I thank him for yielding.

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

Our global partners are critical in combating climate change, and the Paris Agreement is a sign of the global commitment from these countries to fight this scourge together.

In addition, climate change is a serious national security threat, and we need to treat it as such by seeking allies, including multilateral institutions to address it with urgency.

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

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES), the ranking member on the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Alabama for yielding. I want to thank him for bringing this amendment up.

Mr. Chairman, it is really important to make sure we understand what we are talking about here. The Paris accord was engaged in for the purpose of benefiting the global environment, for benefiting the global environment and for reducing emissions, yet what has happened under the agreement with the pledges that the nations have made is that the United States, over the last several years, has actually reduced our emissions by nearly a billion tons. China has actually increased theirs by 4 billion tons.

This agreement is so disparate it doesn't make sense. The President was right to withdraw.

But to distinguish, we can stay focused on the targets, the pledges, but we should not codify, memorialize, agree, or in anyway comply with this disparate approach where China can continue polluting the environment.

Mr. Chairman, this is similar to a scenario where I get together with a group of friends and I say, hey, we are going to have a savings club, and we are all going to get together, and I am going put money into it, and they are going come and take money out. That is not a savings club. That is what is happening.

This is not benefiting the environment. The United States should not participate, codify, or support this scenario where China is out there more than increasing by the emissions reductions that the United States is achieving.

We have had 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 humankind, 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 be on the right side of history, and I would implore the Members on the other side of the aisle to recognize this is their time 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—guess 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 to engage 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. ARRINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 94 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. ARRINGTON. 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. ____. 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 west Texas and the folks in my district are leading the way.

In the Permian Basin of west Texas, we went from producing a 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, and extreme ideological 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 it and so do the 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 world's biggest 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 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.

And we are doing this not through Big Government solutions, one-size-fits-all, top-down mandates. We are doing it through innovation and technology development in partnership with industry, and the results are remarkable and measurable.

Greenhouse gases are down by 14 percent since '05, the rest of the world up 20 percent; carbon emissions down 20 percent, the rest of the world up; methane gas cut in half. Since 1970, all the six key pollutants in the Clean Air Act, down 73 percent.

And this President is the only one who has put in a legally sound greenhouse gas emissions standard that will reduce the coal power plants' emissions by 34 percent of the levels they were at in 2005.

That is progress. Those are real results.

It is reckless and naive to bind taxpayers to international agreements that compromise our freedom and our economic security and virtually do nothing to impact the environment. Instead, we should put forth solutions that encourage the continued development of all energy sources while setting high but reasonable standards for environmental quality in human health, and achieve those objectives not in hostility to the energy source that has blessed us with all the things that I have mentioned and not through abuse of Presidential powers, but in partnership with States and other important stakeholders.

I urge my colleagues to support this very important amendment.

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

□ 1515

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, climate change is a global threat that the United States cannot tackle alone, and the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change convenes multilateral partners working together to mitigate damage to our globe.

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 environmental stewardship, because it 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 existing energy companies. I can't 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. ARRINGTON).

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

Mr. GOHMERT. 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 Chair understands that amendment No. 96 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MR. BANKS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No 98 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

Mr. BANKS. 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. __. 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 Chair recognizes 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 colleague highlights, 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 that 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 $850 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 $583 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 couldn't be any clearer. 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 in this Congress 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 outside of our government's means. 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 cuts to discretionary spending 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 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 New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1528

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 rose earlier today pursuant to House Resolution 436, further proceedings on amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) had been postponed.

□ 1530

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. ALLEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. ALLEN. 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. ____. Each amount made available by this division is hereby reduced by 1 percent.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chair, we are nearly 6 months into the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives, and here we are debating amendments to an almost $1 trillion minibus, $176 billion above current budget caps, without even a glimpse of a fiscal year 2020 budget proposal from House Democrats.

You might ask, how did we get to this point? Well, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are operating on a premise that an increase in defense spending justifies increases in nondefense spending across the board.

Now and always, strengthening our defense should remain priority number one, but providing more than twice as much additional funding in fiscal year 2020 for nondefense programs as for defense programs is simply irresponsible.

Additionally, if Congress does not come to a budget cap agreement, these spending levels would lead to sequestration, which would be devastating to our military.

Folks, as a former business owner and someone who has experience operating within a budget, I am appalled by the lack of fiscal responsibility being shown here today. With an almost $22 trillion national debt, this minibus is a complete disservice to our country and our fellow Americans.

If we wish to avoid passing an insurmountable debt along to the future generations, we must act immediately to tighten the purse strings on Washington's spending habits.

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 $56 billion.

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.

So, in my mind, my Democratic colleagues should support my amendment, as they will still 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 gentlewoman 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.

Such amendments make no provision for protecting high-priority programs and activities. For example, the amendment would cut $33 million from security assistance to Israel. It would cut $92 million from global health programs, including $118 million less for HIV/AIDS; $79 million from lifesaving humanitarian assistance; and $60 million from funds made available to protect our diplomats and development personnel and their facilities.

Cuts would also impact funding for other 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 just 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 unserious proposal that will not be signed into law 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.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close. 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 Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. ALLEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chair, as the designee of the gentleman from Illinois, 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 381, line 11, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer this amendment on behalf of my friend and colleague from Illinois, Representative BOST.

This simple, straightforward amendment will ensure that the State Department emphasizes working with veteran-owned and disabled veteran-owned small businesses when awarding contracts and grants.

Small businesses are the backbone of our Nation's economy. Veteran-owned small businesses play an important part.

The number of veterans and veteran entrepreneurs continues to grow as veterans return from overseas, with many making personal sacrifices to stand up for America.

Veterans understand the needs of the State Department in a unique manner and should be relied upon to supply the necessary equipment and expertise.

I believe it is our duty to look after our soldiers when they return home from serving our country, and we should continue looking to these heroes as the Federal Government contracts with these small businesses.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would ensure that veteran- and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses are able to effectively compete for State Department contracts and grants.

We have a moral obligation to help our veterans, and 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 veterans 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 amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. ROUDA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part A of House Report 116–111.

Mr. ROUDA. 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 416, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Page 416, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased 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.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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 our two nations established formal diplomatic relations on July 12, 1995.

This limitation in the agreement, which has not been renegotiated since its signing, strengthens and protects our communities by keeping families together and empowering individuals 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.

□ 1545

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 most appropriately be considered by the House Judiciary Committee, I appreciate my friend raising awareness on this issue.

The concerns expressed here today are echoed by many communities across the country who were distressed by the administration's actions. I commend the gentleman 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, Cambodia, 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 Americans from their loved ones.

I 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 amendment was agreed to.

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.

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 accessible and affordable 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 preexisting 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 not just 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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 speech, some of us had just 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 fiasco of a practice for D-Day, which some attributed as being partly 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, for most of that training, where I spent 4 years.

He took them up the cliffs. Their goal, their job, their order was to take 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 good crossing fields 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.

That was 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.

□ 1600

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 Americans made it over 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, adults with 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 killed, they were at risk, some were 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 not be sitting ducks 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 carry weapons, most did not 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 Lock, 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 emni—intelligence—to return to Europe to mount attacks at home.

''' We learned that, indeed, there was at least one ISIS plot for their cadres to travel from Syria to penetrate the U.S. southern border by infiltrating migration routes.'

''Henricki was detained by the SDF in Rojava, Syria, and spoke with researchers for more than an hour on May 12, giving his firsthand account of being attracted to, traveling, joining and serving in the Islamic State caliphate, first as a fighter and then later unable to fight due to chronic illness.

''In video footage of Henricki's confession, he opens up about a plot in which he says he and other Trinidadians were invited in late 2016 to attempt to penetrate the U.S. borders to mount financial attacks.

''He explains: 'The emni—ISIS intelligence arm—was inviting us.

''' They, what they will have, what they wanted to do, basically, is they wanted to do financial attacks. Financial attacks to cripple the U.S. economy.

''' Apparently, they have the contacts or whatever papers they can get to a false ID, false passports to send me out for this kind of attack.

''' They have their system of doing it. So that's maybe the way that I could have gone out with other individuals.'

''He adds: 'It wasn't me alone. They were sending you to Puerto Rico and from Puerto Rico to Mexico.

''' They were going to move me to the Mexican side of the U.S. southern border via Puerto Rico.

''' This was masterminded by a guy in America. Where he is, I do not know.

''' That information, the plan, came from someone from the New Jersey State from America.

''' I was going to take a boat from Puerto Rico into Mexico. He was going to smuggle me in. I don't know where I'd end up.'

''Henricki detailed how he and his Canadian wife were imprisoned by ISIS.

''He recounts: 'I was asked to leave ISIS to go to America because I'm from that area. 'Cause they wanted and planned to do something, and I refused. I refused to do it. 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 joined 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 in retreat as we 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 a former 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.

None of 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 have got 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 comedian 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 has 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 to under oath 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. There are very few people I am aware of on the other side of the aisle who haven't 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, 90 to 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 invasion coming across 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 about 25 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 unimpeded, that we are going to allow 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 seclorum. That is why 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 origination 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 so 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. You are going to regret the day you ever disagreed with me.

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 we have come to a place in America where the only people who are allowed to be intolerant are those who say they are tolerant. But they are allowed to be intolerant toward Christians who truly follow the teachings of Moses, whose bust is up above the middle door in the gallery.

He had some absolute laws that he set down. And the reason that he is the most prominent lawgiver, according to the time that this House floor was built, was because it was thought his Ten Commandments were the greatest law gift ever in history.

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 to 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 find some common things to work on. But, for heaven's sake, we have got to get beyond this business of destroying people who just disagree with us, not letting them eat in a public restaurant, not letting them go out in public to games or to shows without trying to make their lives miserable.

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 through the House—at least 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 FBI policy.

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 or other 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 investigation 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 dinner, as a gift from 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.

□ 1630

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 them I don't even know what 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 try to 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, comes 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 conclude there is no indication 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 a tarmac that they thought 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 made herself available. 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 had transcripts 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 investigating officers or agents 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. 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 see 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 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 don't prosecute people.

If history is any indication, and Horowitz does what did he 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.

We have 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.

''But these weren't 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 rules. And all managed to escape prosecution, despite their proven transgressions.

''Recent Justice Department disciplinary files tell an undeniable story.''

On 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 points out 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 shoplifted at the MCB Quantico Exchange one to two additional times and at other private retailers in the area on two to three occasions.''

□ 1645

''The investigation concluded her conduct violated Federal criminal law and FBI policy regarding unprofessional conduct. But here was the outcome: 'Criminal prosecution was deferred pending the FBI attorney's completion of 125 hours of community service, after which all charges were dismissed.' ''

A few weeks community service, she was still at her job at the time the IG issued the report.

I mean, this is serious stuff.

The article also goes on: ''One of the internal affairs that stunned Members of Congress this month directly grew out of the interwoven Hillary Clinton email and Russia collusion investigations in 2016, during then-FBI Director James Comey's tenure.

''The IG concluded that an FBI Deputy Assistant Director engaged in multiple improper news media leaks while those investigations were ongoing, including one that violated a sealed court order, and accepted an improper gratuity from the news media. But prosecution was declined, yet again. FBI officials say they are considering discipline against the supervisor.''

The author, John Solomon, says: ''Records I reviewed indicate that more misconduct eerily similar to that already uncovered is being investigated. For example, the IG fraud unit opened a case in March and began interviewing whistleblowers about a new contract fraud matter inside the DEA, emails show.

''It used to be that those who were entrusted to enforce the law were held to the highest standards.

''Today, however, there is a troubling pattern of officers being held to a lower standard inside a Department where critics fear there is a dual system of justice.''

So this is a dangerous time in our history. We know that no country lasts forever, no form of government lasts forever. We have had 230 years since 1789, when George Washington was sworn in as President, John Adams as Vice President, and the Congress was sworn in there at Federal Hall in New York City, after which, a couple minutes of speeches, they walked down Wall Street to St. Peters Chapel and they had a prayer service to pray for this new country.

When was the last time every elected Member of Congress, the President of the United States, and the Vice President of the United States, regardless of political beliefs, came together in one accord and prayed in consecrating our country to God Almighty?

We do have a Presidential Prayer Breakfast every year, but wouldn't it be nice if we could do something like get us started off on a foot that eventually led to the end of slavery, eventually led to true civil rights?

But now it has led to the kind of arrogance that leads to the end of the Republic that we may not keep much longer if we don't come back to the basics.

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 today 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:

1295. 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. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1296. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility (New York, Erie County, Village of Akron, et al.) [Docket ID: FEMA-2019-0003; Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8581] 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 Financial 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 GHz Band [RM-1175 (Proceeding terminated)] 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 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 White Space Devices [ET Docket No.: 16-56] (RM-11745); Amendment of Part 15 of the Commission's Rules for Unlicensed Operations in the Television Bands, Repurposed 600 MHz Band, 600 MHz Guard Bands and Duplex Gap, and Channel 137 [ET Docket No.: 14-165]; Expanding the Economic and Innovation Opportunities of Spectrum Through Incentive Auctions [GN Docket No.: 12-268] 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 Energy and Commerce.

1299. A letter from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cuban Assets Control Regulations 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 Foreign Affairs.

1300. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's 60th Semiannual Report to Congress on Audit Follow-up, covering the 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 General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting two (2) notifications of a designation of acting officer or discontinuation 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 Associate General Counsel for General Law, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a notification of a nomination, 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.

1303. 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. 2854); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1304. 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. 2854); 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 2018 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. 2854); 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. 552b(j), the annual report for Calendar Year 2018, of the United States Railroad Retirement Board, in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act, Public Law 94-409, 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 and perimeter boundary description for the Whychus Creek Wild and Scenic River, in Oregon, added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by Public Law 100-557, October 28, 1988, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1274(b); Public Law 90-542, 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 Attorney Advisor, Visa Office, Legislation and Regulations Division, Department of State, transmitting

the Department's interim final rule — Visas: Diversity Immigrants [Public Notice: 10641] (RIN: 1400-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.

1309. 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-2019-0344] (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 Operation 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 State, transmitting the CY 2018 annual report on activities under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and the Tropical Forest Conservation 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. 3662) and 22 U.S.C. 2431k(a); Public Law 87-195, Sec. 813(a) (as added by Public Law 105-214, Sec. 1); (112 Stat. 893); jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Agriculture.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

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. 116–112). 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 and Agriculture 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 the 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. 2345. 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 XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BUCSHON (for himself, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PENCE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. BOST, Mr. KINZINGER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. BANKS, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H.R. 3245. 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. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. SIRES):

H.R. 3248. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to prescribe 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, Ms. NORTON, 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, with a special focus on the Rosenwald Schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. LARSON 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 casualty losses to only disaster-related losses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIND, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Mrs. LOWEY):

H.R. 3252. A bill to impose sanctions on foreign persons responsible for violations of internationally recognized human rights against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex (LGBTI) 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 Mrs. 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 Mr. WALBERG (for himself and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 3255. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 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 amend the 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, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. FUDGE, Mr.

RICHMOND, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. PLASKETT, and Mrs. HAYES):

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, caps on interest rates on Federal student loans, and refinancing opportunities for private borrowers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and Ways and Means, 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. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. SPANO, and Mr. YOHO):

H.R. 3258. A bill to require the Government Accountability Office 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 Financial Services.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3259. 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. BRINDISI (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. MCADAMS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. GOLDEN):

H.R. 3260. A bill to repeal the provision of law that provides automatic pay adjustments for 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. 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. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 3262. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to compel States to require illuminated signs and other measures on ride-hailing vehicles, to prohibit the sale of such signs, to require ride-hailing companies to implement an electronic access system on ride-hailing vehicles, and to be known as ''Sami's Law''; 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 Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SPEIER, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 3263. A bill to limit the transfer of F-35 aircraft to Turkey; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, and Mr. WALBERG):

H.R. 3264. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to initiate a proceeding to protect called parties from onering scams, 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. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DEAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. CRIST, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SOTO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. MENG, Mr. PAYNE, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 3265. 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 Mrs. FLETCHER (for herself, Mr. LAMB, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. WALTZ, and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 3266. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out 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. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia):

H.R. 3267. A bill to require institutions of higher education to disclose hazing-related misconduct, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 3268. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow the Secretary of Education to create a pilot program to award College in High School Pell Grants; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KIND, and Mr. YOHO):

H.R. 3269. A bill to establish an independent advisory committee to review certain 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. GRAVES of Georgia (for himself, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. STEWART, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. BUDD, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Miss RICE of New York):

H.R. 3270. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a defense to prosecution for fraud and related activity in connection with computers for persons defending against unauthorized intrusions into their computers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 3271. A bill to prohibit cost of living adjustments in pay rates for Members of Congress unless the Secretary of Health and Human Services certifies that all citizens of the United States are enrolled in health insurance coverage that provides a package 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 California, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. COHEN, Ms. 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 or 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 criminal organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. HORSFORD:

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.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:

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. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. KINZINGER, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 3276. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to exclude authorized generic drugs from calculation of the average manufacturer price for purposes of the Medicaid drug rebate program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, 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. LOEBSACK (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. MATSUI):

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

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. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CISNEROS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CRIST, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. HIMES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BASS, Ms. MENG, Mr. KEATING, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CASE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, and Ms. SHALALA):

H.R. 3280. A bill to provide a requirement to improve data collection efforts; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCEACHIN (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. MOORE, Ms. WILD, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. CRAIG, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. RYAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SIRES, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mrs. LURIA, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. SERRANO):

H.R. 3281. A bill to prohibit deceptive practices in Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Ms. WILD):

H.R. 3282. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Energy to establish a prize competition for the research, development, or commercialization of technology that would reduce the amount of carbon in the atmosphere, including by capturing carbon dioxide directly from the atmosphere; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3283. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to permit the flag of the United States to be flown at half-staff in the event of the death of the Mayor of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUIGLEY (for himself, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. WILD, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. BEYER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. DEAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 3284. A bill to require the Attorney General to study whether an individual's history of domestic violence can be used to determine the likelihood of such individual committing a mass shooting; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RASKIN (for himself and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 3285. A bill to provide for a grant program for handgun licensing programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 3286. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phaseout the Mass Transit Account; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 3287. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code 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 program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. YOHO):

H.R. 3289. A bill to amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Financial Services, 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. SPEIER (for herself, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 3290. A bill to provide for mandamus actions under chapter 601 of title 49 of the United States Code; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and 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 Mr. WOMACK (for himself, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LATTA, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. ROUZER):

H.J. Res. 65. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving Congress power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIPTON (for himself, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. BUCK):

H. Res. 440. A resolution recognizing the critical importance of military aviation training in the State of Colorado, including training conducted at the High-Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. ROONEY of Florida):

H. Res. 441. A resolution a resolution condemning the attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in July 1994 and expressing the concern of the United States regarding the continuing, 25-year-long delay in the resolution of this case and encouraging accountability for the attack; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio (for himself, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. ROSE of New York):

H. Res. 442. A resolution observing 10 years since the war in Sri Lanka ended on May 18, 2009, commemorating the lives lost, and expressing support for transitional justice, reconciliation, reconstruction, reparation, and reform in Sri Lanka, which are necessary to ensure a lasting peace and a prosperous future for all Sri Lankans; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. POSEY (for himself, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BABIN, and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma):

H. Res. 443. A resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Apollo 11 Moon landing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. BUCSHON:

H.R. 3245.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1 Sec. 8 Clause 3

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 3246.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution, the Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Consitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 3247.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 3248.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, 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

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 3253.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, the power to regulate commerce.

By Mr. DELGADO:

H.R. 3254.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 3255.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 3256.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. BASS:

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.

Article I, section 8 of the United State Constitution, which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 3259.

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. 3260.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article. I. Section. 6.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 3261.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Aritcle 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. 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 Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 3264.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, 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:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Ms. 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 amount 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 1, Section 8

By Mr. GRAVES of Georgia:

H.R. 3270.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 3271.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, 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:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 3273.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 3274.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause I of the Constitution of the U.S..

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 3275.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 7 provides Congress with the power to establish post offices and post roads

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H.R. 3276.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 3277.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 3278.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 3279.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 3280.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. McEACHIN:

H.R. 3281.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. MENG:

H.R. 3282.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3283.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 3284.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 3285.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 3286.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 The 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. 3287.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

SECTION 8. Clause 1. The Congress shall have 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 United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 3289.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 3290.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WOMACK:

H.J. 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. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. NORMAN, and Mrs. MILLER.

H.R. 303: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 336: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 397: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 550: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 562: Mr. JOYCE 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. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 655: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 663: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.

H.R. 683: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 693: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 721: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 724: Mr. SPANO.

H.R. 732: Mr. JEFFRIES and Ms. HILL of California.

H.R. 763: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 803: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

H.R. 808: Ms. GABBARD.

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. POSEY.

H.R. 1043: Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 1049: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 1058: Mr. HECK and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 1075: Ms. FUDGE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CLAY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, 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. BEATTY.

H.R. 1076: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 1108: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1114: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1179: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1220: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 1225: Mr. MARCHANT, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. OLSON, and Mr. WRIGHT.

H.R. 1230: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 1241: Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 1265: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 1305: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 1327: Mr. CARTER of Texas.

H.R. 1342: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 1379: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 1396: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HOYER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. PORTER, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 1423: Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 1434: Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. ESTES, Mr. FULCHER, and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.

H.R. 1450: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 1488: Mr. DELGADO, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 1511: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 1521: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 1530: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 1534: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 1551: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 1554: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. GOODEN.

H.R. 1586: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 1603: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1610: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 1641: Mr. ZELDIN and Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 1652: Mr. SIRES, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. MOORE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 1673: Mr. SPANO and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 1679: Mr. FLEISCHMANN and Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 1692: Mr. HIMES and Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 1709: Mr. LAMB, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 1748: Ms. FINKENAUER and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 1784: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 1837: Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. ROUZER, and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 1840: Mr. AMODEI, Mrs. MILLER, and Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 1850: Mr. WALDEN.

H.R. 1854: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1882: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1899: Mrs. CRAIG.

H.R. 1923: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 1939: Mr. SMUCKER.

H.R. 1941: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 1943: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1965: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1975: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 1988: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 2014: Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 2023: Mr. PENCE, Mr. BRADY, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 2046: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 2056: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 2062: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. WATKINS.

H.R. 2079: Mr. POSEY, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, and Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio.

H.R. 2089: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H.R. 2093: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 2096: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 2102: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 2103: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2113: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2139: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 2142: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2148: Mrs. BEATTY and Ms. BASS.

H.R. 2207: Mr. WOODALL.

H.R. 2210: Mr. NUNES and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2211: Mr. NEAL and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 2213: Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 2214: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 2219: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 2232: Ms. ADAMS, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. BEATTY, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 2235: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 2256: Mr. CRIST, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 2293: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, and Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 2294: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2314: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 2315: Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 2327: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 2348: Mr. FERGUSON and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 2350: Mr. KIND, Mr. NORCROSS, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 2355: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 2381: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 2382: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 2387: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 2411: Mr. UPTON, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 2420: Mr. VELA, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 2424: Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 2439: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 2442: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 2443: Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 2455: Mr. SMUCKER.

H.R. 2457: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 2466: Ms. BASS 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, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 2493: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2531: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 2557: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2565: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 2591: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 2594: Ms. DELBENE.

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. 2664: Mr. FERGUSON.

H.R. 2678: Mr. BEYER and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 2687: Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 2693: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 2700: 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. 2853: 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. CARBAJAL, and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2875: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2876: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2882: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. GRIJALVA.
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. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2954: Mr. GIBBS.
H.R. 2975: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 2981: Ms. FUDGE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, 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. BEATTY.
H.R. 2990: 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. 3062: 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. KILDEE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CRIST, and Ms. 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. 3114: Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. BASS, Mr. CASE, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. 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. 3116: Mr. DUNN and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 3123: 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. BABIN.
H.R. 3155: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GROTHMAN, 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. BUDD, Mr. LONG, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. MAST.
H.R. 3165: Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 3172: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3179: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 3183: Mr. LATTA, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. MITCHELL.
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.
H.J. Res. 61: Mr. SIRES.
H.J. Res. 62: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. KEATING, Ms. OMAR, Mr. BERA, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. SIRES.
H. Con. Res. 27: Mr. STEIL.
H. Res. 23: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H. Res. 54: Mr. KILDEE and Ms. SHERRILL.
H. Res. 60: Ms. SHERRILL and Mr. HARDER of California.
H. Res. 129: Ms. BONAMICI.
H. Res. 219: Mr. KINZINGER.
H. Res. 246: Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H. Res. 255: Mr. PERRY.
H. Res. 257: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois and Ms. BONAMICI.
H. Res. 259: Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. YOHO, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. CHABOT.
H. Res. 276: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H. Res. 300: Mr. HECK.
H. Res. 321: Mr. HARDER of California.
H. Res. 345: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H. Res. 364: Ms. SHERRILL.
H. Res. 384: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 395: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
H. Res. 408: Mr. HOLDING.
H. Res. 432: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BEYER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MOORE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.

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.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 115th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 2019 No. 99

Senate

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 required to glorify Your Name. Strengthen their resolve to choose the right and refuse the wrong.

We pray in Your sacred Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 13, 2019.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint 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.

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, 85 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 motivated them. 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

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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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 Senators are 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 make our voice heard 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 feel 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, Qatar has been completely uninvolved. 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 aircraft. 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 another 7,000 U.S. personnel, plus assets, responsible for command and control of over 3 million square miles of international waters.

So I would remind our 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 UAE, against civilian airports in Saudi Arabia and UAE, and near our Embassy in Baghdad. In fact, literally just hours ago, two more commercial shipping vessels were apparently attacked off the coast of Oman. These attacks may appear directed at the countries that use them to export petrochemicals or at the international owners 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 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 host nations with important enhanced security capabilities, including 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 normal 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 Russian or 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 our 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 colleagues 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 over the last several weeks. The first headline says: ''Congress, Give Trump His Border Money,'' and ''When Will Congress Get Serious About the Suffering at the Border?''

Those 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 too 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—in other words, barking up 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-size-fits-all government 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 colleague 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 weren't 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 convinced Washington Democrats 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, no more automatic knee-jerk opposition to absolutely everything the administration asks for—it is way past time for action.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas.

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 head and holding 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 between $5,000 and $10,000 a head—sometimes more. It has been the unwillingness of the Democrats to engage on that underlying asylum law and a fix there that has precipitated or contributed to this humanitarian crisis.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Will the Senator from Texas yield for a question?

Mr. CORNYN. I will.

Mr. MCCONNELL. As a member of the Judiciary Committee involved in this, is there any indication there might be bipartisan support for authorizing this legislation that you all are working on in committee?

Mr. CORNYN. We hope to see. And we will see one way or the other when we vote on this legislation next week.

I am happy to say that my Democratic colleague HENRY CUELLAR from Laredo, TX, which is more directly impacted probably than any place on the border, joined me in one proposal we call the HUMANE Act, which would deal with this underlying asylum issue.

We have been working with the chairman, Senator GRAHAM, to come up with a consensus piece of legislation that will really plug the dike that has been breached now, which has caused this humanitarian crisis.

There are a number of ways we can deal with this.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I would say to my friend that the answer here is not just the money but an actual adjustment of U.S. law to more directly affect the crisis that we have. We need to do both, correct?

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I agree with the majority leader. We do need to do both.

I would also add, for those who were disturbed by the President's invocation of his tariff authority to try to bring the Mexican Government to the table to negotiate some changes in the way the Mexican Government deals with this flow of Central Americans coming across its country, none of that would have been necessary if our Democratic colleagues had simply worked with us both on the underlying legislation and on this appropriations bill.

Frankly, the President was put in a corner, and there was not much else he could do. I am grateful he was able to get a result. Only time will tell whether those numbers actually go down from the 144,000 last month.

But while the Democrats are sitting on their hands and maybe talking a good game, I am glad to know we at least have leadership in the White House and here in the Senate.

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, that is a sad but true statement. It is unbelievable to me that the Mexican Government, under President 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. I would just add that I hope there is success in the Judiciary Committee to achieve some kind of bipartisan consensus so that we can solve the entire problem, not just the humanitarian crisis.

I thank the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I thank 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 called from a country . . . [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 establish connections 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 integrity 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 Democrats 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 at risk.

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 will not bring them to the floor. One of his own colleagues, the chairman of the Rules and Administration Committee, said we are not bringing them to the floor 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—shhh—and we 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 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 of what a sham—a 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 leftwing group; it is a group that is composed of people who know all about and participate in corporations and finance.

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 $4,000 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, that 2 percent—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 credit for building a theme park for everyone when all they have done is renovate the exclusive country club.

As many Democrats predicted, a year and a half after its passage, the Republican tax bill has overwhelmingly benefited shareholders and corporate executives but not workers and their families.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SHANNON KENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, now, on a very important topic that affects New York and America, there is the renaming of a ship.

The men and women who wear this Nation's uniform are some of the most inspiring people you will ever meet. 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 left college to join the Navy, 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 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 not 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 16 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, once again 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 of her noble service to our country and enduring contributions to the United States Navy.''

I could not agree more. So, today, I am proud to introduce an amendment to the annual Defense authorization bill urging the U.S. Navy to name a ship after New York native and American hero, SCPO Shannon Kent.

Of the 289 Active-Duty ships in the Navy, only five—only five—are named in honor of women. Of the 53 named vessels currently under construction, only one—just one—is named in honor of a woman. And no Navy ship has ever been named for a woman who fought and died in combat as Shannon Kent did.

It is time to address this disparity, recognizing the integral role that female servicemembers play in protecting our great Nation. RADM Grace Hopper, the namesake of the USS *Hopper*, once said:

> A ship in port is safe; but that is not what ships are built for. Sail out to sea and do new things.

That is what RADM Grace Hopper said.

Well, SCPO Shannon Kent was built to set out to sea to do good things. So should we. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to name the first naval vessel after a woman who has fought and died in combat, the brave, patriotic, wonderful Shannon Kent.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I have heard from other sources about Shannon Kent, to whom he is referring, and she is in fact an American hero. Everything he said about her is very true; however, everything he said about our President is not very true. Here we are, with probably the best economy we have had in my life—

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, will my colleague kindly yield the floor before I leave?

I agree with the first half of his sentence.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I just want to comment that every time I hear things about the President—you have to keep in mind that we have the best economy we have had. Unemployment is at 4 percent. We are better than we have ever been.

We went through 8 years with the Obama administration taking down our military to the point where we allowed Russia and China to get ahead of us in many areas, such as hypersonics, and now we are going into this thing with a Defense authorization bill. But it is this President who is changing—trying to overcome the problems.

I don't criticize President Obama because he was really feeling where his priorities should be, and they have not been to defend America. He set up this system that says for every dollar that you put 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 weaponry, we are going to be back 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 for them 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 them. They 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. They are defending our 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 national 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 someplace 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 someplace. 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 agriculture economy.

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 every sector 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 producers. 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 restricted.

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 take 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 economy and a win for American workers. We should pass this agreement as soon as possible.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

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 month, the administration notified Congress of its intention 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 for terrorists.

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 in a fit of pique 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 on the Arabian Peninsula, the Houthi rebels 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 Nordic rival.

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.

Qatar is 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 what we are debating today isn't only 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 have qualms about some of 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.

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 legally mandated.

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, the 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 supporting this motion in order to once again emphasize the importance of congressional oversight and due diligence.

With that in mind, I appreciate Senator PAUL's—as well as Senator GRAHAM's, Senator YOUNG's, and Senator LEE's—cosponsorship 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 placed holds on specific sales to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates over serious, credible 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 a coequal 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 to promote interoperability 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 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 and to the State Department. 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. This 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 11:30 a.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 aren't one day 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, they still have some U.S. 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 mujahedin 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. Proliferating arms in the midst of chaos 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 consulate.

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 weapons we give them? For one, 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, it is 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, continue to blockade one of the main ports of Yemen. As a consequence of this blockade and the Yemeni civil war, 17 million people live on the edge of starvation.

In addition, the Saudis indiscriminately fed arms into the Syrian civil war. Even Hillary Clinton admitted this. In an email from Hillary Clinton to John Podesta, she wrote: ''We need to use our diplomatic and more traditional intelligence assets to bring pressure on the governments of Qatar and Saudi Arabia, which are providing clandestine financial and logistic support to Isis.''

Does anybody remember? We went to war with ISIS because of their horrendous 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 countries that are giving arms to our enemies?

I introduced a bill which, unfortunately, will not get a vote today, and that is to quit arming terrorists. You say: Well, certainly you are not serious. 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-Qaida and radicals whom we say we are pledged to defeat and that our soldiers risk life and limb defending against.

Let's make sure no one misses this point. Hillary Clinton admitted that Qatar and Saudi Arabia were funding and arming ISIS. How insulting. Our brave soldiers are sent over there, risking 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 financial support base for al-Qaeda, the Taliban.'' That is whom we are fighting in Afghanistan.

So we are fighting al-Qaida everywhere. We are fighting the Taliban in Afghanistan, and they are being aided and armed by Saudi Arabia. This is insane. 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-Qaida-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 combat Iran, they are willing to turn away and give anybody in the Middle East anything they want because we say: We have to stop Iran—when, 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-Qaida and ISIS. It is completely crazy. What sane person would sell arms to a regime that kills, tortures, and imprisons their dissidents? The Saudis routinely behead and then crucify their opponents.

Sheikh Nimr al-Nimr was executed and crucified, and his nephew sits on death row accused of sending text messages to encourage people to come to a protest rally. In Saudi Arabia, if you insult the government or insult the King, you can be put to death. These are the people whom this Congress, this Senate, will shortly vote on sending your weapons to these people. It is insane. America needs to say: Quit sending our weapons to crazy people. Quit 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 keg will blow up.

Since the 1980s, the Saudis are estimated to have spent $100 billion exporting radical jihadism. This is a crazy ideology that preaches hatred of Jews, hatred of Christians, hatred of Hindus, and hatred of the West in general. This is whom they want to send weapons to: Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain. They don't like us. They take our money, they take our weapons, but they don't like us. They don't like Christians. They don't like Jews. They don't like Hindus.

The Saudis fund tens of thousands of madrassas. 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 thousands of madrassas in Pakistan. At one particular madrassa, 80 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 soldiers that we have to fight against 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 administration wants to give nuclear technology to Saudi Arabia. That is genius. News reports reveal that the administration authorized giving U.S. nuclear technology to Saudi Arabia weeks after Jamal Khashoggi's murder, weeks after Saudi Arabia was implicated and the CIA actually concluded that the Crown Prince of the country was responsible for the bone saw-dismembering 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 three 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 vote 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 specifically 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-Qaida-like affiliate of radical Islamists who hate the United States and hate Israel and would set up an extreme form of radical Islamist government. They are there to win. We didn't directly give them weapons, but we gave weapons to Qatar and Saudi Arabia, which 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 talking about one report. I am talking about dozens and dozens and dozens. 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 devastate Israel. Does that make 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-Qaida and ISIS within Qatar.

Many sources claim that Qatar has also provided safe haven for al-Qaida leadership. Qatar is so distrusted that even the bone saw-wielding Saudis think it is unwise to sell arms to Qatar. The Saudis, no stranger to terrorism, cut 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 are going 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-Qaida 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-Qaida, 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: Oh, we have to do this. 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 government or you 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 exposing and 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, to this minority monarchy, to this authoritarian government may someday wind up in the hands of revolutionaries. How long will it be until the powder keg of Bahrain has its own revolution?

We did this in Iran. We sent them to a ruler who didn't represent the majority in Iran, the Shah. We did it for a long time. But in the end, from the backlash that came in Iran and the downfall of the Shah, our weapons fell into the hands of people who hate our country. The same could happen in any one of these powder keg countries in the Middle East. The weapons we send to Bahrain today may well be in the hands of 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 not the President. 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, making her 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. So it is no surprise that it was 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 10, 1918. The Capitol was crowded with people to hopefully secure a seat in the House Gallery for the suffrage debate. Rankin opened the debate with an impassioned speech that

helped convince her colleagues in the House to pass the amendment. It was passed by the thinnest possible margin.

Unfortunately, the Senate failed to pass that amendment in that Congress, but Rankin's victory in the House marked a major milestone in the suffrage movement and laid the groundwork for the 19th Amendment's passage just 18 months later.

Today, in honor of her birthday on Tuesday and the suffrage centennial this past week, I would like to read an excerpt from that impassioned speech that Representative Rankin gave on the House floor more than 100 years ago.

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 down 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 common need.

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 since I have been 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 the Congress of the United States because they believe Congress knows what democracy means.

Can we afford 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, gentleman? 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 2019

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 motion pass to see to it that the blue water Navy legislation that we worked on 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 have been 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 were unanimous.

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 in the end of last year we had 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 unanimously 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 staff for just a minute. Adam Reece 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. Annabell 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 been a long time coming. If 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, causes real problems, and 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 deal with those folks in a way 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 perpetrated 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 changed.

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 benefits 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.

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 turned their back on them.

They are veterans like Mike Stone from Kalispell, who served as a blue water sailor in 1974 and has since been diagnosed with a variety of illnesses linked to Agent Orange, like diabetes and heart disease. Now Mike Stone can receive the benefits he has earned.

This bill is for Mike and for so many veterans like him who have waited so long for the government to deliver. Once again, under the leadership of Chairman JOHNNY ISAKSON, we are able to live up to the commitment to justice for the blue water Navy veterans in Montana and across this country who have sacrificed to keep us safe and free.

I would urge the President to quickly sign this bill into law. It is the right thing to do, and I am proud that the Senate has finally done it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE S.J. RES. 20

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, fellow Senators, today, in a few moments, we are going to consider S.J. Res. 20, which is a joint resolution that it prohibits the sales of munitions to Bahrain. Actually, we are going to consider a motion to discharge, and the same is true of S.J. Res. 26, which is a joint resolution that prohibits the issuance of a letter of offer with respect to the proposed sale to Qatar of 24 helicopters.

I strongly urge my colleagues to consider these sales on their own merits and to avoid conflating these with unrelated controversies over the administration's recent emergency declarations. They are not related. They are different matters.

These sales—the two that we are talking about regarding Bahrain and Qatar—address the legitimate security interests of both countries and strengthen the U.S. partnerships with both countries and support shared efforts to deter Iran. Congress should support these sales. The news this morning of attacks on two more civilian oil tankers in the Gulf of Oman lend further weight to the conclusion that our allies and partners in the region need greater capabilities to share the burden of defense in support of our mutual security interests.

The State Department notified these sales in the standard process, and the chairs and ranking members of both House and Senate committees approved them last month.

The sale to Qatar is not related to the activities of the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen. Denying this sale will not punish Saudi Arabia or influence its actions in Yemen, as Qatar ceased its participation in the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen 2 years ago. I think that is very important because there is a lot of discussion up here, as there should be, regarding the hostilities in Yemen, but they are not related at all to the matters we are dealing with today.

Bahrain has not been implicated in any inappropriate strikes in Yemen and has focused 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, as a missile from the Iranian-supported Houthis 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 will help Qatar and Bahrain rightfully assume the burden of their own defense and relieve U.S. forces that have been providing support. The helicopters will enable the Qataris to provide for their own defense against threats to its vital infrastructure. The munitions are critical for Bahrain's F–16s and essential to any plans to defend Bahrain. The United States has critical and strategic interests in both of these matters.

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 and is expanding its tanker fleet to 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 Iraq and contributes to countermine, counter-piracy, and intelligence sharing in support of regional security.

The United States named Bahrain a major non-NATO ally in 2002, and since then, they have lived up to that designation. Bahrain holds 7,000 U.S. troops in its borders, including the U.S. Navy's Fifth Fleet, and it is home to the only U.S. naval base in the Middle East.

For its part, Qatar hosts 10,000 U.S. forces and is home to the regional headquarters of U.S. forces, including air and special operations. Qatar provides access to key logistic nodes and overflight rights for U.S. aircraft. It has already invested more than $8 billion to develop Al Udied Air Base and is now providing more than $3 billion to upgrade U.S. facilities there to meet specific requirements of the United States. The Qataris are also providing $200 million a year to sustain these facilities. Duplicating or recreating the facilities in Qatar would result in a sizable and needless bill to the U.S. taxpayer.

In recent years, Qatar and Bahrain have worked to strengthen cooperation with the United States on countering the financing of terrorism. As part of these efforts, Qatar has agreed to increase the sharing of information on terrorist financiers in the region, to place greater emphasis on preventing terrorist financing abuse in the charitable and money services business sectors, and develop a domestic designation regime in line with international standards. Bahrain, too, is a significant partner in cutting off terrorist financing and has assisted in blocking Iranian efforts to circumvent sanctions.

Meanwhile, the credibility of the United States as a partner of choice is on the line. If the United States cannot reliably sell its partners weapons that are vital for defense, these partners will turn by necessity to China and Russia.

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.

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 interests the United States of America has in the region.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON MOTION TO DISCHARGE S.J. RES. 20

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to discharge S.J. Res. 20.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following 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:

[Rollcall Vote No. 161 Leg.]

YEAS—43

Baldwin	Harris	Peters
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Lee	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Udall
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warren
Duckworth	Moran	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murphy	Wyden
Feinstein	Murray	
Gillibrand	Paul	

NAYS—56

Barrasso	Graham	Roberts
Blackburn	Grassley	Romney
Blunt	Hawley	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Isakson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shaheen
Collins	Jones	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sinema
Cotton	King	Sullivan
Cramer	Lankford	Tester
Crapo	Manchin	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Tillis
Daines	McSally	Toomey
Enzi	Murkowski	Warner
Ernst	Perdue	Wicker
Fischer	Portman	Young
Gardner	Risch	

NOT VOTING—1

Alexander

The motion was rejected.

VOTE ON MOTION TO DISCHARGE S.J. RES. 26

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT of Florida). The question is on agreeing to the motion to discharge S.J. Res. 26.

Mr. THUNE. 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 ''nay.''

(Mr. COTTON assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FISCHER). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring the vote?

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 57, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 162 Leg.]

YEAS—42

Baldwin	Coons	Hassan
Bennet	Cortez Masto	Heinrich
Blumenthal	Cruz	Hirono
Booker	Duckworth	Kaine
Brown	Durbin	Klobuchar
Cantwell	Feinstein	Leahy
Carper	Gillibrand	Lee
Casey	Harris	Markey
Menendez	Reed	Stabenow
Merkley	Rosen	Udall
Murphy	Sanders	Van Hollen
Murray	Schatz	Warren
Paul	Schumer	Whitehouse
Peters	Smith	Wyden

NAYS—57

Barrasso	Graham	Risch
Blackburn	Grassley	Roberts
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Isakson	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Jones	Shaheen
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	King	Sinema
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Manchin	Tester
Crapo	McConnell	Thune
Daines	McSally	Tillis
Enzi	Moran	Toomey
Ernst	Murkowski	Warner
Fischer	Perdue	Wicker
Gardner	Portman	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:

[Rollcall Vote No. 163 Ex.]

YEAS—92

Baldwin	Graham	Portman
Barrasso	Grassley	Reed
Bennet	Hassan	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Roberts
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Romney
Blunt	Hoeven	Rosen
Booker	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Boozman	Inhofe	Rubio
Braun	Isakson	Sasse
Brown	Johnson	Schatz
Burr	Jones	Schumer
Cantwell	Kaine	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Shelby
Casey	Lankford	Sinema
Cassidy	Leahy	Smith
Collins	Lee	Stabenow
Coons	Manchin	Sullivan
Cornyn	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Thune
Cotton	McSally	Tillis
Cramer	Menendez	Toomey
Crapo	Merkley	Udall
Cruz	Moran	Van Hollen
Daines	Murkowski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Whitehouse
Enzi	Murray	Wicker
Ernst	Paul	Wyden
Fischer	Perdue	Young
Gardner	Peters	

NAYS—7

Duckworth	Harris	Warren
Feinstein	Hirono	
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

they need to keep our Nation safe from threats both at home and abroad, and this bill, the national defense authorization bill, fulfills part of our commitment to do just that.

There are more than 200,000 military men and women stationed in Texas at places like Fort Hood, Fort Bliss, Lackland Air Force Base, Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, and Ellington Field. We in Congress have a duty to provide these men and women with the training, the tools, and the resources they need to achieve the most difficult missions they face today and embark on those that will inevitably arise tomorrow.

I have no doubt that these talented servicemembers could have chosen any career—certainly one that involved fewer sacrifices and more time spent at home with their families—but, instead, they have chosen to serve their country. That decision should never stand in the way of their ability to exercise one of the most fundamental rights we have as American citizens, and that is the right to vote.

In 2016, only 46 percent of Active-Duty military voted by absentee ballot—46 percent. What concerns me is the fact that one-third of those who did not vote said that the absentee voting process was too complicated. We have to change that, so I have introduced a bipartisan bill called the Military Voter Protection Act that simplifies the absentee voter registration process for servicemembers stationed abroad. It would ensure that within 30 days of arriving in theater during a deployment, servicemembers are provided with a briefing on absentee voting registration and an opportunity to fill out the registration form or application.

Currently, 28 States allow the Federal write-in absentee ballot to serve as both the registration form and the actual ballot itself. My bill encourages the remaining States to follow suit, reducing the amount of paperwork military members have to fill out in order to exercise their right to vote.

This is an important step to simplify that process for our men and women in uniform and ensure that arduous and cumbersome paperwork does not deter them or dissuade them from casting their ballot. I have been working with the chairman and the ranking member on the Armed Services Committee to ensure that this provision will be included in the Defense authorization bill for fiscal year 2020 to make it easier for our servicemembers to make sure their voices are heard at the ballot box.

As we prepare to consider the Defense authorization bill here in the Senate, I want to thank the men and women who serve our country and assure them that we will continue to do everything we can to support them and ensure they are empowered and mission-ready and, yes, that they can also cast their ballot.

TEXAS STORMS

Madam President, on another matter, like many parts of the country, Texas has been impacted by severe weather. 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 widespread 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.

In the wake of these storms, 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 and another neighbor 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 with a generator has 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 hit 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. They 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 really 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 heartwarming 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 newfound friends who have supported one another through these storms. I 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.

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

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 businesspeople visiting me today, telling me how they have taken those tax savings and used them to invest 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 nonpartisan 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 working at all; meaning, 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 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 number 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 to work again? That is essentially what we have.

Again, of particular concern to me are those who are of working age, 8 million men, between the ages of 25 and 54, who are not working. We need to get these people off the sidelines and 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 our economy from fulfilling 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, nursing 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 education, but they do require some training after high school. That is 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 called career and technical education, CTE. For those who are older, 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 programs—Butler Tech near Hamilton, OH, and Max S. Hayes High School in Cleveland, OH.

I cofounded and cochaired something here in the Senate called the CTE Caucus, alongside Senator TIM KAINE. We have meetings here. We have conferences here. We try to encourage more career and technical education back home. It is important. But the training we need goes well beyond these great 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 workforce 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 education to Americans. You have to meet the criteria, which is basically an income criteria. For lower income families 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, 13-week, or 12-week training program to learn how to be a welder or a coder or a hospital tech. To me, that makes no sense.

Our bipartisan JOBS Act, which I cowrote with Senator TIM KAINE, would allow us to use the Pell grant for these shorter term job-training programs with an industry-recognized credential at the end of the process. That is what employers are looking for. That is what these people need, young people and mid-career people who are looking for a job. Under current law, you are eligible for an associate's or a bachelor's degree but not to enroll in a CTE program under 15 weeks. It doesn't make any sense, and the JOBS Act would fix that.

By the way, these kinds of workforce training programs provide students with academic and technical skills knowledge and training that are necessary today to fill the 21st-century jobs we have. They encompass the kinds of high-quality and rigorous job-training programs that are easily transferrable to the in-demand jobs we have. Whether it is learning HVAC installation, how to operate factory machinery—which, by the way, often involves computer skills—or how to be a programmer or a coder, these programs teach students the practical, transferable skills that keep our economy moving.

I have seen firsthand how this can work in my home State of Ohio. Most recently in May, I had the opportunity 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 was 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 attending commencements at our community 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 individuals 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 important. 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 addressing 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.

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

where we are losing 72,000 Americans a year—finally, we saw a drop in the last year. In Ohio, we had a 21.4-percent decrease based on a study that was done by the Centers for Disease Control. This is the last data we have from the most recent numbers. We will see. We expect to have some new numbers soon for all of 2018. We will see. That is good. A 21.4-percent decrease is good. The problem is, it started from such a high-water mark.

Frankly, what I am hearing this year, 2019, is that some of these overdose rates are increasing in some areas of Ohio. But we have seen some progress. Again, according to the studies that have been done, we are reducing the overdose deaths, but we still have so many people who are addicted, and we still have this issue of how to get them into the workforce.

The bills we have passed here in the Congress, like our CARA legislation—the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act—and the Cures legislation, have really helped. The STOP Act has helped to try to keep this deadly fentanyl, which is the opioid that is killing most people, out of our country. There is $3 billion in increased funding that has gone out from this Congress over the past few years to deal with education, prevention, treatment, longer term recovery, and providing Naloxone—this miracle drug—to reverse the effects of an overdose. Those are good, and we are making some progress but not enough yet—not enough. Our work is far from finished.

What I see happening in Ohio is that as we are making progress on the opioids, we are seeing crystal meth beginning to increase—pure crystal meth—methamphetamines coming from Mexico, across the Mexican border, into our country. Back in the day, we had meth labs in Ohio, in Indiana, and in other States represented in this Chamber. Those 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 because, like cocaine, this is a stimulant. They call it a psychostimulant, 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 I will be talking about more 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. Having a felony record can be a heavy burden to bear when trying to find employment. Far too often, we see the downward spiral that occurs 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. This often goes hand in hand with the 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 back 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 a few of these 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.

This 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 have the opportunity out there 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 good 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.

Meeting 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.

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 sidelines, 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 go to work right away. Let's help get the JOBS Act passed to be able to do that. Let's help individuals overcome their addiction. Let's help people stay out of jail and stay with their families and

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.

NATIONAL DEBT

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 4½ 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 coming 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 we can't grow our way out of it alone. Any one of these three will fall 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 funded 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 2½ 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 onerous. 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, purchases, and maintenance over the end of the fiscal year, and so forth. They are devastating to our military. They create inefficiencies and uncertainty that hurt the bottom line and increase our procurement costs by dramatic amounts. The end result of that is that it lowers our readiness, and it causes the ability to fight to be reduced.

In addition, Congress has shut down the government, over the last 45 years, 21 times because they couldn't get together and agree on how to fund the government that year—21 times.

This funding process, in my opinion, is an unmitigated disaster, based on the actual results that have led to $22 trillion of debt today, which, in my view, is indeed a crisis. Over the last 4½ years alone, we have looked at practices in States, other countries, and businesses to find best practices. No one else in the world funds their operation the way the U.S. Congress funds our government.

The problem is, we have a three-step process. We do a budget, an authorization, and then an appropriation. There simply are not enough days in the year to get all of those done. It is a 14-week budget process. We have 16 authorizing committees. If you did one a week, that is 16 weeks. And then you have 12 appropriating bills. Even if you did one a week, which is very hard to do, that is not enough time in the calendar year to do that.

Right now, Congress has yet to pass this year a single appropriations bill for the next year. This is not the appropriators' problem. They do their jobs. They proved that last year and the year before that. If given enough time and information, they can get their job done. The problem is that this year we have not even agreed with the House and with the White House on what the top-line spending should be.

As I stand here today, there are 17 working days until 31 July, when Congress leaves for a State work period called the August recess. When we get back, there are only 10 working days until the end of the fiscal year. That means we have 27 working days to reach a budget deal, pass 12 appropriations bills, and bring them to conference and get this government funded.

If we started today, we would need to pass an appropriations bill about every 2 days in order to pass all 12 bills by the end of the fiscal year. We are already behind, and I am afraid we are staring down the barrel of another CR unless we start taking these bills up immediately.

The minority leader and the majority leader in the Senate have been working diligently, along with the appropriations minority leader and chairman of the appropriations committee. They all have been working very well to get to a top-line number with the White House and the House of Representatives. I am told we are very close to a deal today. I hope we are.

Last year, when we paid attention to it, we got to 75 percent funding. But by 31 July, we had only done 12.5 percent of total government funding. Again, this is just for the discretionary part of our spending, which is only about 25 percent of the total spending that we have in the Federal Government, which includes mandatory expenses.

Last year, 16 of us wrote a letter to Leader MCCONNELL, who agreed, and to his credit, kept us here in August, and we went from 12 percent to 75 percent funding by the end of August, including the Department of Defense and HHS, two of our biggest line items. By staying here in August, we did the people's work and did something that hadn't been done in 22 years.

I hope it doesn't come to that this year. It shouldn't. We have time to do what we need to do. I know the people in charge are doing everything they can to make that happen. That is not what this conversation is about today. I am hopeful that even this week we can get agreement on the topline number, move past the budget cap issue, and get to appropriating these bills so we can avoid any more CRs in our future this year.

The unfortunate reality is we have reached this same predicament almost every year since 1974. Einstein once said that ''insanity is doing the same thing over and over again, but expecting different results.'' That is what this Congress has done continually over the last 45 years, with different Members and different colleagues. We keep doing the same thing.

I am convinced more than ever that we need a politically neutral platform to fund the government on time every year without all of this drama. It can be done. I think both sides want to do it. Both sides have talked about it when they were in the minority and majority at different times, but it is time to move on it.

Today 25 percent of our budget is discretionary. That is all. That is defense, the Veterans' Administration, and all domestic discretionary spending. That is 25 percent. That is what this is all about. This debate and drama is about 25 percent of the Federal Government.

What is the rest of it? We all know that is the mandatory expense side of our budget; 75 percent of what we spend in the Federal Government, over $3 trillion, is for things like Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, pension and benefits for Federal employees, and the interest on the debt. The interest alone has gone up $450 billion over the last 2 years with nine Fed fund rate increases, and it is projected that by 2023 we will be spending more on the interest alone on this debt than we do on national defense.

If we borrow about 30 percent of what we spend, that means, by definition, every dime we spend on discretionary spending is borrowed money. What is discretionary again? Our defense. So every time we are spending on defense, it is technically borrowed money.

I believe it is time to fix this, and the way forward is pretty clear. The way I see it, there are three things we have to do to fix this funding process. No. 1,

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 here and that we 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 different 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. My 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 44- 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 before Congress's scheduled 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 WHITEHOUSE has 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 Social Security, 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 green line, total expenses of 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 inflated 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 spend most of our time arguing about here on the floor of the Senate and the House. But look at this. This is the mandatory chart. We go from a moderate one until we see cataclysmic geometric growth. We know that the Social Security trust fund goes to zero in 12 years. The Medicare trust fund goes to zero in 7 years.

We have to save these programs and turn these curves down. There is no way the world is going to allow us to borrow that much money. Until Congress works up the political courage to deal with the mandatory spending issue, we should make all expenditures discretionary, bring them under the budget process when they need to be subsidized, and that is going to happen within a few short years.

I believe the answer is very simple. Even if we pass this bill and the Appropriations Committee still has to write down its own defense authorization, defense bills and so forth, we have to streamline this process. Last year we did, 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?

Ms. 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	Ernst	Murkowski
Barrasso	Feinstein	Murphy
Bennet	Fischer	Murray
Blackburn	Gardner	Paul
Blumenthal	Graham	Perdue
Blunt	Grassley	Peters
Booker	Hassan	Portman
Boozman	Hawley	Reed
Braun	Heinrich	Risch
Brown	Hirono	Roberts
Burr	Hoeven	Romney
Cantwell	Hyde-Smith	Rosen
Capito	Inhofe	Rounds
Cardin	Isakson	Rubio
Carper	Johnson	Sasse
Casey	Jones	Schatz
Cassidy	Kaine	Schumer
Collins	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Coons	King	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sinema
Cramer	Manchin	Smith
Crapo	Markey	Stabenow
Cruz	McConnell	Sullivan
Daines	McSally	Tester
Duckworth	Menendez	Thune
Durbin	Merkley	Tillis
Enzi	Moran	Toomey

Udall	Whitehouse	Young
Van Hollen	Wicker	
Warner	Wyden	

NAYS—3

Harris	Sanders	Warren

NOT VOTING—3

Alexander	Gillibrand	Klobuchar

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. KLOBUCHAR), 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.]

YEAS—90

Baldwin	Fischer	Peters
Barrasso	Gardner	Portman
Bennet	Graham	Reed
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blumenthal	Hassan	Roberts
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Booker	Heinrich	Rosen
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Brown	Inhofe	Sasse
Burr	Isakson	Schatz
Cantwell	Johnson	Schumer
Capito	Jones	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Kaine	Scott (SC)
Carper	Kennedy	Shaheen
Casey	King	Shelby
Cassidy	Lankford	Sinema
Collins	Leahy	Smith
Coons	Lee	Stabenow
Cornyn	Manchin	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Markey	Tester
Cotton	McConnell	Thune
Cramer	McSally	Tillis
Crapo	Menendez	Toomey
Cruz	Merkley	Udall
Daines	Moran	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murkowski	Warner
Enzi	Murphy	Wicker
Ernst	Murray	Wyden
Feinstein	Perdue	Young

NAYS—4

Duckworth	Hirono
Harris	Warren

NOT VOTING—6

Alexander	Klobuchar	Sanders
Gillibrand	Paul	Whitehouse

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 90, the nays are 4.

The nomination is confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

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 Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Mitch McConnell, Roy Blunt, John Barrasso, Pat Roberts, Mike Crapo, John Cornyn, John Thune, Kevin Cramer, Roger F. Wicker, John Boozman, John Hoeven, Thom Tillis, Johnny Isakson, Tim Scott, Mike Braun, Richard Burr, Lindsey Graham.

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. 22.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. The clerk will report the nomination.

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.

Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn, Mike Crapo, Mike Rounds, David Perdue, John Thune, Roy Blunt, Thom Tillis, Roger F. Wicker, Johnny Isakson, John Boozman, Marco Rubio, Kevin Cramer, Mike Braun, James E. Risch, Pat Roberts, Bill Cassidy.

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. 28.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Allen Cothrel Winsor, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida.

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 Allen Cothrel Winsor, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida.

Mitch McConnell, Roy Blunt, John Barrasso, Pat Roberts, Mike Crapo, John Cornyn, John Thune, Kevin Cramer, Roger F. Wicker, John Boozman, John Hoeven, Thom Tillis, Johnny Isakson, Tim Scott, Mike Braun, Richard Burr, Lindsey Graham.

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. 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of James David Cain, Jr., of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

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 James David Cain, Jr., of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

Mitch McConnell, Roy Blunt, John Barrasso, Pat Roberts, Mike Crapo, John Cornyn, John Thune, Kevin Cramer, Roger F. Wicker, John Boozman, John Hoeven, Thom Tillis, Johnny Isakson, Tim Scott, Mike Braun, Richard Burr, Lindsey Graham.

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. 118.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

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 Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn, Mike Crapo, Mike Rounds, David Perdue, John Thune, Roy Blunt, Thom Tillis, Roger F. Wicker, Johnny Isakson, John Boozman, Marco Rubio, Kevin Cramer, Mike Braun, James E. Risch, Pat Roberts, Bill Cassidy.

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 clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the bill as follows:

A 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.

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 motion to proceed to Calendar No. 114, S. 1790, a 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.

James M. Inhofe, Johnny Isakson, Pat Roberts, Rick Scott, James E. Risch, John Cornyn, John Thune, Richard Burr, Thom Tillis, Mike Crapo, Josh Hawley, Tom Cotton, John Boozman, Martha McSally, Joni Ernst, David Perdue, Mitch McConnell.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following nominations: PN97, PN99, PN100, and PN513, Executive Calendar Nos. 298 and 299.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate will proceed to executive session and consider the nominations en bloc.

The clerk will report the nominations en bloc.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nominations of 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; and 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.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc with no intervening action or debate; that if confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table en bloc; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, that no further motions be in order, and that any statements relating to the nomination be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Crenshaw, Marcus, McCue, Johanns, Bailey, and Vincz nominations en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENHANCING HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARMS SALES ACT

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I speak today about my votes on the motions

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 champion 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 going to governments who commit 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 coalition airstrikes 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 Air Vice Marshall Hamad bin Abdullah al Khalifah, head of the Royal Bahraini Air Force—RBAF—stated in February 2019 that Royal Bahraini Air Force F–16s had conducted over 3,500 sorties, or combat aircraft flights, since the beginning of the campaign in March 2015. With 3,500 sorties in Yemen, we have to assume that Bahrain is responsible for some of the civilian deaths caused by the coalition airstrikes in Yemen. I have repeatedly voiced my opposition to U.S. support for the 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 to Bahrain 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 primarily defending the Saudi border from the Houthis, not conducting airstrikes in Yemen. The Qataris left the Saudi-led coalition entirely 2 years ago. Qatar has proven itself an important and responsible partner for the United States. The Qatar 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 Qadhafi 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 destroy the defenseless. No U.S. arms should ever end up in the hands 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. 1749

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I rise today regarding the U.S. Senate's passage of S. 1749, 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. Among other issues, this package sought to crack down on ''mortgage churning,'' a predatory practice wherein 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 predatory lenders 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 helps lenders 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 pooling, a move 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 job and 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. 1749 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 Dine 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 Kyushu, 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 and peacefully 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. He has 3 surviving children—Romero 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 no 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 Diné 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 elementary 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 northwest 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, water systems, and public buildings. He was responsible for widening U.S. Highway 491 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 beloved 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 awarded the first 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 Diné 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 just 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 appointed her 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, hardships, 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 an execution 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 professional 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 grew quickly to become 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 High School in 1960, and attended Fort Smith Junior College. She was preceded in death by her husband of 55 years, Frank. They were proud parents of five children, with 12 grandchildren and three great-children.

She will be missed as 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 1919, McGregor Industries has been renowned for its production of quality railings, staircases, and iron and steel works. The company's roots 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 northeastern Pennsylvania and across the Commonwealth.

When the company faced hardship in a changing market of the early 2000s and again in the 2008 financial crisis, Robert R. ''Bob'' McGregor readily took on the challenge to save his grandfather's enterprise. Bob's engineering background encouraged McGregor Industries to evolve and thrive in changing times through innovations in engineering and development, eventually resulting in the McGregor Stair Tower and Stair Systems. McGregor Stair Systems soon became prominent features of many Philadelphia area building projects. Under the leadership of a fourth generation McGregor and Wharton graduate, Grace McGregor Kramer, the company's high-rise stair towers have expanded 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 reliable and innovative 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 resident in and around Ward 3 for 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 Golfers Association and 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 Ward 3, 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. While 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. I applaud Mike for leading a life of excellence in educating our nation's youth and setting a standard for exemplary service.●

TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL LOUIS W. WILHAM

● Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and congratulate BG Louis W. Wilham, assistant adjutant general of the Oklahoma Army National Guard, for his extraordinary dedication to duty and service to our Nation. Brigadier General Wilham will soon retire from the Oklahoma National Guard after 31 years of service.

Brigadier General Wilham enlisted in the Oklahoma Army National Guard in 1987 and received his commission through the Oklahoma Military Department's officer candidate school in 1989. Since then, General Wilham has served in a variety of key leadership and staff positions within the Oklahoma National Guard, commanding at the company, battalion, and brigade levels prior to serving as the assistant adjutant general and interim adjutant general. Throughout the course of his career, Brigadier General Wilham has supported numerous mobilizations for both State and Federal missions. In 2008, he deployed to Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, serving with the Joint Area Support Group-Central in Baghdad. In 2017, while serving as the interim adjutant general of the Oklahoma National Guard, Brigadier General Wilham oversaw the mobilization of over 2,000 Oklahoma soldiers and airmen in support of Hurricane Harvey.

During the course of Brigadier General Wilham's service to our Nation, he earned awards and decorations, including: the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with two bronze oakleaf clusters, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal with one bronze oakleaf, Army Achievement Medal with three bronze oakleaf clusters, Iraq Campaign Medial with one Bronze Campaign Star, and Combat Action Badge.

On behalf of my colleagues and the entire U.S. Senate, I want to personally thank Brigadier General Wilham and his family for over three decades of selfless service to the State of Oklahoma and the United States of America. He will leave a legacy of leadership and integrity that will remain with the Oklahoma National Guard for many years to come. I wish Brigadier General Wilham, his wife Jodi and their daughters, Taylor and Shelby, the very best as he retires from military 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 build the observatory into a respected authority on 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 undoubtedly a reflection of one of 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 and board 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 after hiking in 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 Jack's future wife. Dating the boss's daughter has it challenges, but anyone could see that the bond between Jack and Annie was immediate and strong. On his days off, Jack would hike down the mountain to see her at the AMC Pinkham Notch Hut. Annie would return the favor when she was free, scaling the 6,288-foot mountain to visit Jack when his duties kept him inside the Observatory.

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 1957. Jack has been diligently taking minutes at board meetings ever since, and he remains an outstanding ambassador of the Observatory and an outspoken supporter of its important role in climate research.

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 in North Conway 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, NM, for 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 their 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 Cattle Growers Association. 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 2009 and 2018. 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 delegations to secure funding 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 PRESIDING 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 of 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.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 13, 2019*.

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, announced 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 ''Cuban Assets Control Regulations'' (31 CFR Part 515) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 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, the report of a rule entitled ''Liquidity Coverage Ratio Rule: Treatment of Certain Municipal Obligations as High-Quality Liquid Assets'' (RIN3064–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–1641. A communication from the Chairman of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 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 7.62mm machine guns and associated barrel assemblies to the Netherlands in the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 19–020); 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 Weapon System Defense Articles in the amount of $100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 19–014); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–1645. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of 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–1646. A communication from the Under Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''U.S. Army Audit Agency Independent Review of the Independent Auditor's Report of the American Red Cross FY 18 Financial Statements''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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, the report of a rule entitled ''Control of Immediate Precursor Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Fentanyl as Schedule II Controlled Substances; Correction'' ((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 1316) (Docket No. DEA–493)) 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 Beta-Hydroxythiofentanyl 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 Furanyl Fentanyl, 4-Fluoroisobutyryl Fentanyl, Acryl Fentanyl, Tetrahydrofuranyl, and Ocfentanil in Schedule I; Correction'' ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–490)) 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–CUMYL-PINACA, 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–AMB, 5F–APINACA, ADB–FUBINACA, MDMB–CHMICA and MDMB–FUBINCA in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act'' ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–446)) 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–2018–0874) 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. Grimberg, 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. Solomson, 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 reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MARKEY, 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. 1826. A bill to modify the penalties for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1993; 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 prisons 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. PETERS, Mr. ENZI, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1829. A bill to modernize Federal grant reporting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAMER, 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, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. REED, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. SCHATZ, 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 River 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. LEAHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 1834. A bill to prohibit deceptive 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. 1836. A bill to support 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 the individuals need to interact with others, in order to learn, work, socialize, and take advantage of all aspects of society in the United States; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. 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. CARDIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. COTTON):

S. 1838. A bill to amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GARDNER:

S. 1839. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on heavy trucks and trailers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. THUNE, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 1840. 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. MORAN, Mr. KING, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CARPER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. ERNST, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 1841. 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 Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

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 to require the disclosure of the total number of domestic and foreign employees of certain public companies, 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. PORTMAN):

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. SHAHEEN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KAINE, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BENNET, Ms. STABENOW, 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 Ms. MCSALLY:

S. 1849. A bill to provide flexibility and improve the effectiveness of the Four Forests Restoration Initiative in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 1850. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to prescribe 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 Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

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 Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. MCSALLY, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 1853. A bill to require Federal law enforcement agencies to report on cases of missing or murdered Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

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.

By Mr. COONS (for himself and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 1855. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve college access and college completion for all students; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HEINRICH:

S. 1856. A bill to amend the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 to prohibit the use of neonicotinoids in National Wildlife Refuges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 1857. A bill to amend the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to improve Federal energy and water performance requirements for Federal buildings and establish a Federal Energy Management Program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1858. A bill to ensure the Chief Information Office 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. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 1861. A bill to provide for the treatment of a pharmacy counter refusal as a coverage determination under Medicare part D; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. 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, and for other purposes; to 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 Ms. 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 and 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 Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 1868. 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. 1869. 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. 1870. A bill to designate a mountain in the State of Utah 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. CAPITO, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1872. 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 lifecycle cost effective and energy efficiency 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. 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.

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 the Badger-Two Medicine area from oil and gas development; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Ms. 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 stocks through research, 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 coins in recognition of Christa McAuliffe.

S. 332

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 332, 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 that $1 coins 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. 500

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 500, a bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Park Service Legacy Restoration 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 office within the Bureau of Consumer Protection of the Federal Trade Commission to prevent fraud targeting seniors, and for other purposes.

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.

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.

S. 589

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. 589, 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.

S. 598

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name 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.

S. 622

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 survivor annuities under the Survivor Benefit Plan by veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes.

S. 680

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.

S. 684

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) 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.

S. 695

At the request of Mr. SASSE, 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.

S. 696

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 same individual serving as the Chief Nurse Officer of the Public Health Service as the National Nurse for Public Health.

S. 750

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), 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.

S. 785

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. 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.

S. 846

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.

S. 948

At the request of Ms. 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.

S. 1016

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.

S. 1044

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.

S. 1077

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) 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.

S. 1083

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) 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 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.

S. 1186

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, 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 Burma, and for other purposes.

S. 1254

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.

S. 1444

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.

S. 1508

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.

S. 1539

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.

S. 1541

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.

S. 1555

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) 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.

S. 1578

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.

S. 1634

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Mississippi

(Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1634, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to the People's Republic of China in relation to activities in the South China Sea and the East China Sea, and for other purposes.

S. 1728

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. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) 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. 264

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. 264 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. 276

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor 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. 300

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. LEE) 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. MANCHIN, 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. 309

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 Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) 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. 332

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 Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), 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, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 337

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 339

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 339 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. COONS, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) and 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. 342

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. 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. 346

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) and the Senator from 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. 359

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Illinois (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. 359 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. 360

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 360 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. 363

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 363 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. 373

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. 373 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. 375

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 375 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. 380

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 380 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. 385

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 385 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. 386

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 386 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. 390

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 390 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. 391

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 391 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 are 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 families have access to the maximum Pell Grant funding available if they previously did not qualify for Pell Grants. Additionally the bill would align eligibility requirements under existing Department of Veterans Affairs grants such as the Fry Scholarship with ED and the Iraq and Afghanistan Service program to ensure that all Gold Star families are receiving the award.

While Virginia public universities already offer tuition assistance to dependents whose parents were killed in action or were permanently disabled under the state's Virginia Military Survivors and Dependents Education Program (VMSDEP), these funds could be used to offset tuition at private institutions and could also cover additional expenses, including room and board, books, and supplies. Over 500 Virginians have attended or are currently attending college at public universities with assistance through VMSDEP and would qualify for these Pell Grants as well.

Our Gold Star families have made the ultimate sacrifice for this country. Helping them afford college is the least we can do. We should give our servicemembers a peace of mind that if anything happens to them, the nation they served will look out for their children and help them access a high-quality education. As more of our post 9/11 Gold Star children are starting to reach college age, now is the right time to improve the program. I hope that my colleagues will incorporate this bipartisan bill in a reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

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 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. REGULATORY ACTION 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 deterrent, 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 that 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 explained that 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 seeks to 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 penalties to the amount of losses 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 seek a civil penalty 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 cop on the beat 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 the noted American philanthropist and business executive 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 couple from Germany;

(2) in 1868, 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)(i) was restored recently before the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) as of that date of enactment, was within the boundary of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, a unit of the National Park System;

(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—

(i) he transformed into a retailing powerhouse in the early 20th century; and

(ii) could be considered the Amazon of its day;

(4) the embodiment of the Jewish concept of ''tzedakah'', 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 ''YMCAs'') for African-Americans during the Jim Crow era in cities that raised $75,000; and

(B) eventually, supporting the construction of YMCAs 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 6 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 under the direction of the Julius Rosenwald Fund;

(B) the schools described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) were the result of a 3-way partnership among the Julius Rosenwald Fund, local communities that, although generally poor, contributed land, labor, materials, and money to build and maintain the schools, and local governments that were required by law to provide public schools for all children but divided funds unequally between black and white systems; and

(ii) often became the focus of great pride and affection among the applicable communities;

(C) during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, ⅓ of all African-American children in the South were educated in Rosenwald Schools;

(D) a 2011 study by 2 Federal Reserve economists concluded that the schools played a significant role in narrowing the gap between the educational levels of black and white students in the South; and

(E) Members of Congress and poet Maya Angelou are among prominent graduates of Rosenwald Schools;

(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);

(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 those who reside 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 5,357 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;

(3) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating 1 or more new units of the National Park System to include representative Rosenwald Schools and other sites 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; or

(B) private and nonprofit organizations;

(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 100507 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

SENATE RESOLUTION 250—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 THE BADGER-TWO MEDICINE AREA FROM OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

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 Blackfeet 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 did not 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 argument 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;

(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—

(A) has broken the commitment made by the Department to the Blackfeet Tribe;

(B) has failed—

(i) to honor the trust responsibilities of the Department to the Blackfeet Tribe; and

(ii) to regain the credibility of the Department; and

(C) 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 that led to the leases being issued without—

(i) proper consultation with the Blackfeet Tribe; and

(ii) compliance with environmental and historic preservation laws.

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. MERKLEY, 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 oceans 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 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.

SA 393. 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 394. 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 395. 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 396. 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 397. 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 398. 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 399. 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 400. 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 401. 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 402. 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 403. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 404. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. PERDUE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 405. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 406. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 407. 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 408. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 409. 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 410. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 411. 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 412. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 413. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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. 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 416. Mr. TESTER (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 417. 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 418. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 419. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 420. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 421. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 422. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 423. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 424. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 426. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 427. Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 428. 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 429. Mr. BROWN (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 430. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, 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 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. 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 433. Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 434. 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 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, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. LEE) 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, 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 439. 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 440. Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. MANCHIN) 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. BARRASSO 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. Mr. MORAN (for himself 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 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. MURRAY) 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. COTTON, Mr. BRAUN, 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. Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. 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 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. BRAUN (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. BOOZMAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. COONS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, 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, 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. WARNER, 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. WARNER, 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. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 493. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, 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 494. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 495. 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 496. 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 497. 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 498. 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 499. 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 500. Mr. CRUZ (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 501. 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 502. 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 503. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. THUNE, 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 504. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KING, 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 505. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 506. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 507. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 508. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 510. 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 511. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 512. 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 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. LEAHY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. TESTER, 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 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. 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 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, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and 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 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. GARDNER, and Mr. MARKEY) 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. MARKEY, 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. 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 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. CRAMER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. COONS, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 533. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 534. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 535. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 536. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and 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 537. 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 538. 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 539. 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 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 541. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 542. Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 544. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 545. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 546. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 547. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 548. Mr. BURR (for himself 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 549. Mr. CORNYN (for himself 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 550. 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 551. 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 552. 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 553. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and 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 554. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and 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 555. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and 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 556. 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 557. 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 558. 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 559. 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 560. Mr. RUBIO (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 561. 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 562. 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 563. 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 564. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 565. 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 566. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. PAUL, and 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 567. Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, 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 568. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 569. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and 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 570. 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 571. 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 572. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. CARDIN, 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. PETERS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. BURR) 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. BURR, 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. 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 584. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. 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, 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 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 587. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. KAINE, 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 588. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 589. Mr. MARKEY (for himself 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 590. Mr. MARKEY 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 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 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. 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 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.

SA 610. 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 611. 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 612. 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 613. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 614. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 615. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 616. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 617. 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 618. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 619. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 620. Mr. BROWN (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 621. Mr. BROWN (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 622. Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. JONES, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LANKFORD, 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 623. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 624. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 625. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 626. 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 627. 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 628. 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 629. 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 630. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 631. 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 632. 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 633. 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 634. Mr. CASSIDY (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 635. 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.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 392. 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 VII, add the following:

SEC. _____. PROHIBITION ON INCREASE IN COST-SHARING REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE TRICARE PHARMACY BENEFITS PROGRAM FOR CERTAIN BENEFICIARIES UNTIL THE COMMENCEMENT OF A PILOT PROGRAM ON PRESCRIPTION DRUG ACQUISITION COST PARITY.

Section 1074g(a)(6) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), the cost-sharing amounts under this subsection for an eligible covered beneficiary who resides more than 40 miles from the nearest military medical treatment facility shall be equal to the cost-sharing amounts, if any, for 2017 until the date on which the Secretary of Defense commences the conduct of the pilot program on prescription drug acquisition cost parity in the TRICARE Pharmacy Benefits Program authorized by section 743 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 10 U.S.C. 1074g note).''.

SA 393. 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 VII, add the following:

SEC. _____. PROHIBITION ON INCREASE IN COST-SHARING REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE TRICARE PHARMACY BENEFITS PROGRAM FOR CERTAIN BENEFICIARIES.

Section 1074g(a)(6)(C) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''or a dependent'' and inserting ''a dependent''; and

(2) by inserting '', or an eligible covered beneficiary who resides more than 40 miles 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. _____. PERSONNEL TEMPO OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THE UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND DURING PERIODS OF INAPPLICABILITY OF HIGH-DEPLOYMENT LIMITATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 991(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''The Secretary''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2)(A) Whenever a waiver is in effect under paragraph (1), the member or group of members covered by the waiver shall be subject to specific and measurable deployment thresholds established and maintained for purposes of this subsection.

''(B) Thresholds under this paragraph may be applicable—

''(i) uniformly, Department of Defense-wide; or

''(ii) separately, with respect to each armed force and the United States Special Operations Command.

''(C) If thresholds under this paragraph are applicable Department-wide, such thresholds shall be established and maintained by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. If such thresholds are applicable only to a separate armed force or the Under States Special Operations Command, such thresholds shall be established and maintained by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy (other than with respect to the Marine Corps), the Secretary of the Air Force, the Commandant of the Marine Corps (with respect to the Marine Corps), and the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command, as applicable.

''(D) In undertaking recordkeeping for purposes of subsection (c), the Under Secretary shall, in conjunction with the other officials and officers referred to in subparagraph (C), collect complete and reliable personnel tempo data of members described in subparagraph (A) in order to ensure that the Department, the armed forces, and the United States Special Operations Command fully and completely monitor personnel tempo under a waiver under paragraph (1) and its impact on the armed forces.''.

(b) DEADLINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—Paragraph (2) of section 991(d) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall be fully implemented by not later than March 1, 2020.

SA 395. 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 VIII, add the following:

SEC. 835. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIAL BASE QUADRILATERAL COUNCIL.

Section 2502 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIAL BASE QUADRILATERAL COUNCIL.—(1) The chairman of the National Defense Technology and Industrial Base Council shall work with the equivalent designees in the countries that comprise the national technology industrial base to form the National Technology Industrial Base Quadrilateral Council.

''(2) The National Technology Industrial Base Quadrilateral Council shall meet biannually to harmonize respective policies and regulations, and to propose new legislation that increases the seamless integration between the persons and organizations comprising the national technology and industrial base.

''(3) The National Technology Industrial Base Quadrilateral Council shall—

''(A) address and review issues related to indus- trial security, supply-chain security, cybersecurity, regulating foreign direct investment and foreign ownership, control and influence mitigation, market research, technology assessment, and research cooperation within public and private research and development organizations and universities, technology and export control measures, acquisition processes and oversight, and management best practices; and

''(B) establish a mechanism for National Technology Industrial Base Quadrilateral Council members to raise disputes that arise within the national technology industrial base at a government-to-government level.''.

SA 396. 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___. REPORT ON IMPROVEMENTS TO DETERRENCE EFFORTS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commander of the United States European Command shall submit to Congress a 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.

(d) FAIT ACCOMPLI DEFINED.—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 North Atlantic Treaty Organization 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. 1668. 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 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 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.—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 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. 12____. REPORT ON IMPROVEMENTS TO DETERRENCE 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) MATTER TO BE INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall identify prioritized requirements for further improving 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.

(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.

(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 BALTIC 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 the following:

(1) A description of the requirements to deter such opportunistic aggression.

(2) A description of the requirements to restore deterrence against the Russian Federation in the case of such opportunistic aggression.

(3) An assessment of the ability of the Department of Defense to meet the requirements described under paragraphs (1) and (2) at current resource levels.

(4) Recommendations to ensure that the Department will be able to meet any such requirement that the Department is unable to meet as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) FORM.—Each report under subsection (a) shall—

(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 end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12____. REPORTS ON DETERRENCE OF OPPORTUNISTIC AGGRESSION BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AGAINST TAIWAN.

(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 People's Republic of China against Taiwan in the case of engagement of the Armed Forces in a conflict with the Russian Federation.

(2) A report on the deterrence of opportunistic aggression by the People's Republic of China against Taiwan 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 People's Republic of China against Taiwan 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 the following:

(1) A description of the requirements to deter such opportunistic aggression.

(2) A description of the requirements to restore deterrence against the People's Republic of China in the case of such opportunistic aggression.

(3) An assessment of the ability of the Department of Defense to meet the requirements described under paragraphs (1) and (2) at current resource levels.

(4) Recommendations to ensure that the Department will be able to meet any such requirement that the Department is unable to meet as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) FORM.—Each report under subsection (a) shall—

(1) be submitted in classified form; and

(2) include an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

SA 401. 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 European 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, 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 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 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 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 ''2014''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(B) by striking ''in the assessment of any such'' and inserting ''in the assessment of—

''(i) 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 or Defense Education Activity or other public schools in connection with such 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 405. 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 E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. REPORT AND BRIEFING ON THE SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

(a) REPORT ON VARIOUS EXPANSIONS OF THE CORPS.—Not later than one year after the date of the 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 setting forth the following:

(1) An assessment of the feasibility and advisability of distance learning programs for the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps for students at educational institutions who reside outside the viable range for a cross-town program.

(2) An assessment of the feasibility and advisability of expanding the eligibility of institutions authorized to maintain a unit of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps to include community colleges.

(b) BRIEFING ON LONG-TERM EFFECTS ON THE CORPS OF THE OPERATION OF CERTAIN RECENT PROHIBITIONS.—

(1) 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 effects of the prohibitions in section 8032 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019 (division A of Public Law 115–245) on the long-term viability of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (SROTC).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The matters addressed by the briefing under paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of The effects of the prohibitions described in paragraph (1) on the following:

(A) Readiness.

(B) The efficient manning and administration of Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps units.

(C) The ability of the Armed Forces to commission on a yearly 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 whether restrictions on establishing or disestablishing units of the Corps affects the diversity of the officer corps of the Armed Forces.

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 on 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 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 22 U.S.C. 2778 note) to entities described in subsection (b).

(b) ENTITIES DESCRIBED.—

(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 shall identify a person as the beneficial owner of an entity—

(A) in a manner that is not less stringent than the manner set forth in section 240.13d–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 2013 and exported, reexported, or transferred in country to the entity.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An evaluation of whether satellites described in section 1261(c)(1) of the National

Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 have been exported, reexported, or transferred in-country, directly or indirectly, to entities described in subsection (b).

(2) An examination of the effect on national security of the potential export, reexport, or in-country transfer of satellites in compliance with section 1261(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 in circumstances in which the services, bandwidth, or functions of the satellites could subsequently be leased or sold to, or otherwise used by, an entity described in subsection (b).

(3) An examination of the effect on national security of not limiting the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of such satellites to entities described in subsection (b).

(4) Recommendations for, and an assessment of the effectiveness of, a licensing condition that would prohibit or limit the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of such satellites to, or the use of such satellites by, entities described in subsection (b).

(5) An assessment, based on realistic and justifiable assumptions and forecasts, of the economic implications of and potential harm caused by a licensing condition described in paragraph (4) on the United States industries that develop or produce satellites and commercial telecommunications equipment that do not have direct national security ties, including any costs identified under paragraph (3).

(6) An evaluation of the resources necessary to ensure the ability of the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce—

(A) to adequately identify and analyze the beneficial owners of entities in decisions relating to—

(i) issuing licenses for the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of such satellites to such entities; or

(ii) the ultimate end uses and end-users of such satellites; and

(B) when evaluating such a decision—

(i) to have full knowledge of the potential end-user of the satellite and the current beneficial owner of the entity; and

(ii) to be able to determine whether issuing the license would be inconsistent with the goal of preventing entities described in subsection (b) from accessing or using such satellites.

(d) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

SA 407. Mr. BENNET (for himself and 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:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. COMPARATIVE CAPABILITIES OF ADVERSARIES IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) EXPANSION OF DUTIES OF OFFICIAL WITH PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Section 238(c)(2)(I) 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 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 areas and activities in which the Unites 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) A comprehensive assessment of the likelihood that developments in artificial intelligence will successfully transition into military systems of China.

(4) Predicted effects on United States national security if current trends in China and the United States continue.

(5) Predicted effects of current trends on digital and technology export relationships of both countries with existing and new trading partners.

(c) BRIEFING ON NATIONAL SECURITY VULNERABILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ACTIONS BEING UNDERTAKE 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) and in developing the actions referred to in subparagraph (B) of such paragraph, the Secretary may consult with experts within the Department, other Federal agencies, academia, advisory committees, and the commercial sector, as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(3) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by paragraph (1) shall include information on the following:

(A) Supply chain vulnerabilities for current artificial intelligence applications in national security.

(B) Long-term global trends of state and non-state actor development and use of artificial intelligence technologies in national security.

(C) Such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(4) ACTIONS.—The actions referred to in paragraph (1)(B) may include the following:

(A) Partnering and engaging with the private sector and encouraging public-private partnerships and investment in artificial intelligence in national security.

(B) Improving Federal and privates sector workforce capabilities and identifying necessary requirements and resulting challenges.

(C) Working with the international community to establish international standards for the use of artificial intelligence technologies.

(D) Identifying areas for Federal investment in research and development.

(E) Such other actions as the Secretary considers appropriate.

SA 408. 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 III, add the following:

SEC. 324. PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID AND PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID IN DRINKING WATER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall pay a local water authority located in the vicinity of an installation of the Air Force, or a State in which the local water authority is located, for the treatment of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid in drinking water from the wells owned and operated 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)—

(1) a local water authority or State, as the case may be, must—

(A) have requested such a payment from the Secretary of the Air Force before the earlier of the date on which—

(i) cooperative agreements relating to treatment of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid contamination were entered into by the Secretary; or

(ii) funding was made available to the Secretary for payments relating to such treatment; and

(B) waive all claims for expenses for treatment of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid incurred before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) the elevated levels of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid in the water must be the result of activities conducted by or paid for by the Department of the Air Force; and

(3) treatment or mitigation of such acids must have taken place during the period beginning on January 1, 2016, and ending on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force may enter into such agreements with a local water authority or State as the Secretary considers necessary to implement this section.

(2) USE OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—The Secretary of the Air Force may use the applicable Defense State Memorandum of Agreement to pay amounts under subsection (a) that would otherwise be eligible for payment under that agreement were those costs paid using amounts appropriated to the Environmental Restoration Account, Air Force, established under section 2703(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code.

(3) PAYMENT WITHOUT REGARD TO EXISTING AGREEMENTS.—Payment may be made under subsection (a) to a State or a local water authority in that State without regard to existing agreements relating to environmental response actions or indemnification between the Department of the Air Force and that State.

(d) LIMITATION.—Any payment made under subsection (a) may not exceed the actual cost of treatment of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid resulting from the activities conducted by or paid for by the Department of the Air Force.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Of the amounts appropriated to the Department of Defense for Operation and Maintenance, Air Force, $10,000,000 shall be available to carry out this section.

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. _____. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING REALLOCATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE 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.

SA 410. Mr. UDALL 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_____. 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—

(A) on which drilling operations have not been commenced before the end of the primary term of the applicable lease;

(B) 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.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Federal land'' means—

(i) any Federal land or interest in Federal land that is within the boundaries of the Chaco Cultural Heritage Withdrawal Area, as depicted on the Map; and

(ii) any land or interest in land located within the boundaries of the Chaco Cultural Heritage Withdrawal Area, as depicted on the Map, that is acquired by the Federal Government after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term ''Federal land'' does not include trust land (as defined in section 3765 of title 38, United States Code).

(3) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled ''Chaco Cultural Heritage Withdrawal Area'' and dated April 2, 2019.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to any valid existing rights, the Federal land is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be made available for inspection at each appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND TO INDIAN TRIBES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary may convey the Federal land to, or exchange the Federal land with, an Indian Tribe in accordance with a resource management plan that is approved as of the date of enactment of this Act, as subsequently developed, amended, or revised in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and any other applicable law.

(c) OIL AND GAS LEASE MANAGEMENT.—

(1) TERMINATION OF NON-PRODUCING LEASES.—A covered lease—

(A) shall automatically terminate by operation of law pursuant to section 17(e) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(e)) and subpart 3108 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations); and

(B) may not be extended by the Secretary.

(2) WITHDRAWAL OF TERMINATED, RELINQUISHED, OR ACQUIRED LEASES.—Any portion of the Federal land subject to a covered lease terminated under paragraph (1) or otherwise or relinquished or acquired by the United States on or after the date of enactment of this Act is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent undermining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(d) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects the mineral rights of an Indian Tribe or member of an Indian Tribe to trust land or allotment land; or

(2) precludes improvements to, or rights-of-way for water, power, or road development on, the Federal land to assist communities adjacent to or in the vicinity of the Federal land.

SA 411. 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 A of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. _____. PRIORITIZATION OF PROJECTS IN ANNUAL REPORT ON UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS FOR LABORATORY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

Section 2806 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 10 U.S.C. 222a note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment'' and inserting ''Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment'';

(2) by striking ''reporting'' and inserting ''report''; and

(3) by inserting ''in prioritized order, with specific accounts and program elements identified,'' after ''evaluation facilities,''.

SA 412. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) 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 H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. 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, under which a large area of land in the State of North Dakota was ceded to the United States;

(2) the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa of North Dakota and 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;

(3) 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);

(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'');

(5) Federal agents who visited the Tribe and Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Collier attested to the responsibility of the Federal Government for the Tribe and members of the Tribe, concluding that members of the Tribe are eligible for, and should be provided with, trust land, making the Tribe eligible for reorganization under the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Indian Reorganization Act'');

(6) due to a lack of Federal appropriations during the Depression, the Bureau of Indian Affairs lacked adequate financial resources to purchase land for the Tribe, and the members of the Tribe were denied the opportunity to reorganize;

(7) in spite of the failure of the Federal Government to appropriate adequate funding

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 continued to exist as a separate community, with leaders exhibiting clear political authority;

(8) the Tribe, together with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa 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. 1049) (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 McCumber 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 dealings with the recognized political leaders of the Tribe since the 1930s.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEMBER.—The term ''member'' means an individual who is enrolled in the Tribe pursuant to subsection (f).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) TRIBE.—The term ''Tribe'' means the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana.

(c) FEDERAL RECOGNITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Federal recognition is extended to the Tribe.

(2) EFFECT OF FEDERAL LAWS.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, all Federal laws (including regulations) of general application to Indians and Indian tribes, including the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Indian Reorganization Act''), shall apply to the Tribe and members.

(d) FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Tribe and each member shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided by the United States to Indians and federally recognized Indian tribes, without regard to—

(A) the existence of a reservation for the Tribe; or

(B) the location of the residence of any member on or near an Indian reservation.

(2) SERVICE AREA.—For purposes of the delivery of services and benefits to members, the service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be the area comprised of Blaine, Cascade, Glacier, and Hill Counties in the State of Montana.

(e) REAFFIRMATION OF RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section diminishes any right or privilege of the Tribe or any member that existed before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) CLAIMS OF TRIBE.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, nothing in this section alters or affects any legal or equitable claim of the Tribe to enforce any right or privilege reserved by, or granted to, the Tribe that was wrongfully denied to, or taken from, the Tribe before the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) MEMBERSHIP ROLL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving recognition, services, and benefits pursuant to this section, the Tribe shall submit to the Secretary, by not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, a membership roll consisting of the name of each individual enrolled as a member of the Tribe.

(2) DETERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.—The qualifications for inclusion on the membership roll of the Tribe shall be determined in accordance with sections 1 through 3 of article 5 of the constitution of the Tribe dated September 10, 1977 (including amendments to the constitution).

(3) MAINTENANCE OF ROLL.—The Tribe shall maintain the membership roll under this subsection.

(g) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) HOMELAND.—The Secretary 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 may acquire additional land for the benefit 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:

In the funding table in section 4101, in the item relating to Family of Medium Tactical Vehicle (FMTV), strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert ''138,057''.

In the funding table in section 4101, in the item relating to Heavy Expanded Mobile Tactical Truck Extended Service, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert ''131,841''.

In the funding table in section 4101, in the item relating to Total Other Procurement, Army, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert ''7,628,427''.

In the funding table in section 4101, in the item relating to Total Procurement, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert ''135,238,365''.

SA 414. 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. 360. REQUIREMENT TO INCLUDE FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE 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 and the Secretary of each military department shall include in the Global Readiness and Force Management Enterprise, for the appropriate billets with relevant foreign language requirements, measures of foreign language as a mandatory element of unit readiness reporting, to include the Defense Readiness Reporting Systems-Strategic (DRRS-S) and all other subordinate systems that report readiness data.

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 subtitle D of title VI, add the following:

SEC. _____. ELIGIBILITY FOR PAYMENT OF BOTH RETIRED PAY AND VETERANS' DISABILITY COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN MILITARY RETIREES WITH COMPENSABLE SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES.

(a) EXTENSION OF CONCURRENT RECEIPT AUTHORITY TO RETIREES WITH SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES RATED LESS THAN 50 PERCENT.—Section 1414 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (2) of subsection (a).

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The heading of section 1414 of such title is amended to read as follows:

''§ 1414. Members eligible for retired pay who are also eligible for veterans' disability compensation: concurrent payment of retired pay and disability compensation''.

(2) The item relating to such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 71 of such title is amended to read as follows:

''1414. Members eligible for retired pay who are also eligible for veterans' disability compensation: concurrent payment of retired pay and disability compensation.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on January 1, 2020, and shall apply to payments for months beginning on or after that date.

SEC. _____. COORDINATION OF SERVICE ELIGIBILITY FOR COMBAT-RELATED SPECIAL COMPENSATION AND CONCURRENT RECEIPT.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO STANDARDIZE SIMILAR PROVISIONS.—

(1) QUALIFIED RETIREES.—Subsection (a) of section 1414 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section _____(a), is amended—

(A) by striking ''a member or'' and all that follows through ''retiree')'' and inserting ''a qualified retiree''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) QUALIFIED RETIREES.—For purposes of this section, a qualified retiree, with respect to any month, is a member or former member of the uniformed services who—

''(A) is entitled to retired pay (other than by reason of section 12731b of this title); and

''(B) is also entitled for that month to veterans' disability compensation.''.

(2) DISABILITY RETIREES.—Paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of section 1414 of such title is amended to read as follows:

''(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR RETIREES WITH FEWER THAN 20 YEARS OF SERVICE.—The retired pay of a qualified retiree who is retired under chapter 61 of this title with fewer than 20 years of creditable service is subject to reduction by the lesser of—

''(A) the amount of the reduction under sections 5304 and 5305 of title 38; or

''(B) the amount (if any) by which the amount of the member's retired pay under such chapter exceeds the amount equal to 2½ percent of the member's years of creditable service multiplied by the member's retired pay base under section 1406(b)(1) or 1407 of this title, whichever is applicable to the member.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on

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. _____. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO PROCESS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR MOVING MEMBERS OF 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) PUBLICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary shall publish on an Internet website of the Department the results of the surveys completed under paragraph (1) for the preceding year.

(B) REMOVAL OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall remove any personally identifiable information from the results published under subparagraph (A).

(b) QUALITY ASSURANCE.—The Secretary shall ensure that quality assurance staff of the Department—

(1) 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

(2) inspect all inbound and outbound shipments of personal property of members of the Armed Forces made through such a service.

(c) ELECTRONIC TRACKING OF PACKED ITEMS.—The Secretary shall require that all transportation service providers used by the Department provide 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:

At the appropriate place in subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

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 to the environment of per- or 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, part 139 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

SA 418. 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. _____. SUPPORT AND ENHANCEMENT OF DEFENSE CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE.

The Secretary of Energy may use any portion of funds appropriated by Congress to the Secretary of Energy (including through financial assistance or other means) to enhance, improve, develop, or support defense critical electric infrastructure or critical electric infrastructure (as those terms are defined in section 215A(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o–1(a))) to improve the resilience of the infrastructure against threats or challenges to the optimal performance of that infrastructure.

SA 419. 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 C of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 835. 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 and modular radar architecture via broadband digital receiver and exciter (DREX) components and prototypes together with scalable and reconfigurable antennas.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—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.

(c) ACTIVITIES.—Activities under the pilot program may include the following:

(1) Use of contracts, grants, or other transaction authorities to support manufacturing and production capabilities in small and medium-sized manufacturers.

(2) Purchases of goods or equipment for testing and certification 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 missions of the Department of Defense.

(6) Such other activities as the Secretary determines necessary.

(d) TERMINATION.—The pilot program shall terminate on the date that is four years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than January 31, 2023, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the results of the pilot program.

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 appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. 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. _____. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON HONG KONG PORT VISITS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Department of Defense should continue to make

regular requests to the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Navy to conduct port calls to Hong Kong, including United States aircraft carrier visits.

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 the end of subtitle E 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 (referred to in this section as the ''Indo-Pacific Strategy''), released on June 1, 2019, states: ''[T]he 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 a free and open Indo-Pacific 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 a 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.''.

(3) Section 209(b) of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409), signed into law on December 31, 2018, states: ''The President should conduct regular transfers of defense articles to Taiwan that 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, as appropriate, including mobile, survivable, and cost-effective capabilities, into its military forces.''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) has recommitted 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.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, or their designees, shall brief the appropriate committees of Congress on the efforts to implement section 209(b) of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409).

(d) 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 appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. INDO-PACIFIC RANGE UPGRADES.

The amount authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Defense is hereby increased by $35,400,000, with the amount of such increase to be available for Indo-Pacific Range Upgrades in order to support necessary 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 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 102–383; 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, beginning 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 furthermore 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. 5731), 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 remains broad and effective in many areas, providing significant benefits to the United States economy and homeland security.''.

(4) The Report 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.''.

(5) The Report furthermore states that the ''Hong Kong authorities took actions aligned with mainland priorities at the expense of human rights and fundamental freedoms. There were particular setbacks in democratic electoral processes, freedom of expression, and freedom of association.''.

(6) On June 10, 2019, the spokesperson for the Department of State issued a statement expressing ''grave concern about the Hong Kong government's proposed amendments to its Fugitive Offenders Ordinance, which, if passed, would permit Chinese authorities to request the extradition of individuals to mainland China.''.

(7) According to media reports, in June 2019, over 1,000,000 residents of Hong Kong have taken part in demonstrations against the proposed amendments to the Fugitive Offenders Ordinance.

(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 cease taking all actions that undermine Hong Kong's autonomy and negatively impact the protections of fundamental human rights, freedoms, and democratic values of the people of Hong Kong, as enshrined in the Act, Hong Kong's Basic Law of 1997, and the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984;

(2) the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China authorities should immediately withdraw from consideration the proposed amendments to its Fugitive Offenders Ordinance and refrain from any unwarranted use of force against the protestors that is inconsistent with internationally recognized law enforcement best practices; and

(3) 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 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, 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. 1668. 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 strategic deterrent of the United States for 6 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 1970 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 across 450 operational missile silos, 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 capabilities 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) Weakening one leg of the triad limits the deterrent value of the other legs of the triad.

(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 to operate and maintain.

(18) United States Strategic Command has validated military requirements for the unique capabilities of ICBMs.

(19) In a 2014 analysis of alternatives, the Air Force concluded that replacing the Minuteman III missile would provide upgraded capabilities at lower cost when compared with extending the service life of the Minuteman III missile.

(20) The Minuteman III replacement program, known as the ground-based strategic deterrent, is expected to provide a land-based strategic deterrent capability for 5 decades after the program enters service.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) land-based ICBMs have certain characteristics, including responsiveness, persistence, and dispersal, that enhance strategic stability and magnify the deterrent value of the air and sea-based legs of the nuclear triad of the United States;

(2) ICBMs have played and continue to play a role in deterring attacks on the United States and its allies;

(3) while arms control agreements have reduced the size of the ICBM force of the United States, adversaries of the United States continue to enhance, enlarge, and modernize their ICBM forces;

(4) the modernization of the ICBM force of the United States through the ground-based strategic deterrent program should be supported;

(5) ICBMs have the lowest operation, maintenance, and modernization costs of any part of the nuclear deterrent of the United States; and

(6) unilaterally reducing the size of the ICBM force of the United States or delaying the implementation of the ground-based strategic deterrent program would degrade the deterrent capabilities of a fully operational and modernized nuclear triad and should not take place at the present time.

SA 426. Mr. BOOZMAN 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 VII, add the following:

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 the 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 efficacy of mental 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 for 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 may better partner with local communities to ensure access to mental health and suicide prevention programs in rural areas.

SA 427. Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. 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:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. INCLUSION ON THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL WALL OF THE NAMES OF THE LOST CREW MEMBERS OF THE U.S.S. FRANK E. EVANS KILLED ON JUNE 3, 1969.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall authorize the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall in the District of Columbia of the names of the 74 crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969.

(b) REQUIRED CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior, the American Battlefield Monuments Commission, and other applicable authorities with respect to any adjustments to the nomenclature and placement of names pursuant to subsection (a) to address any space limitations on the placement of additional names on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall.

(c) NONAPPLICABILITY OF COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Commemorative Works Act''), shall not apply to any activities carried out under subsection (a) or (b).

SA 428. 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:

In section 3203(b)(1)(A), strike ''two consecutive terms'' and insert ''more than two consecutive terms''.

SA 429. Mr. BROWN (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 end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

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 ''$133,000,000'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''for the carrying out of the provisions and purposes of this Act by the President and such agencies as he may designate or create—

''(1) $250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024; and

''(2) $133,000,000 for fiscal year 2025 and each fiscal year 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. 1086. MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUNDS SEMIPOSTAL STAMP REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2(c) of the Multinational Species Conservation Funds 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:

''(5) 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 Funds 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. 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 Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the 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 report required by subsection (a) 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)—

(A) are evidence-based and incorporate best practices identified in peer-reviewed medical literature;

(B) are appropriately resourced; and

(C) deliver outcomes 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 Comptroller General considers appropriate for improvements to such programs and activities.

(5) Such recommendations as the Comptroller 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 F of title XII, 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;

(C) activities that are non-military in nature but are judged to have military implications.

(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.

(3) A description of future plans and requirements with respect to such activities.

(c) FORM.—Each report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form, but may include an unclassified executive summary.

SA 433. Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) 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 in training for 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 2533a of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Berry Amendment''), and section 2533b 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

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. APPLICABILITY OF BUY AMERICAN REQUIREMENTS TO ITEMS USED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

Section 8302(a)(2)(A) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''needed 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''.

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 subtitle C of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 835. MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC SUPPLY BASE FOR PRODUCTION OF COMPONENTS AND WEAPON SYSTEMS.

(a) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Commerce shall enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for purposes of ensuring—

(1) the development of a domestic supply base to support production of components and weapon systems for the Department of Defense; and

(2) compliance with chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Buy American Act'') and section 2533a of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Berry Amendment''), including by limiting the use of waivers.

(b) ACTIVITIES.—The MOU shall include provisions—

(1) allowing Department of Defense personnel to consult with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) when conducting market research; and

(2) requiring that before a domestic nonavailability waiver is granted, NIST MEP shall conduct a nationwide analysis to identify domestic suppliers that may be able to meet Department of Defense acquisition needs.

SA 436. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) 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. 108___. JOB CORPS CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CENTERS.

Notwithstanding any provision of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) (including regulations, guidance, memoranda of understanding, and interagency agreements written or entered into pursuant to that Act), during the period beginning on January 21, 2019, and ending not earlier than January 21, 2025, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Labor—

(1) shall not transfer the operation of any Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center from the Forest Service;

(2) shall ensure that each Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center is operated in accordance with the interagency agreement entitled ''Interagency Agreement between the United States Department of Labor and the United States Department of Agriculture Governing the Funding, Establishment, and Operation of Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers'', as the interagency agreement existed on January 21, 2019;

(3) shall not contract with any entity to operate a Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center; and

(4) shall not close or deactivate any Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center unless closure or deactivation is a necessary response to a substantial health or safety threat to students or staff at a center, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Labor.

SA 437. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CRAMER, 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 subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. ANNUAL REPORTS ON FEDERAL PROJECTS 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 44, 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 and post on the website of the Office of Management and Budget 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 scope of the project, including by the addition or narrowing of the initial requirements of the project;

(3) the original expected date for completion of the project;

(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;

(7) an explanation for a delay in completion or increase in the original cost estimate for the project; and

(8) the amount of and rationale for any award, incentive fee, or other 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 1086(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 subtitle 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 Department of Defense 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:

(A) An estimate of the cost savings of such consolidation.

(B) A list of the specific facilities that will be subject to closure and disposal under such consolidation.

(C) A certification that the overall effectiveness of the supply chain of the Department will not be compromised or hindered by such consolidation.

SA 439. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Ms. SINEMA, 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 title X, add the following:

Subtitle I—Presidential Allowance Modernization

SEC. 1091. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019''.

SEC. 1092. AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Act entitled ''An Act to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States, and for other purposes'', approved August 25, 1958 (commonly known as the ''Former Presidents Act of 1958'') (3 U.S.C. 102 note), is amended—

(1) by striking ''That (a) each'' and inserting the following:

''SECTION 1. FORMER PRESIDENTS LEAVING OFFICE BEFORE PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2019.

''(a) Each'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (g) as section 3 and adjusting the margin accordingly; and

(3) by inserting after section 1, as so designated, the following:

''SEC. 2. FORMER PRESIDENTS LEAVING OFFICE AFTER PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2019.

''(a) ANNUITIES AND ALLOWANCES.—

''(1) ANNUITY.—Each modern former President shall be 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 $200,000 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(i) 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 exceed the amount by which—

''(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, the amount by which—

''(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 103 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, subclauses (I) and (II) of subparagraph (A)(i) 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)(ii) shall be adjusted at the same time that, and by the same percentage by which, the monetary allowance of the modern former President is increased under subsection (c) (disregarding this subsection).

''(3) DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.—

''(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph—

''(i) the terms 'return' and 'return information' have the meanings given those terms in section 6103(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

''(ii) the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary of the Treasury's delegate.

''(B) REQUIREMENT.—A modern former President may not receive a monetary allowance under subsection (a)(2) unless the modern former President discloses to the Secretary, upon the request of the Secretary, any return or return information of the modern former President or spouse of the modern former President that the Secretary determines is necessary for purposes of calculating the applicable reduction amount under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

''(C) CONFIDENTIALITY.—Except as provided in section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may not, with respect to a return or return information disclosed to the Secretary under subparagraph (B)—

''(i) disclose the return or return information to any entity or person; or

''(ii) use the return or return information for any purpose other than to calculate the applicable reduction amount under paragraph (2).

''(4) INCREASED COSTS DUE TO SECURITY NEEDS.—With respect to the monetary allowance that would be payable to a modern former President under subsection (a)(2) for any 12-month period but for the limitation under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection, the Administrator of General Services, in coordination with the Director of the United States Secret Service, shall determine the amount of the allowance that is needed to pay the increased cost of doing business that is attributable to the security needs of the modern former President.

''(e) WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS.—The widow or widower of each modern former President shall be entitled to receive from the United States a monetary allowance at a rate of $100,000 per year (subject to paragraph (4)), payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow or widower shall waive the right to each other annuity or pension to which she or he is entitled under any other Act of Congress. The monetary allowance of such widow or widower—

''(1) commences on the day after the modern former President dies;

''(2) terminates on the last day of the month before such widow or widower dies;

''(3) is not payable for any period during which such widow or widower holds an appointive or elective office or position in or under the Federal Government to which is attached a rate of pay other than a nominal rate; and

''(4) shall, after its commencement date, be increased at the same time that, and by the same percentage by which, annuities of modern former Presidents are increased under subsection (c).

''(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'modern former President' means a person—

''(1) who shall have held the office of President of the United States of America;

''(2) whose service in such office shall have terminated—

''(A) other than by removal pursuant to section 4 of article II of the Constitution of the United States of America; and

''(B) after the date of enactment of the Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019; and

''(3) who does not then currently hold such office.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Former Presidents Act of 1958 is amended—

(1) in section 1(f)(2), as designated by this section—

(A) by striking ''terminated other than'' and inserting the following: ''terminated—

''(A) other than''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) on or before the date of enactment of the Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019; and''; and

(2) in section 3, as redesignated by this section—

(A) by inserting after the section enumerator the following: ''**AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**''; and

(B) by inserting ''or modern former President'' after ''former President'' each place that term appears.

SEC. 1093. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle shall be construed to affect—

(1) any provision of law relating to the security or protection of a former President or modern former President, or a member of the family of a former President or modern former President; or

(2) funding, under the Former Presidents Act of 1958 or any other law, to carry out any provision of law described in paragraph (1).

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 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.

(4) May 1 is an appropriate date to designate as ''Silver Star Service Banner Day''.

(b) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 146. Silver Star Service Banner Day

''(a) DESIGNATION.—May 1 is Silver Star Service Banner Day.

''(b) PROCLAMATION.—The President is requested to issue each year a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe Silver Star Service Banner Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 145 the following:

''146. Silver Star Service Banner Day.''.

SA 441. Mr. BARRASSO 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 III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. PUBLIC AUCTION FOR CH–46E SURPLUS SPARE PARTS.

The Secretary of Defense shall direct the Defense Logistics Agency to catalog and release CH–46E surplus spare parts for public auction.

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, 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 **[_____]**, insert the following:

SEC. _____. MODIFICATION TO FIRST DIVISION MONUMENT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Society of the First Infantry Division, an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of that Code, may make modifications, including construction of additional plaques and stone plinths on which to put plaques, to the First Division Monument located on Federal land in President's Park in the District of Columbia that was set aside for memorial purposes of the First Infantry Division, to honor the members of the First Infantry Division who made the ultimate sacrifice during United States operations, including Operation Desert Storm, Operation Iraqi Freedom and New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom.

(2) COLLABORATION.—The First Infantry Division at the Department of the Army shall collaborate with the Department of Defense to provide to the Society of the First Infantry Division the list of names to be added to the First Division Monument under paragraph (1).

(b) NONAPPLICABILITY OF COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—Section 8903(b) of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Commemorative Works Act''), shall not apply to any activity carried out pursuant to subsection (a).

(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) 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 associated with the location of wind turbine projects.

(C) The impact of individual wind turbine structures and the combined impact of proposed and existing wind turbine structures within a 50-mile radius of commercial or military airfields or military training routes, including the amount and pattern of turbulence from a single wind turbine structure in a horizontal and vertical direction.

(D) The proximity of wind turbine structures to general aviation, commercial or military training routes, installations of the Department of Defense, 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.

SA 444. Mr. MORAN (for himself 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 VI, add the following:

SEC. 644. 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 the 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

by members of the Armed Forces and their families.

(2) Enhanced relationships between the Armed Forces and local businesses and community members that contribute, or could contribute, to such programs and activities.

(3) Introduction of members and their families to new activities within such programs and activities.

(4) Enhancement of a sense of purpose for members outside of their military duty.

(5) Enhancement of the ability of members and their families to enjoy free time in a fulfilling manner.

(6) Development and expansion of services and activities that develop and improve skills such as creativity and teamwork.

(7) Development and expansion of services and activities that encourage members and their families to travel.

(8) Such other objectives as the Secretary considers appropriate for purposes of the review.

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. ____. MAXIMUM AWARD PRICE FOR SOLE SOURCE MANUFACTURING CONTRACTS.

The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 8 (15 U.S.C. 637)—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)(D)(i)(II), by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$7,000,000''; and

(B) in subsection (m)—

(i) in paragraph (7)(B)(i), by striking ''$6,500,000'' and inserting ''$7,000,000''; and

(ii) in paragraph (8)(B)(i), by striking ''$6,500,000'' and inserting ''$7,000,000'';

(2) in section 31(b)(2)(A)(ii)(I) (15 U.S.C. 657a(b)(2)(A)(ii)(I)), by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$7,000,000''; and

(3) in section 36(a)(2)(A) (15 U.S.C. 657f(a)(2)(A)), by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$7,000,000''.

SA 446. 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. ____. TREATMENT OF LAW FIRM MERGERS AS COVERED TRANSACTIONS BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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—

''(I) carried out through a joint venture; or

''(II) that could result 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 the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Defense Logistics Agency, shall submit to Congress a report assessing issues relating to the supply chain for rare earth materials.

(b) ELEMENTS.—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. _____. ALLOWING CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOR INJURY AND 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 battalion aid stations or 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 medical, dental, or related health care functions (including clinical studies and investigations) that is provided at a covered military medical treatment facility by a person acting within the scope of the office or employment of that person by or at the direction of the Government of the 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 subchapter III (relating to Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance) of chapter 19 of title 38.

''(d) Notwithstanding section 2401(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.

''(e) 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.

''(f) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this section, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the number of claims filed under this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for 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.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall apply to—

(1) a claim arising on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) a pending claim arising before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed to limit the application of the administrative process and procedures of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, to claims permitted under section 2681, as added by this section.

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. _____. JOINT ASSESSMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CYBER RED TEAM CAPABILITIES, CAPACITY, DEMAND, AND REQUIREMENTS.

(a) JOINT ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in coordination with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, Principal Cyber Advisor, and the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation—

(1) conduct a joint assessment of Department cyber red team capabilities, capacity,

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 subsection (a)(1) shall—

(1) specify demand for cyber red team support for acquisition and operations;

(2) specify shortfalls in meeting demand and future requirements, disaggregated by the Department of Defense and by each of the military departments;

(3) examine funding and retention initiatives to increase cyber red team capacity to 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 to deconflict 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 support; and

(11) assess the need for permanent, high-end dedicated red-teaming activities to model sophisticated adversaries' attacking critical Department systems and infrastructure.

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:

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) 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 associated with the location of wind turbine projects.

(C) The impact of individual wind turbine structures and the combined impact of proposed and existing wind turbine structures within a 50-mile radius of commercial or military airfields or military training routes, including the amount and pattern of turbulence from a single wind turbine structure in a horizontal and vertical direction.

(D) The proximity of wind turbine structures to general aviation, commercial or military training routes, installations of the Department of Defense, 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.

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:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 333. SENSE OF SENATE ON PRIORITIZING SURVIVABLE LOGISTICS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) resilient and agile logistics are necessary to implement the 2018 National Defense Strategy because it enables the United States to project power and sustain the fight against its strategic competitors in peacetime and during war;

(2) the joint logistics enterprise of the Armed Forces of the United States faces high-end threats from strategic competitors China, Russia, and Iran, all of whom have invested in anti-access area denial capabilities and gray zone tactics;

(3) there are significant logistics shortfalls, as outlined in the November 2018 final report of the Defense Science Board (DSB) Task Force on Survivable Logistics, which, if left unaddressed, would hamper the readiness and ability of the Armed Forces of the United States to 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:

At the end of title XXXII, add the following:

SEC. 3204. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS OF DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

Section 312(a) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286a(a)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ", including with respect to the health and safety of employees and contractors at such facilities".

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"; and

(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."; and

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following new subsections:

"(b) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY DENY INFORMATION.—The Secretary may only deny access to information pursuant to subsection (a)—

"(1) to any person who—

"(A) has not been granted an appropriate security clearance or access authorization by the Secretary; or

"(B) does not need such access in connection with the duties of such person; or

"(2) if such denial is authorized by a provision of Federal law that specifically limits the right of the Board to access such information.

"(c) APPLICATION OF NONDISCLOSURE PROTECTIONS BY BOARD.—The Board may not publicly disclose information provided under this section if such information is otherwise protected from disclosure by law, including deliberative process 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. HEINRICH, 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 MATERNITY 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;

(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 components of the Armed Forces in connection with the birth of a child shall count toward the member's entitlement to retired pay, and in connection with the years of service used in computing retired pay, under chapter 1223 of title 10, United States Code, as 12 points.

(2) SEPARATE CREDIT FOR EACH PERIOD OF LEAVE.—Separate crediting of points shall accrue to a member pursuant to this subsection for each period of maternity leave taken by the member in connection with a childbirth event.

(3) WHEN CREDITED.—Points credited a member for a period of maternity leave pursuant to this subsection shall be credited in the year in which the period of maternity leave concerned commences.

(4) CONTRIBUTION OF LEAVE TOWARD ENTITLEMENT TO RETIRED PAY.—Section 12732(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraph:

''(F) Points at the rate of 12 a year for the taking of maternity leave.''.

(5) COMPUTATION OF YEARS OF SERVICE FOR RETIRED PAY.—Section 12733 of such title is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph (5):

''(5) One day for each point credited to the person under subparagraph (F) of section 12732(a)(2) of this title.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to periods of maternity leave that commence on or after that date.

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 H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. ELIMINATION OF WAITING PERIOD FOR SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS FOR DISABLED INDIVIDUALS WITH AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS (ALS).

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 223(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423(a)(1)) is amended in the matter following subparagraph (E) by striking ''or (ii)'' and inserting ''(ii) in the case of an individual who has been medically determined to have amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, for each month beginning with the first month during all of which the individual is under a disability and in which the individual becomes entitled to such insurance benefits, or (iii)''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to applications for disability insurance benefits filed after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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. 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 and the Secretary of each military department shall include in the Global Readiness and Force Management Enterprise, for the appropriate billets with relevant foreign language requirements, measures of foreign language proficiency as a mandatory element of unit readiness reporting, to include the Defense Readiness Reporting Systems-Strategic (DRRS-S) and all other subordinate systems that report readiness data.

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 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. _____. ENERGETICS PLAN.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering shall, in coordination with the technical directors at defense laboratories and such other officials as the Under Secretary considers appropriate, develop an energetics research and development plan to ensure a long-term multi-domain research, development, 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 Department of Defense requirements for energetic materials.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall brief the congressional defense committees on the plan developed under subsection (a).

SA 458. 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 end of subtitle F of title VIII, 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 operated by, or affiliated with, the Government of the People's Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party.

SA 459. 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. ____. ANNUAL LIST OF SBIR AWARDS.

Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(vv) ANNUAL LIST OF LOW PARTICIPATION STATES.—Each Federal agency participating in the SBIR program shall include in the 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. _____. USE OF COST SAVINGS REALIZED FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL SERVICES AGREEMENTS FOR INSTALLATION-SUPPORT SERVICES.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Section 2679 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection (d):

''(d) USE OF COST SAVINGS REALIZED.—(1) With respect to a fiscal year in which cost savings are realized as a result of entering into an agreement under this section for a military installation, the Secretary concerned shall make not less than 25 percent of the amount of such savings available for use by the commander of the installation to carry out activities described in section 2667(e)(1)(C) of this title.

''(2) Not later than 90 days after the Secretary concerned determines that cost savings will result from an agreement under this section, the Secretary concerned shall certify to the congressional defense committees the amount of the cost savings.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2020 and each subsequent fiscal year.

SA 461. 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 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 462. 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 D of title XXX, 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) REPORT.—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 C of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1019. CONTRACTS FOR OVERHAUL, REPAIR, AND MAINTENANCE OF NAVAL VESSELS IN NON-COASTWIDE SHIPYARDS.

Section 8669a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) The Secretary of the Navy may award a contract for the overhaul, repair, or maintenance of a naval vessel to a firm that is located in a non-coastwide area outside the area of the homeport of the vessel, including a yard in Alaska, the Great Lakes or the Gulf Coast, if the Secretary determines that such an award will—

''(1) reduce the vessel maintenance backlog of the Navy;

''(2) improve fleet readiness; and

''(3) support the operational needs of the Navy.''.

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, 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. SECURITY PROMOTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Central America Security Partnership Act of 2019''.

(b) SPECIAL ENVOY FOR CENTRAL AMERICA.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the President shall appoint a Special Envoy for Central America. The Special Envoy shall serve for one three-year term.

(c) STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 210 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Special Envoy, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Attorney General, and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy to—

(A) reduce the flow of narcotics into the United States and combat the influence of Transnational Criminal Organizations through law enforcement and cooperation with international partners;

(B) strengthen democratic institutions, rule of law, anti-corruption, and human rights efforts in Central America; and

(C) curtail unauthorized immigration to the United States by addressing the root causes of migration in Central America.

(2) ACTIVITIES.—The strategy developed under this subsection shall include the following activities:

(A) Support anti-corruption efforts that strengthen the capacities of law enforcement, the justice sector, and financial institutions.

(B) Establish and reinforce regional counternarcotics trafficking initiatives to interdict the flow of narcotics, including fentanyl and fentanyl precursors and analogs, to the United States.

(C) Establish a multilateral Commission against Illicit Opioids and International Organized Crime among the United States, Mexico, Central American, and South American countries to regularly review results of enhanced law enforcement and justice cooperation.

(D) Create a regional commission for the Northern Triangle to coordinate anti-corruption initiatives that strengthen domestic institutions and provide technical assistance to local prosecutors.

(E) Support Federal, local, and community-based crime and violence prevention efforts.

(F) Assess port security and opportunities to promote trade through enhanced partnership, leadership training, technology modernization, and trusted trader programs.

(G) Establish and reinforce reintegration programs for repatriated persons that reduce the likelihood for repeated migration to the United States.

(H) Develop a market-based approach to investment and development that identifies opportunities for private investment and roles for the United States International Development Finance Corporation, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the United States Agency for International Development.

(I) Promote the establishment and supervision of effective tax collection and enforcement systems.

(J) Identify opportunities for regional and international partnerships.

(K) Provide a comprehensive assessment of the current sanctions regime and make recommendations for the most efficient use of sanctions to deter corruption, insecurity, and the key drivers of migration.

(L) Assess the resources necessary to promote the strategy.

(M) Provide legislative recommendations necessary to achieve the strategy.

(d) REPORT.—At the same time as the Special Envoy submits the strategy required under subsection (c), the Special Envoy shall submit to the appropriate congressional

committees a comprehensive report on current United States-funded Central American aid programs. The report shall—

(1) identify all United States-funded Central American aid programs;

(2) consider whether each program is consistent with the strategy;

(3) provide measurable outcomes on progress made by existing programs; and

(4) recommend whether each program should be maintained, modified, or eliminated.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Caucus on International Narcotics Control of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

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. _____. NATIONAL CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE FOR PATHOGEN AND MICROBIOME ANALYSIS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the 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 title XII, 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 most recent fiscal year, any conditions within such country that would support a claim that a national of such country would be unable or unwilling to return to such country due to a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

(2) PERSONNEL.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that sufficient personnel in the Department of State are available to compile the report required under paragraph (1).

(b) REVIEW OF CREDIBLE FEAR CLAIMS AND ASYLUM APPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall provide all credible fear claims and asylum applications to the Secretary of State for review.

(2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The Chief Immigration Judge of the Executive Office for Immigration Review or the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may request that the Secretary of State provide information pertaining to the conditions in the country of origin for consideration in asylum processing, including examples that do or do not meet asylum standards. The Secretary of State shall respond to the judge or Director not later than 14 days after receiving a request under this paragraph.

(c) USE OF COUNTRY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—Asylum officers and immigration judges shall consider any information compiled or provided by the Secretary of State under subsections (a) and (b) before making a determination regarding credible fear claims in conjunction with an application for asylum under section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158).

SA 467. 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 H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. INCLUSION UNDER THE RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT.

Section 4(b)(1)(C) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210 note; Public Law 101–426) is amended by inserting ''all acreage in any county all or part of which is located in'' before ''that part''.

SA 468. 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 E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. RULE REGARDING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES PARTICIPATING IN THE SKILLBRIDGE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No member of the Armed Forces who participates in, or affiliates or associates with, the SkillBridge program shall be subject to the laws described in subsection (b) in connection with participating in, or affiliating or associating with, such program.

(b) LABOR LAWS.—The laws described in this subsection are each of the following:

(1) The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).

(2) Subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code.

(3) Chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code.

(4) Chapter 37 of title 40, United States Code.

(c) DEFINITION OF SKILLBRIDGE PROGRAM.—In this section, the term ''SkillBridge program'' means any program of job training and employment skills training for members of the Armed Forces pursuant to section 1143(e) of title 10, United States Code.

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 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.—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.

SEC. 1669. REPORTS BY UNITED STATES EUROPEAN COMMAND AND UNITED STATES INDO-PACIFIC COMMAND 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 European Command and the Commander of the United States Indo-Pacific Command, in consultation with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall each 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 contingency 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 470. 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. PRIORITY AND EMPHASIS IN PROMOTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR BILLET-RELATED SKILLS AND TRAINING, OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCE, AND DECORATIONS.

(a) PRIORITY AND EMPHASIS.—Commencing not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, promotion selection boards, in the case of 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) Decoration and awards.

(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 such 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 EXPERIENCE CREDITABLE TOWARD A CAMPAIGN, COMBAT, OR VALOR AWARD.

(a) PREFERENCE IN PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.—

(1) AUTHORITY FOR PROMOTION BOARDS TO ASSIGN PREFERENCE.—Section 616 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h)(1) In selecting the officers to be recommended for promotion, a selection board may, when authorized by the Secretary of the military department concerned, assign such preference in placement on the promotion list promulgated by the Secretary under section 624(a)(1) of this title to officers who have operational experience as the board considers appropriate in accordance with the guidance issued pursuant to paragraph (3).

''(2) In this subsection, the term 'operational experience', in the case of an officer, means service of the officer that is creditable toward the award of a campaign, combat, or valor medal, ribbon, or device.

''(3) Each Secretary of a military department shall issue guidance for the administration of this subsection by selection boards under the jurisdiction of such Secretary. The guidance shall specify the extent of the preference to be assigned an officer for particular periods of operational experience, and shall provide that an officer shall be assigned one month of operational experience for each month in which the officer performs any service constituting operational experience.''.

(2) APPEARANCE ON PROMOTION LISTS.—Section 624(a)(1) of such title is amended by inserting '', except such officers who were approved by the President and recommended by the board to be assigned preference of placement on the promotion list under section 616(h) of this title as these officers shall be placed on the promotion list in accordance with the preference so assigned by the board'' after ''officers on the active-duty list''.

(b) PREFERENCE IN RETENTION OF OFFICERS.—Each Secretary of a miliary 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.

(c) PREFERENCE IN RETENTION AND PROMOTION OF WARRANT OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary of a miliary department shall issue guidance under which members of each Armed Force under the jurisdiction of such Secretary described in paragraph (2) 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.—The members of the Armed Forces described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Warrant officers.

(B) Enlisted members.

(d) GUIDANCE.—Each Secretary of a military department shall issue the guidance required by this section, including the guidance required for purposes of subsection (h)(3) of section 616 of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)(1)), not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. The guidance shall specify 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 experience based on grade, and different preference for different categories of experience.

(e) OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCE.—In this section, the term ''operational experience'', in the case of a member of the Armed Forces, means service of the member 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 COMBAT-RELATED DECORATIONS 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 TO 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. _____. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.

Section 104 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7214) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(i) DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS.—

''(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 that year; and

''(ii) that begins after the date of the enactment of this subsection.

''(2) DISCLOSURE TO COMMISSION.—The Commission shall—

''(A) identify each covered issuer that, with respect to the preparation of the audit report on the financial statement of the covered issuer that is included in a report described in paragraph (1)(A) filed by the covered issuer, retains a registered public accounting firm that has a branch or office that—

''(i) is located in a foreign jurisdiction; and

''(ii) the Board is unable to inspect under this section; and

''(B) require each covered issuer identified under subparagraph (A) to, in accordance with the rules issued by the Commission under paragraph (4), submit to the Commission documentation that establishes that the covered issuer is not owned or controlled by a governmental entity in the foreign jurisdiction described in subparagraph (A)(i).

''(3) TRADING PROHIBITION AFTER 3 YEARS OF NON-INSPECTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Commission determines that a covered issuer has 3 consecutive non-inspection years, the Commission shall prohibit the securities of the covered issuer from being traded on a national securities exchange or alternative trading system.

''(B) REMOVAL OF INITIAL PROHIBITION.—If, after the Commission imposes a prohibition on a covered issuer under subparagraph (A), the covered issuer certifies to the Commission that the covered issuer has retained a registered public accounting firm that the Board has inspected under this section to the satisfaction of the Commission, the Commission shall end that prohibition.

''(C) RECURRENCE OF NON-INSPECTION YEARS.—If, after the Commission ends a prohibition under subparagraph (B) or (D) with respect to a covered issuer, the Commission determines that the covered issuer has a non-inspection year, the Commission shall prohibit the securities of the covered issuer from being traded on a national securities exchange or alternative trading system.

''(D) REMOVAL OF SUBSEQUENT PROHIBITION.—If, after the end of the 5-year period beginning on the date on which the Commission imposes a prohibition on a covered issuer under subparagraph (C), the covered issuer certifies to the Commission that the covered issuer will retain a registered public accounting firm that the Board is able to inspect under this section, the Commission shall end that prohibition.

''(4) RULES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall issue rules that establish the manner and form in which a covered issuer shall make a submission required under paragraph (2)(B).''.

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 subtitle E 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 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 made 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 163 of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Foreign Claims Act''); and

(3) the property damage, personal injury, or death was not caused by action by an enemy.

(c) 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, if any, to be 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 officers or employees, making ex gratia payments under the program under this section shall receive legal advice before making any such payment. The legal advisor providing such 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 such purpose. Any payments using such funds shall be made only in accordance with the requirements of this section.

SA 476. Mr. REED (for himself and 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 appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. PCAOB ENFORCEMENT TRANSPARENCY.

(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. 7215(c)(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. 7215(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 subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. ASSISTANCE FOR DEPLOYMENT-RELATED SUPPORT OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UNDERGOING DEPLOYMENT AND THEIR FAMILIES BEYOND THE YELLOW RIBBON REINTEGRATION PROGRAM.

Section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 10101 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 States, Territories, and government entities to carry out programs, and other activities as the Secretary considers appropriate, that provide deployment cycle information, services, and referrals to members of the armed forces, and their families, throughout the deployment cycle. Such programs may include the provision of access to outreach services, including the following:

''(1) Employment counseling.

''(2) Behavioral health counseling.

''(3) Suicide prevention.

''(4) Housing advocacy.

''(5) Financial counseling.

''(6) Referrals for the receipt of other related services.''.

SA 478. 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, 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. COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES REPORT ON THE EFFECTS OF CONTINUING RESOLUTIONS ON READINESS AND PLANNING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) 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.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The extent to which the acquisition of goods and services, the support of operational systems, and the stewardship of installations and facilities by the Department of Defense are impacted by continuing resolutions, including the following:

(A) The extent to which continuing resolutions negatively impact contract fidelity, including Department purchasing power, and Department leverage in non-pecuniary contract terms such as contract type and delivery date.

(B) The extent to which the Department pays more, all other things being equal, because of frequent continuing resolutions.

(C) An estimate of the total decrease in Department purchasing power as a result of continuing resolutions.

(D) The extent to which continuing resolutions negatively impact Department maintenance work.

(2) The effects of preparations for and operations of Department personnel under 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 average per year and average per continuing resolution.

(B) The time spent by other Department personnel in preparations for and implementation of continuing resolutions.

(C) The extent to which Department personnel take more time to focus on budget execution under a continuing resolution when compared with a full year appropriation.

(D) The extent to which continuing resolutions negatively impact the ability of managers at the Department to hire.

(3) The funding issues of the Department associated with continuing resolutions, including the extent to which the Department has requested so-called ''anomalies'' or exceptions to limitations on duration, amount, or purposes of funds that otherwise apply to interim funding under continuing resolutions, including the following (beginning with fiscal year 2010):

(A) The number and absolute value of programs affected by continuing resolutions restrictions on new starts.

(B) The number and absolute value of programs affected by continuing resolutions restrictions on production increases.

(C) The number and absolute value of such exceptions requested by the Department.

(D) The percentage of such exceptions, in both numbers and dollar amount, included in continuing resolutions.

(E) The total cumulative delay due to continuing resolutions in programs funded through procurement or research, development, test, and evaluation.

(F) The amount by which the budget of the Department has been misaligned either between or within accounts dued to continuing resolutions, set forth by budget category 050 and amount, together with adjustments for length of the continuing resolution concerned.

(c) CONTINUING RESOLUTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''continuing resolution'' means a continuing resolution or similar partial-year appropriation providing funds for the Department of Defense pending enactment of a full-year appropriation for the Department.

SA 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 such were reviewed, 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) A decision as to whether the application of duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences to the Government of Cambodia should be withdrawn, suspended, or limited pursuant to section 502(d) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2462(d)).

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

SA 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 C of title V, add the following:

SEC. 520. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON LOCAL PERFORMANCE OF MILITARY ACCESSION 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 Processing Station are often driven by their military recruiter and receive free lodging at a nearby hotel paid by the Armed Force 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 applicant visits to 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.

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, 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 MEGELLAS 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 Megellas, 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 subsection (a) are the actions of James Megellas 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.

SA 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 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, a family was sent to prison by authorities in Cuba for homeschooling their children.

(3) The children were enrolled in a Christian distance school in Honduras.

(4) The families involved, which included a pastor, cited religious reasons for homeschooling their children.

(5) The Government of Cuba has a history of arresting individuals who chose to homeschool their children and sentencing them to prison time and hard labor.

(6) The Government of Cuba's insistence on state-controlled education is a sign of authoritarianism, enabling them to indoctrinate youth with a communist ideology.

(7) Parents have the right to teach their children free from the state indoctrination of an autocratic regime.

(8) The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom formerly condemned Cuba for actions pertaining to the April 2019 imprisonment of those who homeschool their children.

(9) The United States has instituted an embargo on Cuba in 1960.

(10) The Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (Libertad) Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 6021 et seq.) does not permit these sanctions to be lifted until the Castro regime has been deposed and Cuba has legalized political activity and made a commitment to free and fair elections.

(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 483. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. CANTWELL) 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 in title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. REPORT ON APPRENTICESHIPS AND ON-THE-JOB TRAINING FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and Secretary of Labor, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the efforts of the Department of Defense to promote the utilization of apprenticeships and on-the-job training by members of the Armed Forces transitioning from service in the Armed Forces to civilian life.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An evaluation of the success of the job training, employment skills training, apprenticeships, internships, and SkillBridge initiatives of the Department, including recommendations by the Secretary of Defense on ways in which such initiatives could be improved.

(2) An assessment of outreach efforts to members of the Armed Forces with respect to the initiatives referred to in paragraph (1) and utilization rates of such initiatives, disaggregated by military department.

(3) An explanation of efforts undertaken by the Secretary of Defense to coordinate and collaborate with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs with respect to apprenticeships and on-the-job training in order to maximize utilization of job training and education programs provided under laws administered by either the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, including efforts to highlight apprenticeship and on-the-job training opportunities in the Transition Assistance Program.

(4) Recommendations for legislative or administrative action to improve the transition of members of the Armed Forces from service in the Armed Forces to civilian life.

SA 484. Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. COONS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, 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 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. MODIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR TRICARE RESERVE SELECT OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE SELECTED RESERVE.

Section 1076d(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a member'' and inserting ''A member''; and

(2) by striking paragraph (2).

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, 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. _____. 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 3326 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''civil service'' and inserting ''competitive service''; and

(B) by striking ''during the period of 180 days''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) Section 5534a shall not apply to any appointment made under this section.

''(e)(1) Not later than February 15 each year, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall jointly submit to Congress a report on the appointments made during the preceding year using the authority in subsection (b)(2) of this section.

''(2) Each report under this subsection shall set forth, for the year covered by such report, the following:

''(A) The number of appointments made using the authority in subsection (b)(2) of this section.

''(B) The grades at retirement from the armed forces of the individuals subject to such appointments.

''(C) The job titles, pay grades, and locations of employment at appointment of the individuals subject to such appointments.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 3326(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''; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''his designee'' and inserting ''the Secretary's 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 1253(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. _____. CLARIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON EXPEDITED HIRING AUTHORITY FOR POST-SECONDARY STUDENTS.

Section 3116(d)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the total number of students

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 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. INVESTMENT IN SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY UNDER DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4533) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) INVESTMENT IN SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may make available to an eligible entity described in paragraph (2) payments to increase the security of supply chains and supply chain activities, if the President certifies to Congress not less than 30 days before making such a payment that the payment is in the national security interests of the United States.

''(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—An eligible entity described in this paragraph is an entity that—

''(A) is organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States; and

''(B) produces—

''(i) one or more critical components;

''(ii) critical technology; or

''(iii) one or more products for the increased security of supply chains or supply chain activities.

''(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms 'supply chain' and 'supply chain activities' have the meanings given those terms by the President by regulation under section 1086(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.''.

(b) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall prescribe regulations setting forth definitions for the terms ''supply chain'' and ''supply chain activities'' for the purposes of section 303(h) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4533(h)), as added by subsection (a).

(2) SCOPE OF DEFINITIONS.—The definitions required by paragraph (1)—

(A) shall encompass—

(i) the organization, people, activities, information, and resources involved in the delivery and operation of a product or service used by the Government; or

(ii) critical infrastructure as defined in Presidential Policy Directive 21 (February 12, 2013; relating to critical infrastructure security and resilience); and

(B) may include variations for specific sectors or Government functions.

SA 489. 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. 3382 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 one or more other Federal agencies.

''(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 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 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.

''(d) 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 consistent with security standards for classified information and sensitive proprietary information, among—

''(A) the elements of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)), components of the Department of Justice and the Department of Defense, the Federal Acquisition Security Council, and other Federal agencies;

''(B) at-risk industry partners; and

''(C) governments of countries that are allies of the United States.

''(3) To serve as the central and shared knowledge resource for—

''(A) known and suspected threats to supply chain activities or supply chain integrity from international groups, companies, countries, or other entities; and

''(B) the goals, strategies, capabilities, and networks of contacts and support of such groups, companies, countries, and other entities.

''(4) 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 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 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. 3003)).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 904 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. 3382 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 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 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.

''(d) 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 consistent with security standards for classified information and sensitive proprietary information, among—

''(A) the elements of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)), components of the Department of Justice and the Department of Defense, the Federal Acquisition Security Council, and other Federal agencies;

''(B) at-risk industry partners; and

''(C) governments of countries that are allies of the United States.

''(3) To serve as the central and shared knowledge resource for—

''(A) known and suspected threats to supply chain activities or supply chain integrity from international groups, companies, countries, or other entities; and

''(B) the goals, strategies, capabilities, and networks of contacts and support of such groups, companies, countries, and other entities.

''(4) 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 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 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. 3003)).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 904 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 REPORTS ON THE IMPROVED TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 552(b)(4) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) 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 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 and Internships (JTEST-AI)' 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 section 2015 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 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 and resources available to members in communities in the vicinity of military installations.

''(3) 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).

''(4) 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, instruction, and other matters under the program under this section shall be provided to members at the times as follows:

''(1) Upon arrival at first duty station.

''(2) Upon arrival at any subsequent duty station.

''(3) Upon deployment.

''(4) Upon promotion.

''(5) Upon reenlistment.

''(6) At any other point in a military career specified by the Secretary for purposes of this section

''(d) SINGLE PROVISION OF INFORMATION IN A YEAR WITH MULTIPLE EVENTS.—A member who has received information and instruction under the program under this section in connection with an event specified in subsection (c) in a year may elect not to undergo additional receipt of information and instruction under the program in connection with another such event in the year, unless such other event is arrival at a new duty station.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 101 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2015 the following new item:

''2015a. Education of members on career readiness and professional development.''.

(b) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the program of education required by section 2015a of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), including the following:

(A) A comprehensive description of the actions taken to implement the program of education.

(B) A comprehensive description of the program of education.

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, 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.

SA 493. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, 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. COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES REPORT ON PARTICIPATION IN TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AT SMALL AND REMOTE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the successful implementation of section 552 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on a review, conducted by the Comptroller General for purposes of the report, on the participation in covered transition assistance programs of members of the Armed Forces assigned to small military installations and remote military installations as described in subsection (c).

(b) COVERED TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—For purposes of this section, covered transition assistance programs are the following:

(1) The Transition Assistance Program.

(2) The programs under section 1143(e) of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as ''Job Training, Employment Skills, Apprenticeships and Internships (JTEST–AI)'' or ''Skill Bridge'').

(3) Any other program of apprenticeship, on-the-job training, or internship offered at a small military installation or remote installation that the Comptroller General considers appropriate for inclusion in the review under this section.

(c) SMALL MILITARY INSTALLATIONS; REMOTE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) A small military installation is an installation at which are assigned not more than 10,000 members of the Armed Forces.

(2) A remote military installation is any installation as follows:

(A) An installation in the United States that is located more than 50 miles from any city with a population of 50,000 people or more (as determined by the Office of Management and Budget).

(B) An installation that is located outside the United States.

(d) SCOPE OF REVIEW.—In conducting the review, the Comptroller General shall evaluate participation in covered transition assistance programs at a number of small military installations and remote military installations that is sufficient to provide a complete understanding of the participation in such programs of members of the Armed Forces at such installations throughout the United States.

(e) ELEMENTS.—The review under this section shall include the following:

(1) Rates of participation of members of the Armed Forces in covered transition assistance programs at small military installations and remote military installations in the United States.

(2) In the case of the Transition Assistance Program, the following:

(A) Compliance with the deadlines for participation provided for in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 1142(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code.

(B) A comparison between rates of participation in person and rates of participation online.

(C) The average ratio of permanent, full-time equivalent program staff to participating members at small military installations and at remote military installations.

(D) The average number of program staff (including full-time equivalent staff and contractor staff) physically and permanently located on installation at small military installations and at remote military installations.

(3) Such other matters with respect to participation in covered transition assistance programs of members assigned to small military installations and remote military installations as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

(f) 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 Veterans' Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SA 494. 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. COMMAND MATTERS IN CONNECTION WITH TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

(a) INCLUSION OF SUPPORT FOR PARTICIPATION IN 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 and support the participation in covered transition assistance programs of members of the Armed Forces at the installation who are eligible for participation in such programs.

(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 title 10, United States Code (commonly 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 offered (whether by public or private entities) in the vicinity of the military installation concerned in which members of the Armed Forces at the installation are eligible to participate.

(4) Any other 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, 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. 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. 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. 8803) is amended—

(A) in the section header, by striking ''**AND SHIPBUILDING**'' and inserting ''**SHIPBUILDING, AND CIVIL NUCLEAR**'';

(B) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''and shipbuilding'' and inserting ''shipbuilding, and civil nuclear'';

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the subsection header, by striking ''AND SHIPBUILDING'' and inserting ''SHIPBUILDING, AND CIVIL NUCLEAR''; and

(ii) by striking ''and shipbuilding'' and inserting ''shipbuilding, and civil nuclear'';

(D) in subsection (c)—

(i) in the subsection header, by striking ''AND SHIPBUILDING'' and inserting ''SHIPBUILDING, AND CIVIL NUCLEAR''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''or shipbuilding'' and inserting ''shipbuilding, or civil nuclear''; and

(II) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking ''or shipbuilding'' and inserting ''shipbuilding, or civil nuclear''; and

(E) in subsection (d)—

(i) in the subsection header, by striking ''AND SHIPBUILDING'' and inserting ''SHIPBUILDING, AND CIVIL NUCLEAR''; and

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking ''or shipbuilding'' and inserting ''shipbuilding, or civil nuclear''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—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, shipbuilding, and civil nuclear sectors of Iran.''.

(b) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SALE, SUPPLY, OR TRANSFER OF CERTAIN MATERIALS.—Section 1245(a)(1)(C)(i)(I) of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8804(a)(1)(C)(i)(I)) is amended by striking ''or shipbuilding'' and inserting ''shipbuilding, or civil nuclear''.

(c) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO UNDERWRITING SERVICES OR INSURANCE OR REINSURANCE.—Section 1246(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8805(a)(1)(B)(i)) 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, 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. 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 a 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, 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. _____. UNITED STATES-ISRAEL DIRECTED 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 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, deployed forces of the United States, or Israel.

(B) Any activities carried out pursuant to such 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 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 to be provided.

(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 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 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)(iii).

(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; and

(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. 866. 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, Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, Dahua Technology Company, or HiSilicon Technologies Co., Ltd.'';

(B) by redesignating 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 HiSilicon Technologies Co., Ltd. (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities).''; and

(D) in subparagraph (E), as redesignated by subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, by inserting ''or components of telecommunications equipment or video surveillance equipment'' after ''equipment or services''.

SA 500. Mr. CRUZ (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 appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. TIERED PREFERENCE ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) PREFERENCE ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—Section 2108 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (G)(ii), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (H), by adding ''and'' at the end; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (H) the following:

''(I) a qualified reservist;'';

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(3) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) 'qualified reservist' means an individual who is a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces on the date of the applicable determination—

''(A) who—

''(i) has completed at least 6 years of service in a reserve component of the Armed Forces; and

''(ii) in each year of service in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, was credited with at least 50 points under section 12732 of title 10; or

''(B) who—

''(i) has completed at least 10 years of service in a reserve component of the Armed Forces; and

''(ii) in each year of service in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, was credited with at least 50 points under section 12732 of title 10; and

''(7) 'reserve component of the Armed Forces' means a reserve component specified in section 101(27) of title 38.''.

(b) TIERED HIRING PREFERENCE FOR MEMBERS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—Section 3309 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) a preference eligible described in section 2108(6)(B)—3 points; and

''(4) a preference eligible described in section 2108(6)(A)—2 points.''.

(c) GAO REVIEW.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) assesses Federal employment opportunities for members of a reserve component of the Armed Forces;

(2) evaluates the impact of the amendments made by this section on the hiring of reservists and veterans by the Federal Government; and

(3) provides recommendations, if any, for strengthening Federal employment opportunities for members of a reserve component of the Armed Forces.

SA 501. 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 B of title XIV, add the following:

SEC. 1412. 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.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary to award grants under paragraph (1).

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President, acting through the Defense Logistics Agency, should use the full authority provided under section 15 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h–6) to ensure that the United States has sufficient stockpile resources of rare earth minerals as required for the national defense.

SA 502. 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 C of title III, add the following:

SEC. _____. PLAN ON SUSTAINMENT OF ROUGH TERRAIN CONTAINER HANDLER FLEETS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy shall—

(1) jointly develop plans for sustainment of their respective RT240 Rough Terrain Container Handler (RTCH) fleets to ensure operational capability of such fleets into the 2030s;

(2) assess available modernization capabilities to enhance joint deployment of such fleets; and

(3) provide a joint briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the readiness of such fleets.

SA 503. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. THUNE, and 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 D of title I, add the following:

SEC. 147. BRIEFING ON PLANS TO INCREASE READINESS OF B–1 BOMBER AIRCRAFT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 31, 2020, the Secretary of the Air Force shall provide the congressional defense committees a briefing on the Air Force's plans to increase the readiness of the B–1 bomber aircraft.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A description of aircraft structural issues.

(2) A plan for continued structural deficiency data analysis and training.

(3) Projected repair timelines.

(4) Future mitigation strategies.

(5) An aircrew maintainer training plan, including a plan to ensure that the training pipeline remains steady, for any degradation period.

(6) A recovery timeline to meet future deployment tasking.

(7) A plan for continued upgrades and improvements.

SA 504. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KING, 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:

Strike section 621.

SA 505. Mr. WICKER (for himself 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 end of subtitle B of title III, add the following:

SEC. 324. CONTRACT CRITERIA FOR REMEDIATION OF PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CRITERIA.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish criteria for treatment and remediation of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water and ground water at military installations and other Department of Defense facilities.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall—

(1) ensure the utilization of best value contracting methods;

(2) require consideration of long-term operation and maintenance costs;

(3) for treatment or remediation techniques that include water filtration, include performance specifications that—

(A) give preference to filtration products made from materials mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States, consistent with chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Buy American Act''); and

(B) require that—

(i) filtration materials may be recycled for extended use; and

(ii) filtration materials demonstrate long-term useful life; and

(4) require the submission and consideration of filtration material performance data such as performance curves and operations cost projections over 5- and 10-year periods.

(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 506. 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:

At the end of subtitle C of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2826. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO CONSTRUCT ELECTRIC OR HEATING COGENERATION PLANTS FOR MEDICAL FACILITIES ON INSTALLATIONS IN GERMANY.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be used to construct an electric or heating cogeneration plant for a medical facility on an installation of the Department of Defense in Germany until the Chief of Engineers and the Commanding General of the Army Corps of Engineers certify to the congressional defense committees that selection of the source of furnished energy complies with the requirements of section 2880 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115–91; 10 U.S.C. 2911 note) and section 2811 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (division B of Public Law 115–232).

SA 507. 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:

At the end of subtitle B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 113. REPORT ON THE WARFIGHTING CAPABILITY CURRENTLY DELIVERED BY BLOCK I AND BLOCK II CONFIGURATIONS OF H–47 CHINOOK HELICOPTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following elements:

(1) An analysis of the warfighting capability currently delivered by the Block I and Block II configurations of H-47 Chinook helicopters.

(2) An analysis of the feasibility and advisability of delaying or terminating the CH–47F Chinook Block-II upgrade.

(3) A plan to ensure that warfighter capability is not negatively affected by the delay or termination of the CH–47F Chinook Block-II upgrade.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

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:

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following:

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 in munitions development and production is vitally important;

(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

(3) as the Air Force develops and procures the next generation of munitions, the Secretary of the Air Force should ensure adequate capacity and a diverse supply chain for the current and future development of and 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. ENSURING THAT LOCAL AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MAY COOPERATE TO SAFEGUARD OUR COMMUNITIES.

(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 complies with a detainer issued by the Department of Homeland Security under section 236 or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226 and 1357)—

(1) shall be deemed to be acting as an agent of the Department of Homeland Security; and

(2) with regard to actions taken to comply with the detainer, shall have all authority available to officers and employees of the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—In any legal proceeding brought against a State, a political subdivision of State, or an officer, employee, or agent of such State or political subdivision, which challenges the legality of the seizure or detention of an individual pursuant to a detainer issued by the Department of Homeland Security under section 236 or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226 and 1357)—

(1) no liability shall lie against the State or political subdivision of a State for actions taken in compliance with the detainer; and

(2) if the actions of the officer, employee, or agent of the State or political subdivision were taken in compliance with the detainer—

(A) the officer, employee, or agent shall be deemed—

(i) to be an employee of the Federal Government and an investigative or law enforcement officer; and

(ii) to have been acting within the scope of his or her employment under section 1346(b) and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code;

(B) section 1346(b) of title 28, United States Code, shall provide the exclusive remedy for the plaintiff; and

(C) the United States shall be substituted as defendant in the proceeding.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—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. ___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—

(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) EXCEPTION.—A State or 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, or comply with a request 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 regarding, an individual who comes forward as a victim or a witness to a criminal offense.

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'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; 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) may not be deemed an eligible recipient under this subsection.''.

(3) SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.—Section 205(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3145(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) will be carried out in an area that does not contain a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in section 3 of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act).''.

(4) GRANTS FOR TRAINING, RESEARCH, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 207 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3147) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) INELIGIBILITY OF SANCTUARY JURISDICTIONS.—Grant funds authorized under this section may not be used to provide assistance to a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in section ____03 of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act).''.

(b) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS.—Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 102(a) (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)), by adding at the end the following:

''(25) The term 'sanctuary jurisdiction' has the meaning provided in section ____03 of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act.''; and

(2) in section 104 (42 U.S.C. 5304)—

(A) subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

''(6) the grantee is not a sanctuary jurisdiction and will not become a sanctuary jurisdiction during the period for which the grantee receives a grant under this title; and''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(n) PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS AGAINST CRIME.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—No funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title may be obligated or expended for any State or unit of general local government that is a sanctuary jurisdiction.

''(2) RETURNED AMOUNTS.—

''(A) STATE.—If a State is a sanctuary jurisdiction during the period for which it receives amounts under this title, the Secretary—

''(i) shall direct the State to immediately return to the Secretary any such amounts that the State received for that period; and

''(ii) shall reallocate amounts returned under clause (i) for grants under this title to other States that are not sanctuary jurisdictions.

''(B) UNIT OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—If a unit of general local government is a sanctuary jurisdiction during the period for which it receives amounts under this title, any such amounts that the unit of general local government received for that period—

''(i) in the case of a unit of general local government that is not in a nonentitlement area, shall be returned to the Secretary for grants under this title to States and other units of general local government that are not sanctuary jurisdictions; and

''(ii) in the case of a unit of general local government that is in a nonentitlement area, shall be returned to the Governor of the State for grants under this title to other units of general local government in the State that are not sanctuary jurisdictions.

''(C) REALLOCATION RULES.—In reallocating amounts under subparagraphs (A) and (B), the Secretary shall—

''(i) apply the relevant allocation formula under subsection (b), with all sanctuary jurisdictions excluded; and

''(ii) shall not be subject to the rules for reallocation under subsection (c).''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and 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.—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.

(b) 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 2533a of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Berry Amendment''), and section 2533b 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 511. Ms. ROSEN 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. _____. PILOT PROGRAM ON IMPLEMENTING TRANSPORT ACCESS CONTROL CAPABILITY.

The Secretary of Defense may carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of implementing a Transport Access Control capability that uses identity and noninteractive authentication at the first packet of transmission control protocol or Internet Protocol request to validate machine-to-machine communications hosted by cloud providers.

SA 512. 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 subtitle D of title XXX, add the following:

SEC. 3057. USE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES IN CONSTRUCTION OR RENOVATION OF A PRIVATIZED MILITARY HOUSING UNITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that any construction or renovation of a privatized military housing unit after the date of the enactment of this Act uses energy efficiency measures described in subsection (b).

(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) Adequate insulation.

(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—

(1) 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

(2) if the measure does not have an available lifecycle cost, the measure will have the same upfront 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 A of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 811. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES PURSUANT TO MATERIEL DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2366c the following new section:

"§ 2366d. Analysis of alternatives pursuant to materiel development decisions

''(a) TIMELINE.—(1) Any analysis of alternatives conducted pursuant to a materiel development decision for a major defense acquisition program shall be completed not later than 9 months after the initiation of such analysis.

''(2) The Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, shall ensure that the study guidance issued by the Director shall be of such scope that is reasonable to produce within the allotted time.

''(b) REPORTING.—If the analysis of alternatives cannot be completed within the allotted time, the milestone decision authority for the major defense acquisition program, upon learning of the breach in schedule, shall report to the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, the Chairman, Joint Requirements Oversight Council, and the congressional defense committees the following information:

''(1) The reasons why the analysis cannot be completed within the allotted time.

''(2) An estimate of when the analysis will be completed.

''(3) An estimate of any additional costs to complete the analysis.

''(c) WAIVER.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering may waive the requirements of subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis, following 30 days notification to the congressional defense committees, if—

''(1) the subject of the analysis is of extreme technical complexity;

''(2) collection of additional intelligence is required to inform the analysis; or

''(3) insufficient technical expertise is available to complete the analysis.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2366c the following new item:

''2366d. Analysis of alternatives pursuant to materiel development decisions.''.

SA 514. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. TESTER, and 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 appropriate place in division A , insert the following:

SEC. _____. PROHIBITION ON USE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FUNDS FOR PHYSICAL BARRIER ALONG THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

(a) PROHIBITION.—National defense funds may not be obligated, expended, or otherwise used to design or carry out a project to construct, replace, or modify a wall, fence, or other physical barrier along the international border between the United States and Mexico.

(b) NATIONAL DEFENSE FUNDS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''national defense funds'' means—

(1) amounts authorized to be appropriated for any purpose under this division or authorized to be appropriated in division A of any National Defense Authorization Act for any of fiscal years 2015 through 2019, including any amounts of such an authorization made available to the Department of Defense and transferred to another authorization by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to transfer authority available to the Secretary; and

(2) amounts appropriated in any Act pursuant to an authorization of appropriations described in paragraph (1).

SA 515. Mrs. MURRAY 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:

Strike section 1616 and insert the following:

SEC. 1616. REQUIREMENTS FOR PHASE 2 OF ACQUISITION STRATEGY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out phase 2 of the acquisition strategy for the National Security Space Launch program, before the date on which the initial report required by subsection (b) is submitted, the Secretary of the Air Force—

(1) may not—

(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.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—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 launch site assignments at the Eastern and Western Ranges.

(2) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary submits a report under paragraph (1) the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) review the report; and

(B) submit to Congress—

(i) findings with respect to the accuracy and adequacy of the report; and

(ii) recommendations to improve the administration of the National Security Space Launch program, including sustained competition for launch service procurement.

SA 516. Mr. KING (for himself and 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 XII, add the following:

SEC. 1262. RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY AND RELATED SERVICES.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR A LICENSE TO EXPORT SERVICES RELATING TO BIOMETRIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall require a license for the export of any training, advice, or installation, integration, support, or other services, related to a system—

(A) designed to identify, or verify the identity of, an individual using biometric information; or

(B) used to collect, store, search, or operate on biometric information.

(2) LIST REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of all licenses granted pursuant to paragraph (1) during the year preceding the submission of the report.

(b) RESTRICTION ON EXPORT OF SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY TO CHINA.—Digital surveillance equipment, technology, or services may not be exported to the People's Republic of China unless, not less than 15 days before the export to the People's Republic of China of any such equipment, technology, or service, the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the export of the equipment, technology, or service is not detrimental to United States industry;

(2) the export of the equipment, technology, or service, including any indirect benefit that could be derived from the export of the equipment, service, or technology, will not measurably improve the digital surveillance capabilities of the Government of the People's Republic of China; and

(3) the export of the equipment, technology, or service does not negatively affect the security of the United States.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SEC. 1263. DISCLOSURES RELATING TO CONTRIBUTIONS TO SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 14B (15 U.S.C. 78n–2) the following:

"SEC. 14C. DISCLOSURES RELATING TO CONTRIBUTIONS TO SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

''Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Commission shall issue final rules to require each

issuer, in the annual report of the issuer submitted under section 13 or section 15(d) or in the annual proxy statement of the issuer submitted under section 14(a)—

''(1) to certify that the issuer has not exported any equipment, technology, or service that could measurably improve the digital surveillance capabilities of the Government of the People's Republic of China, including through any indirect benefit that could be derived from the export of the equipment, service, or technology;

''(2) to disclose whether the issuer has willingly or unwillingly provided any training, advice, or installation, integration, support, or other services, related to a system—

''(A) designed to identify, or verify the identity of, an individual using biometric information; or

''(B) used to collect, store, search, or operate on biometric information; and

''(3) to include a strategy to assure that the issuer will not willingly or unwillingly provided any training, advice or installation, integration, support, or other services related to a system described in paragraph (2) that could measurably improve the digital surveillance capabilities of the Government of the People's Republic of China.''.

SA 517. Mr. KING 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 _____ of title _____, add the following: appropriate place in title _____, insert the following:

SEC. _____. AMENDMENTS TO RESEARCH PROJECT TRANSACTION AUTHORITIES TO ELIMINATE COST-SHARING REQUIREMENTS AND REDUCE BURDENS ON USE.

(a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS.—Section 2371(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2);

(2) by striking paragraph (1)(B);

(3) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(4) by striking ''(e) CONDITIONS.—(1) The Secretary of Defense'' and all that follows through ''(A) to the maximum extent practicable'' and inserting ''(e) CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of Defense, to the maximum extent practicable''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2371b(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(b) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.—'' and all that follows through ''(2) To the maximum extent practicable'' and inserting ''(b) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.—To the maximum extent practicable''.

SA 518. Mr. WARNER (for himself 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; as follows:

At appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. EXCLUSIVITY, CONSISTENCY, AND TRANSPARENCY IN SECURITY CLEARANCE PROCEDURES AND RIGHT TO APPEAL.

(a) EXCLUSIVITY OF PROCEDURES.—Section 801 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) EXCLUSIVITY.—Except as provided in subsection (b) and subject to sections 801A and 801B, the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be the exclusive procedures by which decisions about eligibility for access to classified information are governed.''.

(b) TRANSPARENCY.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) PUBLICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the President shall—

''(A) publish in the Federal Register the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a); or

''(B) submit to Congress a certification that the procedures currently in effect that govern access to classified information as described in subsection (a)—

''(i) are published in the Federal Register; and

''(ii) comply with the requirements of subsection (a).

''(2) UPDATES.—Whenever the President makes a revision to a procedure established pursuant to subsection (a), the President shall publish such revision in the Federal Register not later than 30 days before the date on which the revision becomes effective.''.

(c) CONSISTENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title VIII of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 801 the following:

''SEC. 801A. DECISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

''(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) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'classified information' includes sensitive compartmented information, restricted data, restricted handling information, and other compartmented information.

''(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) does not violate any right or protection enshrined in the Constitution of the United States, including rights articulated in the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments;

''(2) does not discriminate for or against an individual on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or handicap;

''(3) is not carrying out—

''(A) retaliation for political activities or beliefs; or

''(B) a coercion or reprisal described in section 2302(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code; and

''(4) does not violate section 3001(j)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)(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) An expert 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' has such meaning as the President may define 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.

''(b) AGENCY REVIEW.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018, 2019, and 2020, each head of an agency shall, consistent with the interest of national security, establish and publish in the Federal Register a process by which a covered person to whom eligibility for access to classified information was denied or revoked by the agency can appeal that denial or revocation within the agency.

''(2) ELEMENTS.—The process required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) In the case of a covered person to whom eligibility for access to classified information is denied or revoked by an agency, the following:

''(i) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person with a written—

''(I) detailed explanation of the basis for the denial or revocation as the head of the agency determines is consistent with the interests of national security and as permitted by other applicable provisions of law; and

''(II) notice of the right of the covered person to a hearing and appeal under this subsection.

''(ii) Not later than 30 days after receiving a request from the covered person for copies of the documents that formed the basis of the agency's decision to revoke or deny, including the investigative file, the head of the agency shall provide to the covered person copies of such documents as—

''(I) the head of the agency determines is consistent with the interests of national security; and

''(II) permitted by other applicable provisions of law, including—

''(aa) section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Freedom of Information Act');

''(bb) section 552a of such title (commonly known as the 'Privacy Act of 1974'); and

''(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 retain counsel or other representation at the covered person's expense.

''(II) 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, counsel or other representation retained under this clause shall be considered for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

''(iv)(I) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person an opportunity, at a point in the process determined by the agency head—

''(aa) to appear personally before an adjudicative or other authority, other than 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 such authority, unless the head of the agency determines that calling and cross-examining witnesses is not consistent with the interests of national security.

''(II) The head of the agency shall make, as part of the security record of the covered person, a written summary, transcript, or recording of any appearance under item (aa) of subclause (I) or calling or cross-examining of witnesses under item (bb) of such subclause.

''(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 a decision under this subsection is completed on average not later than 180 days after the date on which a hearing is requested under subparagraph (A)(v).

''(3) AGENCY REVIEW PANELS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each head of an agency shall establish a panel to hear and review appeals under this subsection.

''(B) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(i) COMPOSITION.—Each panel established by the head of an agency under subparagraph (A) shall be composed of at least three employees of the agency selected by the head, two of whom shall not be members of the security field.

''(ii) TERMS.—A term of service on a panel established by the head of an agency under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 2 years.

''(C) DECISIONS.—

''(i) WRITTEN.—Each decision of a panel established under subparagraph (A) shall be in writing and contain a justification of the decision.

''(ii) CONSISTENCY.—Each head of an agency that establishes a panel under subparagraph (A) shall ensure that each decision of the panel is consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

''(iii) OVERTURN.—The head of an agency may overturn a decision of the panel if, not later than 30 days after the date on which the panel issues the decision, the agency head personally exercises the authority granted by this clause to overturn such decision.

''(iv) FINALITY.—Each decision of a panel established under subparagraph (A) or overturned pursuant to clause (iii) of this subparagraph shall be final but subject to appeal and review under subsection (c).

''(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.

''(4) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each head of an agency shall ensure that, under this subsection, a covered person appealing a decision of the head's agency under this subsection has an opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person's expense.

''(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 sponsor an application by the counsel or other representation retained under this paragraph for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

''(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) 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.

''(6) 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—

''(i) made in a manner that is consistent with section 552 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by the Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996 (Public Law 104–231);

''(ii) published to explain the facts of the case, redacting personally identifiable information and sensitive program information; and

''(iii) made available on a website that is searchable by members of the public.

''(c) HIGHER LEVEL REVIEW.—

''(1) PANEL.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018, 2019, and 2020, the Security Executive Agent shall establish a panel to review decisions made on appeals pursuant to the processes established under subsection (b).

''(B) SCOPE OF REVIEW AND JURISDICTION.—After initial review to verify grounds for appeal, the panel established under subparagraph (A) shall review such decisions only—

''(i) as they relate to 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.

''(2) APPEALS AND TIMELINESS.—

''(A) APPEALS.—

''(i) INITIATION.—On or before the date that is 30 days after the date on which a covered person receives a written decision on an 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 801A(b) relating to the denial or revocation of the covered person's eligibility for access to classified information; and

''(bb) any allegations of how the decision may have been the result of the agency failing to properly conduct a review under subsection (b); and

''(II) supporting materials and information for the allegations described under subclause (I).

''(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 appeal is filed.

''(3) DECISIONS AND REMANDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If, in the course of reviewing under this subsection a decision of an agency under subsection (b), the panel established under paragraph (1) decides that there is sufficient evidence of a violation 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 to the agency by which the covered person shall be eligible for a new appeal under subsection (b).

''(B) WRITTEN DECISIONS.—Each decision of the panel established under paragraph (1) shall be in writing and contain a justification of the decision.

''(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) FINALITY.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), each decision of the panel established under paragraph (1) shall be final.

''(ii) OVERTURN.—The Security Executive Agent may overturn a decision of the panel if, not later than 30 days after the date on which the panel issues the decision, the Security Executive Agent personally exercises the authority granted by this clause to overturn such decision.

''(E) NATURE OF REMANDS.—In remanding a decision under subparagraph (A), the panel established under paragraph (1) may not direct the outcome of any further appeal under subsection (b).

''(F) NOTICE OF DECISIONS.—For each decision of the panel established under paragraph (1) regarding a covered person, the Security Executive Agent shall provide the covered person with a written notice of the decision that includes a detailed description

of the reasons for the decision, consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

''(4) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Security Executive Agent shall ensure that, under this subsection, a covered person appealing a decision under subsection (b) has an opportunity to retain counsel 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 sponsor an application by the counsel or other representation retained under this paragraph for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

''(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 EMPLOYEES.—

''(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 (1)(A) 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, to the degree that doing so is, as 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 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—

''(i) made in a manner that is consistent with section 552 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by the Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996 (Public Law 104–231);

''(ii) published to explain the facts of the case, redacting personally identifiable information and sensitive program information; and

''(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) WAIVER OF RIGHTS.—

''(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.

''(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 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.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—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 head shall, not later than 30 days after the date on which the head makes such determination, 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.—

''(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 (1) 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 (1), disaggregated by agency.

''(II) Such other matters as the Security Executive Agent considers appropriate.

''(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 interest 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 national 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 court.

''(4) REPORTING.—

''(A) CASE-BY-CASE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In each case in which the head of an agency determines 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 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.—

''(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 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 OF THE DEFENSE OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish or 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 Department of Defense Directive 5220.6, or successor directive.

''(i) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO CERTAIN OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—This section and the processes and procedures established under this section shall not be construed to apply to paragraphs (6) and (7) of section 3001(j) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)).''.

(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 section 801A the following:

''Sec. 801B. Right to appeal.''.

SA 519. 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 B of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. _____. REPORT ON THE EXPANDED PURVIEW OF THE DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—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 Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Identification of the resources and authorities appropriate for the Inspector General for the expanded purview of the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency.

(2) Identification of the resources and authorities needed to perform the civil liberties and privacy officer function of the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency.

(3) An assessment of the security protocols in effect for personally identifiable information held by the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency.

(4) An assessment of the governance structure of the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency as it relates to the Department of Defense, including with respect to status, authorities, and leadership.

(5) An assessment of the governance structure of the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency as it relates to interagency partners, including the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and the Office of Personnel Management.

(6) The methodology the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency will prioritize requests for background investigation requests from government agencies and industry.

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 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 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 establish a temporary and independent 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 matters experts—

(A) from Federal agencies other than the Department of Defense; and

(B) from outside the Federal Government.

(3) DUTIES.—The advisory group under paragraph (1) shall ensure that agreements with landlords of privatized military housing require the following:

(A) The oversight of privatized military housing by independent, credentialed, and high-quality housing inspectors.

(B) The adherence of landlords to Federal, State, and local laws relating to environmental and safety hazards.

(C) The use of appropriately credentialed and skilled contractors for maintenance.

(D) Direct access by tenants to a tenant housing advocate.

(E) The establishment of an independent third-party arbiter for dispute resolution.

(F) The issuance of clear penalties for the landlord when the landlord does not meet its obligations under the agreement.

(4) TERMINATION.—The advisory group established under paragraph (1) shall terminate on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) TRAINING FOR MILITARY HOUSING PROFESSIONALS.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that military housing professionals at each installation of the Department of Defense are trained on issues relating to environmental and safety hazards and State and local laws.

(d) ROLES OF STATE AND LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES.—The Secretary of Defense shall clarify to each landlord of privatized military housing and each State in which privatized military housing is located the roles and responsibilities of State and local housing authorities in the oversight of privatized military housing units.

(e) SECRETARY CONCERNED DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Secretary concerned'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(9) of title 10, United States Code.

SA 521. Mr. WARNER (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 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. ELIGIBILITY FOR FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AND EXPORT STATUS UNDER ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in sections 3(d)(2)(B), 3(d)(3)(A)(i), 3(d)(5), 21(e)(2)(A), 36(b)(1), 36(b)(2), 36(b)(6), 36(c)(2)(A), 36(c)(5), 36(d)(2)(A), 62(c)(1), and 63(a)(2), by inserting ''India,'' before ''or New Zealand'' each place it appears;

(2) in section 3(b)(2), by inserting ''the Government of India,'' before ''or the Government of New Zealand''; and

(3) in sections 21(h)(1)(A) and 21(h)(2), by inserting ''India,'' before ''or Israel'' each place it appears.

SA 522. 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 X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. IMPROVING QUALITY OF INFORMATION IN BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION REQUEST PACKAGES.

(a) REPORT ON METRICS AND BEST PRACTICES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency, which serves as the primary executive branch service provider for background investigations for eligibility for access to classified information, eligibility to hold a sensitive position, and for suitability and fitness for other matters pursuant to Executive Order 13467 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to reforming processes related to suitability for Government employment, fitness for contractor employees, and eligibility for access to classified national security information), shall, in consultation with the Security, Suitability, and Credentialing Performance Accountability Council established under such executive order, submit to Congress a report on—

(1) metrics for assessing the completeness and quality of packages for background investigations submitted by agencies requesting background investigations from the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency;

(2) rejection rates of background investigation submission packages due to incomplete or erroneous data, by agency; and

(3) best practices for ensuring full and complete information in background investigation requests.

(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 Security, Suitability, and Credentialing Performance Accountability Council shall submit to Congress a report on performance against the metrics and return rates identified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a).

(c) IMPROVEMENT PLANS.—

(1) IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, executive agents under Executive Order 13467 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note) shall identify agencies in need of improvement with respect to the quality of the information in the background investigation submissions of the agencies as reported in subsection (b).

(2) PLANS.—Not later than 90 days after an agency is identified under paragraph (1), the head of the agency shall provide the executive agents referred to in such paragraph with a plan to improve the performance of the agency with respect to the quality of the information in the agency's background investigation submissions.

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 XXXI, insert the following:

SEC. ____. REPORT REGARDING GOVERNMENT NUCLEAR TESTING AND COMPENSATION FOR RADIATION EXPOSURE.

By 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 different groups, including an estimate of the number of people in each group, who are affected by Federal Government nuclear testing but are not compensated under such Act, including people of the United States who live in close proximity to where such testing occurred.

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

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 DEFEAT 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 of Defense shall conduct a review of the research of the Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Organization to identify information that may be released to United States humanitarian demining organizations for the purpose of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian demining efforts.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees detailing the research identified under subsection (a).

SA 525. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. MARKEY) 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 division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—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 10 resolutions imposing sanctions against North Korea under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which—

(A) prohibit the use, development, and proliferation 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 financial services that could contribute to nuclear, missile, or other programs related to the development of weapons of mass destruction;

(E) restrict North Korean shipping, including the registration, reflagging, or insuring of North Korean ships;

(F) prohibit, with limited exceptions, North Korean exports of coal, precious metals, iron, vanadium, and rare earth minerals;

(G) prohibit the transfer to North Korea of rocket, aviation, or jet fuel, as well as gasoline, condensates, and natural gas liquids;

(H) prohibit new work authorization for North Korean laborers and require the repatriation of all North Korean laborers by December 2019;

(I) prohibit exports of North Korean food and agricultural products, including seafood;

(J) prohibit joint ventures or cooperative commercial entities or expanding joint ventures with North Korea;

(K) prohibit exports of North Korean textiles;

(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 heading to or from North Korea by land, sea, or air;

(M) limit the transfer to North Korea of refined petroleum products and crude oil;

(N) ban the sale or transfer to North Korea of industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, electronics, iron, steel, and other metals;

(O) reduce North Korean diplomatic staff numbers in member countries of the United Nations and expel any North Korean diplomats found to be working on behalf of a person subject to sanctions or assisting in sanctions evasion;

(P) limit North Korean diplomatic missions abroad with respect to staff size and access to banking privileges and prohibit commerce from being conducted out of North Korean consular or diplomatic offices;

(Q) require member states of the United Nations to close representative offices, subsidiaries, and bank accounts in North Korea;

(R) prohibit countries from providing or receiving military training to or from North Korea or hosting North Koreans for specialized teaching or training that could contribute to the programs of North Korea related 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 statuary of North Korean origin.

(2) The Government of North Korea has threatened to carry out nuclear attacks against the United States, South Korea, and Japan.

(3) The Government of North Korea tested its sixth and largest nuclear device on September 3, 2017.

(4) According to a report by the International Atomic Energy Agency released in August 2018, ''The continuation and further development of the DPRK's nuclear programme 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 construction at the light water reactor, as well as the DPRK's sixth nuclear test, are clear violations of relevant UN Security Council resolutions, including resolution 2375 (2017) and are deeply regrettable.''.

(5) In July 2018, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo testified to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that North Korea ''continue[s] to produce fissile material'' despite public pledges by North Korean leader Kim Jong-un to denuclearize.

(6) The 2019 Missile Defense Review conducted by the Department of Defense states that North Korea ''continues to pose an extraordinary threat and the United States must remain vigilant. In the past, North Korea frequently issued explicit nuclear missile threats against the United States and allies, all the while working aggressively to field the capability to strike the U.S. homeland with nuclear-armed ballistic missiles. Over the past decade, it has invested considerable resources in its nuclear and ballistic missile programs, and undertaken extensive nuclear and missile testing in order to realize the capability to threaten the U.S. homeland with missile attack. As a result, North Korea has neared the time when it could credibly do so.''.

(7) Financial transactions and investments that provide financial resources to the Government of North Korea, and that fail to incorporate adequate safeguards against the misuse of those financial resources, pose an undue risk of contributing to—

(A) weapons of mass destruction programs of that Government; and

(B) efforts to evade restrictions required by the United Nations Security Council on imports or exports of arms and related materiel, services, or technology by that Government.

(8) The Federal Bureau of Investigation has determined that the Government of North Korea was responsible for cyberattacks against entities in the United States, South Korea, and around the world.

(9) In November 2017, President Donald Trump designated the government of North Korea as a state sponsor of terrorism pursuant to authorities under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.), as continued in effect at the time under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)), the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), and the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.);

(10) On February 22, 2018, 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 Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (22 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.).

(11) The strict enforcement of sanctions is essential to the efforts of the international community to achieve the peaceful, complete, verifiable, and irreversible dismantlement of weapons of mass destruction programs of the Government of 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 a policy of maximum pressure and diplomatic engagement;

(2) the imposition of sanctions, including those under this title, should not be construed to limit the authority of the President to fully engage in diplomatic negotiations to further the policy objective described in paragraph (1);

(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 effective coordination among relevant Federal agencies and officials, as well as with international partners of the United States; and

(4) the coordination described in paragraph (3) should include proper vetting of external 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 subtitle, the terms ''applicable Executive order'', ''applicable United Nations Security Council resolution'', ''appropriate congressional committees'', ''Government of North Korea'', ''North Korea'', and ''North Korean financial institution'' have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202), as amended by subsection (b).

(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. 9202) 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 the extent that'' and inserting the following: ''Executive Order 13694 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking the property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyber-enabled activities), Executive Order 13722 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking the property of the Government of North Korea and the Workers' Party of Korea, and prohibiting certain transactions with respect to North Korea), or Executive Order 13810 (82 Fed. Reg. 44705; relating to imposing additional sanctions with respect to North Korea), to the extent that''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ''or 2321 (2016)'' and inserting ''2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), or 2397 (2017)''.

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 201A the following:

''SEC. 201B. 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 104;

''(2) an applicable Executive order; or

''(3) an applicable United Nations Security Council resolution.

''(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions that may be imposed with respect to a foreign financial institution subject to subsection (a) are the following:

''(1) ASSET BLOCKING.—The Secretary may block and prohibit, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), all transactions in all property and interests in property of the foreign financial institution if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

''(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 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

''(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of 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.

''(d) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019, the President shall, as appropriate, prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ACCOUNT; CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT; PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNT.—The terms 'account', 'correspondent account', and 'payable-through account' have the meanings given 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 should have known, 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 inserting after the item relating to section 201A the following:

''201B. Sanctions with respect to foreign financial institutions that provide financial services to certain sanctioned persons.''.

SEC. 1722. CODIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 210 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9230) is amended—

(1) by striking ''United States sanctions'' and all that follows through ''the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''United States sanctions provided for in Executive Order 13687 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to imposing additional sanctions with respect to North Korea), Executive Order 13694 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking the property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyber-enabled activities), Executive Order 13722 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking the property of the Government of North Korea and the Workers' Party of Korea, and prohibiting certain transactions with respect to North Korea), or Executive Order 13810 (82 Fed. Reg. 44705; relating to imposing additional sanctions with respect to North Korea), as such Executive Orders are in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019'';

(2) by striking ''the Government of North Korea, persons acting for or on behalf of that Government, and persons owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by that Government or persons acting for or on behalf of that Government,'' and inserting ''persons subject to such sanctions''; and

(3) by striking ''and 2094 (2013)'' and inserting ''2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), and 2397 (2017)''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 210 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9230) is amended in the section heading by striking ''**SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO NORTH KOREAN ACTIVITIES UNDERMINING CYBERSECURITY**'' and inserting ''**EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO NORTH KOREA**''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is amended by striking the item relating to section 210 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 210. Codification of Executive orders relating to sanctions with respect to North Korea.''.

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) in paragraph (14), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (15) as paragraph (24);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

''(15) knowingly, directly or indirectly, purchases or otherwise acquires from the Government of North Korea 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 oil 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 for or on behalf of that official;

''(B) the misappropriation, theft, or embezzlement of public funds by, or for the benefit of, an official of the Government of North Korea or any person acting for or on behalf of that official; or

''(C) the use of any proceeds of any activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B); or''; and

(4) in paragraph (24), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by striking ''through (14)'' and inserting ''through (23)''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—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

(B) by redesignating 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 section 302(b)(3) (22 U.S.C. 9241(b)(3)), by striking ''section 104(b)(1)(M)'' and inserting ''section 104(a)(20)''.

SEC. 1724. EXTENSION OF APPLICABILITY PERIOD OF PROLIFERATION PREVENTION 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 official; and

(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 BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

Section 317 of the Korean Interdiction and Modernization of Sanctions Act (title III of Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 950) 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 redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (8); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) prohibit, in the territories of such countries or by persons subject to the jurisdiction of such governments, the opening of new joint ventures or cooperative entities 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 1718 (2006);

''(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 Affairs, 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 3 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 is exploiting laws with respect to the beneficial owner of an entity in order to access the international financial system.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The Secretary shall include in the report required under 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.

PART II—CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW AND OVERSIGHT

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 ACTIONS.

(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 operation 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 applied for during that 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 relate to North Korea:

(1) Part 743, 744, or 746 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) Part 510 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(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 financial institutions.

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, and annually thereafter through 2025, 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 by the Government of North Korea of military expertise, equipment, and technology and the financial industry or financial institutions;

(D) a description of the export by any person to the United States of goods, services, or technology that are made with significant amounts of North Korean labor, material, or goods, including minerals, manufacturing, seafood, overseas labor, or other exports from North Korea;

(E) an assessment of the involvement of any person 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;

(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 release of property described in section 201B(b)(1) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016, as added by section 1721;

(I) a description of the metrics used to measure the effectiveness of law enforcement and diplomatic initiatives of Federal, State, and foreign governments to comply with the provisions of applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions; and

(J) an assessment of the effectiveness of programs within the financial industry to ensure compliance with United States sanctions, applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions, and applicable Executive orders.

(2) FORM.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(b) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—The President shall ensure that any information collected pursuant to subsection (a) is shared among the Federal departments and agencies involved in investigations described in section 102(b) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9212(b)).

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 Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies all countries that the Director determines are of concern with respect to transshipment, reexportation, or diversion of items subject to the provisions of the Export Administration Regulations under subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, to an entity owned 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 required to be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle that are subject to a deadline for submission consisting of the same unit of time may be consolidated into a single report that is submitted pursuant to that deadline.

(b) CONTENTS.—Any reports consolidated under subsection (a) shall contain all information 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 EXEMPTIONS AND WAIVERS FROM NORTH KOREA SANCTIONS AND POLICY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2016.—Section 208 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9228) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''201B,'' after ''201A,'' each place it appears; and

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting '', not less than 15 days before the waiver takes effect,'' after ''if the President''.

[(b) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—]

[(1) IN GENERAL.—No provision affecting sanctions under this subtitle or an amendment 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 subtitle or the amendments made by this subtitle, and any sanctions imposed pursuant to this subtitle or any such amendment, may be suspended for up to one year if the President makes the certification described in section 401 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9251) to the appropriate congressional committees.

(2) RENEWAL.—A suspension under paragraph (1) may be renewed in accordance with section 401(b) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9251(b)).

(d) TERMINATION.—Subject to section 1731, any requirement to impose sanctions under this subtitle or the amendments made by this subtitle, and any sanctions imposed pursuant to this subtitle or any such amendment, shall terminate on the date on which the President makes the certification described in section 402 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9252).

SEC. 1744. PROCEDURES FOR REVIEW OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If a finding under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, a prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed 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 section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.)) and a court reviews the finding or the imposition of the prohibition, condition, or penalty, the Secretary of the Treasury may 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 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.

SEC. 1745. BRIEFING ON RESOURCING OF SANCTIONS PROGRAMS.

Not later than 30 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 Department of the Treasury to support each sanctions program administered by the Department; and

(2) recommendations for additional authorities or resources necessary to expand the capacity or capability of the Department related to implementation and enforcement of such programs.

SEC. 1746. BRIEFING ON PROLIFERATION FINANCING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 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 finance.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The Department of the Treasury's definition and description of an appropriate risk-based approach to combating financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(2) An assessment of—

(A) Federal financial regulatory agency oversight, including by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, of United States financial institutions and the adoption by their foreign subsidiaries, branches, and correspondent institutions of a risk-based approach to proliferation financing; and

(B) whether financial institutions in foreign jurisdictions known by the United States intelligence and law enforcement communities to be jurisdictions through which North Korea moves substantial sums of licit and illicit finance are applying a risk-based approach to proliferation financing, and if that approach is comparable to the approach required by United States financial institution supervisors.

(3) A survey of the technical assistance the Office of Technical Assistance of the Department of the Treasury, and other appropriate Executive branch offices, currently provide foreign institutions on implementing counter-proliferation financing best practices.

(4) An assessment of the ability of foreign subsidiaries, branches, and correspondent institutions of United States financial institutions to implement a risk-based approach to proliferation financing.

Subtitle B—Divestment From North Korea

SEC. 1751. AUTHORITY OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO DIVEST FROM COMPANIES THAT INVEST IN NORTH KOREA.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should support the decision of any State or local government made for moral, prudential, or reputational reasons, to divest from, or prohibit the investment of assets of the State or local government in, a person that engages in investment activities described in subsection (c) if North Korea is subject to economic sanctions imposed by the United States or the United Nations Security Council.

(b) AUTHORITY TO DIVEST.—Notwithstanding 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 investment of the assets of the State or local government in, any person that the State or local government determines, using credible information available to the public, engages in investment activities described in subsection (c).

(c) INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—Investment activities described in this subsection 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 subsection (b) shall meet the following requirements:

(1) NOTICE.—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 earlier than the date that is 90 days after the date on which written notice under paragraph (1) is provided to the person.

(3) OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE COMPLIANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The State or local government shall provide to each person with respect to which a measure is to be applied under this section an opportunity to demonstrate to the State or local government that the person does not engage in investment activities described in subsection (c).

(B) NONAPPLICATION.—If a person with respect to which a measure is to be applied under this section demonstrates to the State or local government under subparagraph (A) that the person does not engage in investment activities described in subsection (c), the measure shall not apply to that person.

(4) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON AVOIDING ERRONEOUS TARGETING.—It is the sense of Congress that a State or local government should not adopt a measure under subsection (b) with respect to a person unless the State or local government has—

(A) made every effort to avoid erroneously targeting the person; and

(B) verified that the person engages in investment activities described in subsection (c).

(e) NOTICE TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Not later than 30 days before a State or local government applies a measure under this section, the State or local government shall notify the Attorney General of that measure.

(f) AUTHORIZATION FOR PRIOR APPLIED MEASURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or any other provision of law, a State or local government may enforce a measure (without regard to the requirements of subsection (d), except as provided in paragraph (2)) applied by the State or local government before the date of the enactment of this Act that provides for the divestment of assets of the State or local government from, or prohibits the investment of the assets of the State or local government in, any person that the State or local government determines, using credible information available to the public, engages in investment activities described in subsection (c) that are identified in that measure.

(2) APPLICATION OF NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—A measure described in paragraph (1) shall be subject to the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3)(A) of subsection (d) on and after the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) NO PREEMPTION.—A measure applied by a State or local government that is consistent with subsection (b) or (f) is not preempted by any Federal law.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ASSET.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ''asset'' means public monies, and includes any pension, retirement, annuity, endowment fund, or similar instrument, that is controlled by a State or local government.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The term ''asset'' does not include employee benefit plans covered by title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(2) INVESTMENT.—The term ''investment'' includes—

(A) a commitment or contribution of funds or property;

(B) a loan or other extension of credit; and

(C) the entry into or renewal of a contract for goods or services.

(i) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (f), this section applies to measures applied by a State or local government before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in subsection (f), subsections (d) and (e) apply to measures applied by a State or local government on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1752. SAFE HARBOR FOR CHANGES OF INVESTMENT POLICIES BY ASSET MANAGERS.

Section 13(c)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a–13(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) engage in investment activities described in section 1751(c) of the Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019.''.

SEC. 1753. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CERTAIN ERISA PLAN INVESTMENTS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a fiduciary of an employee benefit plan, as defined in section 3(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(3)), may divest plan assets from, or avoid investing plan assets in, any person the fiduciary determines engages in investment activities described in section 1751(c), if—

(A) the fiduciary makes that determination using credible information that is available to the public; and

(B) the fiduciary prudently determines that the result of that divestment or avoidance of investment would not be expected to provide the employee benefit plan with—

(i) a lower rate of return than alternative investments with commensurate degrees of risk; or

(ii) a higher degree of risk than alternative investments with commensurate rates of return; and

(2) by divesting assets or avoiding the investment of assets as described in paragraph (1), the fiduciary is not breaching the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed upon the fiduciary by subparagraph (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 to issue and enforce rules governing the safety, soundness, and solvency of a financial institution subject to its jurisdiction; or

(2) the regulation and taxation by the several States of the business of insurance, pursuant to the Act of March 9, 1945 (59 Stat. 33, chapter 20; 15 U.S.C. 1011 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''McCarran-Ferguson Act'').

Subtitle C—Financial Industry Guidance to Halt Trafficking

SEC. 1761. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Financial Industry Guidance to Halt Trafficking Act'' 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, of the estimated $150,000,000,000 or more in global profits generated annually from human trafficking—

(A) approximately ⅔ are generated by commercial sexual exploitation, exacted by fraud or by force; and

(B) approximately ⅓ 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 destinations for trafficking proceeds and as conduits to finance every step of the trafficking process.

(6) Under section 1956 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.

SEC. 1763. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should aggressively apply, as appropriate, existing sanctions for human trafficking authorized under section 111 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7108);

(2) the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury should continue—

(A) to monitor reporting required under subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Bank Secrecy Act'') and to update advisories, as warranted;

(B) to periodically review its advisories to provide covered financial institutions, as appropriate, with a list of new ''red flags'' for identifying activities of concern, particularly human trafficking;

(C) to encourage entities covered by the advisories described in subparagraph (B) to incorporate relevant elements provided in the advisories into their current transaction and account monitoring systems or in policies, procedures, and training on human trafficking to enable financial institutions to maintain ongoing efforts to examine transactions and accounts;

(D) to use geographic targeting orders, as appropriate, to impose additional reporting and recordkeeping requirements under section 5326(a) of title 31, United States Code, to carry out the purposes of, and prevent evasions of the Bank Secrecy Act; and

(E) to utilize the Bank Secrecy Act Advisory Group and other relevant entities to identify opportunities for nongovernmental organizations to share relevant actionable information on human traffickers' use of the financial sector for nefarious purposes;

(3) Federal banking regulators, the Department of the Treasury, relevant law enforcement 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 between and amongst covered institutions, law enforcement, and the United States intelligence community;

(4) training front line bank and money service business employees, school teachers, law enforcement officers, foreign service officers, counselors, and the general public is an important factor in identifying trafficking victims;

(5) the Department of Homeland Security's Blue Campaign, training by the BEST Employers Alliance, and similar efforts by industry, human rights, and nongovernmental organizations focused on human trafficking provide good examples of current efforts to educate employees of critical sectors to save victims and disrupt trafficking networks;

(6) the President should intensify diplomatic efforts, bilaterally and in appropriate international fora, such as the United Nations, to develop and implement a coordinated, consistent, multilateral strategy for addressing the international financial networks supporting human trafficking; and

(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, corruption, and transnational crimes, the United States Government should—

(A) encourage cooperation by foreign governments and relevant international fora in identifying the extent to which the proceeds from human trafficking are being used to facilitate terrorist financing, corruption, or other illicit financial crimes;

(B) encourage cooperation by foreign governments and relevant international fora in identifying the nexus between human trafficking and money laundering;

(C) advance policies that promote the cooperation of foreign governments, through information sharing, training, or other measures, in the enforcement of this subtitle;

(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 financing, or other 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 financing relating to human trafficking;''.

(b) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—Section 312(a) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(8) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—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—

''(A) other offices of the Department of the Treasury;

''(B) other Federal agencies, including—

''(i) the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons of the Department of State; and

''(ii) 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 TOOLS 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 financial institutions, and multilateral development banks related to human trafficking; and

(B) appropriate legislative, administrative, and other recommendations to strengthen efforts against money laundering relating 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;

(B) feedback from stakeholders, including victims of severe trafficking in persons, 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, including any recommended changes to internal policies, procedures, and controls related to human trafficking;

(C) any recommended changes to training programs at financial institutions to better equip employees to deter and detect money laundering related to human trafficking; and

(D) any recommended changes to expand human trafficking-related information sharing among financial institutions and between such financial institutions, appropriate law enforcement agencies, and appropriate Federal agencies.

(b) ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(A) by inserting ''the Committee on Financial Services,'' after ''the Committee on Foreign Affairs''; and

(B) by inserting ''the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs,'' after ''the Committee on Foreign Relations,'';

(2) in subparagraph (Q)(vii), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in subparagraph (R), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(S) the efforts of the United States to eliminate 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.''.

(c) REQUIRED REVIEW OF PROCEDURES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, advocates of persons at risk of becoming victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, the United States Advisory Council on Trafficking, civil society organizations, the private sector, and appropriate law enforcement agencies, shall—

(1) review and enhance training and examinations procedures to improve the surveillance capabilities of anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism programs to detect human trafficking-related financial transactions;

(2) review and enhance procedures for referring potential human trafficking cases to the appropriate law enforcement agency; and

(3) determine, as appropriate, whether requirements for financial institutions and covered financial institutions are sufficient to detect and deter money laundering related to human trafficking.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

(1) grant rulemaking authority to the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking; or

(2) authorize financial institutions to deny services to or 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 each have 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. 243).

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 manmade substance, material, supply 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 ARMY ARMAMENT 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 Education.

''(c) 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) a copy of the self-assessment questionnaire required by the Federal Policy Governing Granting of Academic Degrees by Federal Agencies, at the time the assessment is submitted to the Department of Education's National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity; and

''(B) the subsequent recommendations and rationale of the Secretary of Education regarding the establishment of the degree granting authority.

''(2) Upon any modification or redesignation of existing degree 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 an explanation of any action by the appropriate academic accrediting agency or organization not to accredit the United States Army Armament Graduate School to award any new or existing degree.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 751 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''7422. Degree granting authority for United States Army Armament Graduate School.''.

SA 527. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. WICKER) 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 division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—SPACE FRONTIER ACT

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Space Frontier Act of 2019''.

SEC. 1702. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ISS.—The term ''ISS'' means the International Space Station.

(2) NASA.—The term ''NASA'' means the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(3) NOAA.—The term ''NOAA'' means the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Subtitle A—Streamlining Oversight of Launch and Reentry Activities

SEC. 1711. OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 50921 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—'' before ''There'' and indenting appropriately; and

(2) by inserting before subsection (b), the following:

''(a) ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION.—The Assistant Secretary for Commercial Space Transportation shall serve as the Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation.''.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION.—Section 102(e)(1) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''6'' and inserting ''7''; and

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''Assistant Secretary for Commercial Space Transportation,'' after ''Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology,''.

SEC. 1712. USE OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Transportation should make use of 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—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) APPLICATIONS.—A person may apply to the Secretary of Transportation for a license or transfer of a license under this chapter in the form and way the Secretary prescribes.

''(B) DECISIONS.—Consistent with the public health and safety, safety of property, and national security and foreign policy interests of the United States, the Secretary, not later than the applicable deadline described in subparagraph (C), shall issue or transfer a license if the Secretary decides in writing that the applicant complies, and will continue to comply, with this chapter and regulations prescribed under this chapter.

''(C) APPLICABLE DEADLINE.—The applicable deadline described in this subparagraph shall be—

''(i) for an applicant that was or is a holder of any license under this chapter, not later than 90 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(E); and

''(ii) for a new applicant, not later than 180 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(E).

''(D) NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.—The Secretary shall inform the applicant of any pending issue and action required to resolve the issue if the Secretary has not made a decision not later than—

''(i) for an applicant described in subparagraph (C)(i), 60 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(E); and

''(ii) for an applicant described in subparagraph (C)(ii), 120 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(E).

''(E) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall transmit 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 written notice not later than 30 days after any occurrence when the Secretary has not taken action on a license application within an applicable deadline established by this subsection.''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting ''PROCEDURES FOR SAFETY APPROVALS.—'' before ''In carrying out'';

(ii) by inserting ''software,'' after ''services,''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following: ''Such safety approvals may be issued simultaneously with a license under this chapter.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) 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.''.

(c) RESTRICTIONS ON LAUNCHES, OPERATIONS, AND REENTRIES.—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:

''(j) 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 in its 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, as 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 technical standards that complement the high-level performance requirements established under subparagraph (D); and

(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) milestones and a schedule 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) a 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 50905(b)(2)(C) of title 51, United States Code, shall take such action as may be necessary to consolidate or modify the requirements across Federal agencies identified in section 1617(c)(1)(A) of that Act into a single application set that satisfies those requirements and expedites the coordination of commercial launch and reentry services.

(2) CHAPTER 509.—

(A) PURPOSES.—Section 50901(b)(3) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''all'' before ''commercial launch and reentry operations''.

(B) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—Section 50903(b) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting before paragraph (3), as redesignated, the following:

''(1) consistent with this chapter, authorize, license, and oversee the conduct of all commercial launch and reentry operations, including any commercial launch or commercial reentry at a Federal range;

''(2) if an application for a license or permit under this chapter includes launch or reentry at a Defense range, coordinate with the Secretary of Defense, or designee, to protect any national security interest relevant to such activity, including any necessary mitigation measure to protect Department of Defense property and personnel;''.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection takes effect on the date on which the final rule under section 105(c) is published in the Federal Register.

(b) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title, or the amendments made by this title, may be construed to affect—

(1) section 1617 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (51 U.S.C. 50918 note); or

(2) the authority of the Secretary of Defense as it relates to safety and security related to launch or reentry at a Defense range.

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT; REPEAL REDUNDANT LAW.—Section 113 of the U.S. Commercial Space Launch Competitiveness Act (Public Law 114–90; 129 Stat. 704; 51 U.S.C. 50918 note) and the item relating to that section in the table of contents under section 1(b) of that Act are repealed.

SEC. 1717. STUDY 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 shall, 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 Transportation 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:

(1) 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 as a site to provide or permit the 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 approvals of launch vehicles, reentry vehicles, space transportation vehicles, safety systems, processes, services, or personnel (including approval procedures for 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;

(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 paragraphs (1) and (2), including 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 Nongovernmental 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 (15), (18), and (19), respectively, and moving the paragraphs so as to appear in numerical order;

(C) by redesignating 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 to collect 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.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—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 the Moon.

''(C) 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

''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) FUNCTIONS.—In carrying out this subchapter, the Secretary shall consult with—

''(1) the Secretary of Defense;

''(2) the Director of National Intelligence; and

''(3) the head of such other Federal department or agency as the Secretary considers necessary.

''§ 60123. Administrative authority of Secretary

''(a) FUNCTIONS.—In order to carry out the responsibilities specified in this subchapter, the Secretary may—

''(1) grant, condition, or transfer licenses under this chapter;

''(2) seek an order of injunction or similar judicial determination from a district court of the United States with personal jurisdiction over the licensee to terminate, modify, or suspend licenses under this subchapter and to terminate licensed operations on an immediate basis, if the Secretary determines that the licensee has substantially failed to comply with any provisions of this chapter, with any terms, conditions, or restrictions of such license, or with any international obligations or national security concerns of the United States;

''(3) provide penalties for noncompliance with the requirements of licenses or regulations issued under this subchapter, including civil penalties not to exceed $10,000 (each day of operation in violation of such licenses or regulations constituting a separate violation);

''(4) compromise, modify, or remit any such civil penalty;

''(5) issue subpoenas for any materials, documents, or records, or for the attendance and testimony of witnesses for the purpose of conducting a hearing under this section;

''(6) seize any object, record, or report pursuant to a warrant from a magistrate based on a showing of probable cause to believe that such object, record, or report was used, is being used, or is likely to be used in violation of this chapter or the requirements of a license or regulation issued thereunder; and

''(7) make investigations and inquiries and administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit concerning any matter relating to the enforcement of this chapter.

''(b) REVIEW OF AGENCY ACTION.—Any applicant or licensee that makes a timely request for review of an adverse action pursuant to paragraph (1), (3), (5), or (6) of subsection (a) shall be entitled to adjudication by the Secretary on the record after an opportunity for any agency hearing with respect to such adverse action. Any final action by the Secretary under this subsection shall be subject to judicial review under chapter 7 of title 5.

''§ 60124. Authorization to conduct nongovernmental Earth observation activities

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—No person may conduct any nongovernmental Earth observation activity without an authorization issued under this subchapter.

''(b) WAIVERS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, and the head of such 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 decides 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 Frontier Act of 2019, the Secretary shall establish standards, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the head of such other Federal agency as the Secretary considers appropriate, for determining de minimis Earth observation activities that would be eligible for a waiver under paragraph (1).

''(c) COVERAGE OF AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum 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; or

''(3) to use multiple space objects to carry out a single Earth observation activity.

''(d) APPLICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A person seeking an authorization under this subchapter shall 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—

''(A) a description of the proposed Earth observation activity, including—

''(i) a physical and functional description of each space object;

''(ii) the orbital characteristics of each space object, including altitude, inclination, orbital period, and estimated operational lifetime; and

''(iii) 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 2001 United States Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices or any subsequent revision thereof; and

''(C) a description of the capabilities of each instrument to be used 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 that 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 review all information provided in that application and, subject to the provisions of this subsection, notify the applicant in writing whether the application was approved, with or without conditions, or denied.

''(2) APPROVALS.—The Secretary shall approve an application under this subsection if the Secretary determines that—

''(A) the Earth observation activity is consistent with the purposes described in section 60121; and

''(B) the applicant is in compliance, and will continue to comply, with this subchapter, including regulations.

''(3) DENIALS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If an application under this subsection is denied, the Secretary—

''(i) 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 Representatives a copy of the notification.

''(B) 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—

''(I) not later than 60 days after the date on which such consultation occurs, shall 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

''(III) 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

''(ii) subject to all applicable laws, the Secretary shall include the notification under clause (i) in the notification under paragraph (1), including classified information if—

''(I) the Secretary of Defense or the Director of National Intelligence, as appropriate, determines that disclosure of the classified information is appropriate; and

''(II) the applicant has the required security clearance for the classified information.

''(C) INTERAGENCY ASSENTS.—If the head of another Federal department or agency does not notify the Secretary under subparagraph (B)(i)(I) within the time specified in that subparagraph, that head of another Federal department or agency shall be deemed to have assented to the application.

''(D) INTERAGENCY DISSENTS.—If, during the review of an application under paragraph (1), a head of a Federal department or agency described in subparagraph (B) disagrees with the Secretary or the head of another Federal department or agency described in subparagraph (B) with respect to a deficiency under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit the matter to the President, who shall resolve the dispute before the applicable deadline under paragraph (1).

''(E) DEFICIENCIES.—The Secretary shall—

''(i) provide each applicant under this paragraph with a reasonable opportunity—

''(I) to correct each deficiency identified under subparagraph (A)(i)(II); and

''(II) to resubmit a corrected application for reconsideration; and

''(ii) not later than 30 days after the date of on which a corrected application under clause (i)(II) is received, make a determination whether to approve the application or not, in consultation with—

''(I) each head of another Federal department or agency that submitted a notification under subparagraph (B); and

''(II) the head of such other Federal department or agency as the Secretary considers necessary.

''(F) IMPROPER BASIS FOR DENIAL.—

''(i) COMPETITION.—The Secretary shall not deny an application under this subsection in order to protect any existing Earth observation activity from competition.

''(ii) CAPABILITIES.—The Secretary shall not, to the maximum extent practicable, deny an application under this subsection based solely on the capabilities of the Earth observation activity if those capabilities—

''(I) are commercially available; or

''(II) are reasonably expected to be made commercially available, not later than 3 years after the date of the application, in the international or domestic marketplace.

''(iii) APPLICABILITY.—The prohibition under clause (ii)(II) shall apply whether the marketplace products and services originate from the operation of aircraft, uncrewed aircraft, or other platforms or technical means or are assimilated from a variety of data sources.

''(4) DEADLINE.—If the Secretary does not notify an applicant in writing before the applicable deadline under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, not later than 1 business day after the date of the applicable deadline, notify the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives of the status of the application, including the reason the deadline was not met.

''(5) EXPEDITED REVIEW PROCESS.—Subject to paragraph (2) and section 60122(b), the Secretary may modify the requirements under this subsection, as the Secretary considers appropriate, to expedite the review of an application that seeks to conduct an Earth observation activity that is substantially similar to an Earth observation activity already licensed under this subchapter.

''(f) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—An authorization issued under this subchapter shall require the authorized person—

''(1) to be in compliance with this subchapter;

''(2) to notify the Secretary of any significant change in the information contained in the application; and

''(3) to make available to the government of any country, including the United States, unenhanced data collected by the Earth observation system concerning the territory under the jurisdiction of that government as soon as such data are available and on reasonable commercial terms and conditions.

''(g) PROHIBITION ON RETROACTIVE CONDITIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Secretary may not modify any condition on, or add any condition to, an authorization under this subchapter after the date of the authorization.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be constructed to prohibit the Secretary from removing a condition on an authorization under this subchapter.

''(3) INTERAGENCY REVIEW.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (E), the Secretary or the head of a Federal department or agency described in section 60122(b) may, without delegation, propose the modification or addition of a condition to an authorization under this subchapter after the date of the authorization.

''(B) CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—Prior to making the modification or addition under subparagraph (A), the Secretary or the applicable head of the Federal department or agency shall consult with the head of each of the other Federal departments and agencies described in section 60122(b) and if any head of such Federal department or agency does not support such modification or addition that head of another Federal department or agency—

''(i) not later than 60 days after the date on which the consultation occurs, shall notify the Secretary, in writing, of the reason for withholding support;

''(ii) shall sign the notification under clause (i); and

''(iii) may not delegate the duty under clause (ii).

''(C) INTERAGENCY ASSENTS.—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 assented to the modification or addition under subparagraph (A).

''(D) INTERAGENCY DISSENTS.—If the head of a Federal department or agency described in subparagraph (A) disagrees with the Secretary or the head of another Federal department or agency described in subparagraph (A) with respect to such modification or addition under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit the matter to the President, who shall resolve the dispute.

''(E) NOTICE.—Prior to making a modification or addition under subparagraph (A), the Secretary or the head of the Federal department or agency, as applicable, shall—

''(i) provide notice to the licensee 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 reports

''(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 in implementing this subchapter, 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 missed the deadline under paragraph (1) 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 subsection (a) may include classified annexes as necessary to protect 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 subchapter.

''§ 60127. Relationship to other executive agencies and laws

''(a) EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—Except as provided in this subchapter or chapter 509, or 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 subchapter does not affect the authority of—

''(1) the Federal Communications Commission under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.); or

''(2) the Secretary of Transportation under chapter 509.

''(c) NONAPPLICATION.—This subchapter does not apply to any space activity the United States Government carries out for the Government.''; and

(3) by amending section 60147 to read as follows:

''§ 60147. Consultation

''(a) CONSULTATION WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—The Landsat Program Management shall consult with the Secretary of Defense on all matters relating to the Landsat Program under this chapter that affect national security. The Secretary of Defense 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.

''(b) CONSULTATION WITH SECRETARY OF STATE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Landsat Program Management shall consult with the Secretary of State on all matters relating to the Landsat Program under this chapter that affect international obligations. The Secretary of State shall be responsible for determining those conditions, consistent with this chapter, necessary to meet international obligations and policies 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 DISCRIMINATORY 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 updated information about the status of ongoing 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.''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of chapter 601 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking the items relating to subchapter III and inserting the following:

''SUBCHAPTER III—AUTHORIZATION OF NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES

''60121. Purposes.
''60122. General authority.
''60123. Administrative authority of Secretary.
''60124. Authorization to conduct nongovernmental Earth observation activities.
''60125. Annual reports.
''60126. Regulations.
''60127. Relationship to other executive agencies and laws.''.

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall affect any

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 amendments made by this section shall affect the prohibition on the collection and release of detailed satellite imagery relating to Israel under section 1064 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 immitigable 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) fair access to available NASA assets and services on a reimbursable, noninterference, equitable, and predictable basis is advantageous in enabling the United States commercial space industry;

(2) NASA should continue to promote fairness to all parties and ensure best value to the Federal Government in granting use of NASA assets, services, and capabilities in a manner that contributes to NASA's missions and objectives; and

(3) NASA should continue to promote small business awareness and participation through advocacy and collaborative efforts with internal and external partners, stakeholders, and academia.

(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;

(2) invite the participation of each relevant director of an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization under section 15(k) of the Small Business Act 915 U.S.C. 644(k) in public-private partnership planning processes and provide the director access to public-private partnership plans;

(3) not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) identify and establish a list of all NASA assets, services, and capabilities that are available, or will be available, for public-private partnership opportunities; and

(B) make the list under subparagraph (A) available on NASA's website, in a searchable format;

(4) periodically as needed, but not less frequently than annually, update the list and website under paragraph (3); and

(5) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, develop a policy and issue guidance for a consistent, fair, and equitable method for scheduling and establishing priority of use of the NASA assets, services, and capabilities identified under this subsection.

(c) STRENGTHENING SMALL BUSINESS AWARENESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of NASA shall designate an official at each NASA Center—

(1) to serve as an advocate for small businesses within the office that manages partnerships at each Center; and

(2) to provide guidance to small businesses on how to participate in public-private partnership opportunities with NASA.

SEC. 1732. MAINTAINING A NATIONAL LABORATORY IN SPACE.

(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 70905 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 ISS is decommissioned, the United States should maintain a national microgravity laboratory in space;

(3) in maintaining a national microgravity laboratory described in paragraph (2), the United States should make appropriate accommodations for different types of ownership and operational structures for the ISS and future space stations;

(4) the national microgravity laboratory described in paragraph (2) should be maintained beyond the date on which the ISS is decommissioned and, if possible, in cooperation with international space partners to the extent practicable; and

(5) NASA should continue to support fundamental science research on future platforms in low-Earth orbit and cis-lunar space, short duration suborbital flights, drop towers, and other microgravity testing environments.

(b) REPORT.—The Administrator of NASA shall produce, in coordination with the National Space Council and other Federal agencies as the Administrator considers relevant, a report detailing the feasibility of establishing a microgravity national laboratory Federally Funded Research and Development Center to undertake the work related to the study and utilization of in-space conditions.

SEC. 1733. PRESENCE IN LOW-EARTH ORBIT.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it is in the national and economic security interests of the United States to maintain a continuous human presence in low-Earth orbit; and

(2) low-Earth orbit should be utilized as a testbed to advance human space exploration, scientific discoveries, and United States economic competitiveness and commercial participation.

(b) HUMAN PRESENCE REQUIREMENT.—NASA shall continuously maintain the capability for a continuous human presence in low-Earth orbit through and beyond the useful life of the ISS.

SEC. 1734. CONTINUATION OF THE ISS.

(a) CONTINUATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.—Section 501(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18351(a)) is amended by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2030''.

(b) MAINTENANCE OF THE UNITED STATES SEGMENT AND ASSURANCE OF CONTINUED OPERATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.—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 ''2030''.

(c) RESEARCH CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESEARCH PAYLOADS.—Section 504(d) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354(d)) is amended by striking ''2024'' each place it appears and inserting ''2030''.

(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**''; and

(2) by striking ''2024'' each place it appears and inserting ''2030''.

SEC. 1735. UNITED STATES POLICY ON ORBITAL DEBRIS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) existing guidelines for the mitigation of orbital debris may not be adequate to ensure long-term usability of the space environment for all users; and

(2) the United States should continue to exercise a leadership role in developing orbital debris prevention standards that may be used by all space-faring nations.

(b) POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is the policy of the United States to have consistent standards across Federal agencies that minimize the risks from orbital debris in order to protect—

(1) the public health and safety;

(2) humans in space;

(3) the national security interests of the United States;

(4) the safety of property;

(5) space objects from interference; and

(6) the foreign policy interests of the United States.

SEC. 1736. LOW-EARTH ORBIT COMMERCIALIZATION PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.—The Administrator of NASA may establish a low-Earth

orbit commercialization program to encourage the fullest commercial use and development of space by the private sector of the United States.

(b) CONTENTS.—The program under subsection (a) may include—

(1) activities to stimulate demand for human space flight 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) CONDITIONS.—

(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) COMMERCIAL SPACE HABITAT.—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) REPORTS.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which an award or agreement is made under subsection (b)(3), the Administrator of NASA 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 space flight services; and

(2) satisfy the non-Federal funding requirement under subsection (c)(1).

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—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 fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 1737. BUREAU OF SPACE COMMERCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''**OFFICE**'' and inserting ''**BUREAU**'';

(2) by amending section 50701 to read as follows:

"§ 50701. Definition of Bureau

''In this chapter, the term 'Bureau' means the Bureau of Space Commerce established in section 50702 of this title.'';

(3) in section 50702—

(A) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Department of Commerce a Bureau of Space Commerce.'';

(B) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

''(b) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The Bureau shall be headed by an Assistant Secretary for Space Commerce, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and compensated at level II or III of the Executive Schedule, as determined by the Secretary of Commerce. The Assistant Secretary shall report directly to the Secretary of Commerce.'';

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''Office'' and inserting ''Bureau'';

(ii) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', including activities licensed under chapter 601 of this title'' before the semicolon; and

(iii) in paragraph (5), by striking ''Position,'' and inserting ''Positioning,''; and

(D) in subsection (d)—

(i) in the heading, by striking ''DIRECTOR'' and inserting ''ASSISTANT SECRETARY'';

(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, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary,'';

(iii) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (7) as paragraphs (3) through (9), respectively; and

(iv) by inserting before paragraph (3), as redesignated, the following:

''(1) to oversee the issuing of 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 '', consistent with the international obligations, foreign policy, and national security interests of the United States'' before the semicolon;

(4) in section 50703—

(A) by striking ''Office'' and inserting ''Bureau''; and

(B) by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

"§ 50704. Authorization of appropriations

''There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce to carry out this chapter $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—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 after the item relating to section 50703 the following:

''50704. Authorization of appropriations.''.

(2) TABLE OF CHAPTERS.—The table of chapters of title 51, United States Code, is amended in the item relating to chapter 507 by striking ''Office'' and inserting ''Bureau''.

(3) COOPERATION WITH FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS.—Section 218 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1993 (51 U.S.C. 50702 note) is amended by striking ''Office'' each place it appears and inserting ''Bureau''.

SA 528. 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. 12 ___. 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 180 days after enactment of this Act, 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.—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;

(C) activities that are non-military in nature but are judged to have military implications.

(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.

(3) A description of future plans and requirements with respect to such activities.

(c) FORM.—Each report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form, but may include an unclassified executive summary.

SA 529. Ms. HARRIS 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 H of title V, add the following:

SEC. 594. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT PILOT PROGRAM FOR MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE, VETERANS, THEIR SPOUSES AND DEPENDENTS, SPOUSES AND DEPENDENTS OF REGULAR MEMBERS, AND MEMBERS OF GOLD STAR FAMILIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a pilot program to enhance the efforts of the Department of Defense to provide job placement assistance and related employment services directly to the following:

(1) Members of the National Guard and Reserves in reserve active status.

(2) Veterans of the Armed Forces.

(3) Spouses and other dependents of individuals referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) Spouses and other dependents of regular members of the Armed Forces.

(5) Members of Gold Star Families.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—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) FUNDING.—

(1) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—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) FEDERAL FUNDS.—Amounts for funds provided for the pilot program by the Secretary shall be derived from the Beyond the Yellow Ribbon Program administered by the Department of Defense.

(d) DIRECT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM MODEL.—The pilot program should follow a job placement program model that focuses

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 services, 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.

(e) TRAINING.—The pilot program should draw on 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.

(f) 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) A description and 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 hired and the cost-per-placement 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.

(h) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to carry out the pilot program expires on September 30, 2023, except that the Secretary may, at the Secretary's discretion, extend the pilot program for not more than two additional fiscal years.

SA 530. Ms. HARRIS 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 V, add the following:

SEC. 564. PLAN FOR STANDARDIZATION AMONG THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS IN COLLECTION AND PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION ON MATTERS WITHIN THE MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM.

(a) FINDING.—According to a report of the Government Accountability Office dated May 30, 2019 (GAO-19-344), the military departments do not collect and maintain consistent race and ethnicity information in their investigations, military justice, and personnel databases, which ''limits their ability to collectively or comparatively assess these data to identify any disparities in the military justice system within and across the services''.

(b) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth a plan to provide for the standardization among the military departments in the collection and presentation of race, ethnicity, and gender information within their investigations, military justice, and personnel databases for the purposes of identifying disparities in the military justice system.

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 FOR RESERVE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UPON 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 member (or 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.

''(3) 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) HEADING AMENDMENT.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

''§ 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 1168 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. CARPER, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. 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. _____. 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 ''percursors'' and inserting ''precursors''; and

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(B) in the undesignated matter following subparagraph (D) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in the second sentence, by striking ''The Administrator'' and inserting the following:

''(5) COORDINATION AND AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION.—The Administrator''; and

(ii) in the first sentence, by striking ''Nothing'' and inserting the following:

''(4) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing'';

(C) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in the third sentence, by striking ''Such program'' and inserting the following:

''(3) PROGRAM INCLUSIONS.—The program under this subsection'';

(ii) in the second sentence—

(I) by inserting ''States, institutions of higher education,'' after ''scientists,''; and

(II) by striking ''Such strategies and technologies shall be developed'' and inserting the following:

''(2) PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENT.—Such strategies and technologies described in paragraph (1) shall be developed''; and

(iii) in the first sentence, by striking ''In carrying out'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) CERTAIN CARBON DIOXIDE ACTIVITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out paragraph (3)(A) with respect to carbon dioxide, the Administrator shall carry out the activities described in each of subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E).

''(B) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE RESEARCH.—

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph:

''(I) BOARD.—The term 'Board' means the Direct Air Capture Technology Advisory Board established by clause (iii)(I).

''(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', with respect to a facility, 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 subsurface spring; or

''(BB) using natural photosynthesis.

''(IV) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—The term 'intellectual property' means—

''(aa) an invention that is patentable under title 35, United States Code; and

''(bb) any patent on an invention described in item (aa).

''(ii) 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) to operate 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) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—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.

''(iii) DIRECT AIR 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 determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this subparagraph.

''(III) TERM; VACANCIES.—

''(aa) TERM.—A member of the Board shall serve for a term of 6 years.

''(bb) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Board—

''(AA) shall not affect the powers of the Board; and

''(BB) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

''(IV) INITIAL MEETING.—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) MEETINGS.—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) COMPENSATION.—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) FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Board.

''(iv) 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 practiced for or on behalf of the United States, in connection with any intellectual property described in subclause (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.

''(v) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subparagraph $35,000,000, 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) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this subparagraph shall terminate not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act.

''(C) CARBON DIOXIDE UTILIZATION RESEARCH.—

''(i) DEFINITION OF CARBON DIOXIDE UTILIZATION.—In this subparagraph, the term 'carbon dioxide utilization' refers to technologies or approaches that lead to the use of carbon dioxide—

''(I) through the fixation of carbon dioxide through photosynthesis or chemosynthesis, such as through the growing of algae or bacteria;

''(II) through the chemical conversion of carbon dioxide to a material or chemical compound in which the carbon dioxide is securely stored; or

''(III) through the use of carbon dioxide for any other purpose for which a commercial market exists, as determined by the Administrator.

''(ii) PROGRAM.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall carry out a research and development program for carbon dioxide utilization to promote existing and new technologies that transform carbon dioxide generated by industrial processes into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value.

''(iii) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, in carrying out this subsection, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall support research and infrastructure activities relating to carbon dioxide utilization by providing technical assistance and financial assistance in accordance with clause (iv).

''(iv) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive technical assistance and financial assistance under clause (iii), a carbon dioxide utilization project shall—

''(I) have access to an emissions stream generated by a stationary source within the United States that is capable of supplying not less than 250 metric tons per day of carbon dioxide for research;

''(II) have access to adequate space for a laboratory and equipment for testing small-scale carbon dioxide utilization technologies, with onsite access to larger test bays for scale-up; and

''(III) have existing partnerships with institutions of higher education, private companies, States, or other government entities.

''(v) COORDINATION.—In supporting carbon dioxide utilization projects under this paragraph, the Administrator shall consult with the Secretary of Energy, and, as appropriate, with the head of any other relevant Federal agency, States, the private sector, and institutions of higher education to develop methods and technologies to account for the carbon dioxide emissions avoided by the carbon dioxide utilization projects.

''(vi) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(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.

''(D) 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 subsurface geographically 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, submit to Congress, and make publicly available a report that includes—

''(I) 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;

''(II) recommendations, if any, for managing the potential risks identified under subclause (I), including potential risks unique to public land; and

''(III) recommendations, if any, for Federal legislation or other policy changes to mitigate any potential risks identified under subclause (I).

''(E) REPORT ON CARBON DIOXIDE NONREGULATORY STRATEGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES.—

''(i) 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 Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

''(I) the recipients of assistance under subparagraphs (B) and (C); and

''(II) a plan for supporting additional nonregulatory strategies and technologies that could significantly prevent carbon dioxide emissions 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) identifies all Federal grant programs in which a purpose 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.''.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator'') shall submit to Congress a report describing how funds appropriated to the Administrator during the 5 most recent fiscal years have been used to carry out section 103 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403), including a description of—

(1) the amount of funds used to carry out specific provisions of that section; and

(2) the practices used by the Administrator to differentiate funding used to carry out that section, as compared to funding used to carry out other provisions of law.

(d) INCLUSION OF CARBON CAPTURE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—Section 41001(6) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(6)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''carbon capture,'' after ''manufacturing,'';

(B) in clause (i)(III), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(C) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(D) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

''(ii) is covered by a programmatic plan or environmental review developed for the primary purpose of facilitating development of carbon dioxide pipelines; or''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) INCLUSION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), construction of infrastructure for carbon capture includes construction of—

''(i) any facility, technology, or system that captures, utilizes, or sequesters carbon dioxide emissions, including projects for direct air capture (as defined in paragraph (6)(B)(i) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)); and

''(ii) carbon dioxide pipelines.''.

(e) DEVELOPMENT OF CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION REPORT, PERMITTING GUIDANCE, AND REGIONAL PERMITTING TASK FORCE.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION PROJECTS.—The term ''carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects'' includes projects for direct air capture (as defined in paragraph (6)(B)(i) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g))).

(B) EFFICIENT, ORDERLY, AND RESPONSIBLE.—The term ''efficient, orderly, and responsible'' means, with respect to development or the permitting process for carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, a process that is completed in an expeditious manner while maintaining environmental, health, and safety protections.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality (referred to in this section as the ''Chair''), in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Executive Director of the Federal Permitting Improvement Council, and the head of any other relevant Federal agency (as determined by the President), shall prepare a report that—

(i) compiles all existing relevant Federal permitting and review information and resources for project applicants, agencies, and other stakeholders interested in the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, including—

(I) the appropriate points of interaction with Federal agencies;

(II) clarification of the permitting responsibilities and authorities among Federal agencies; and

(III) best practices and templates for permitting;

(ii) inventories current or emerging activities that transform captured carbon dioxide into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value;

(iii) 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;

(iv) identifies gaps in the current Federal regulatory framework for the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines; and

(v) identifies Federal financing mechanisms available to project developers.

(B) SUBMISSION; PUBLICATION.—The Chair shall—

(i) submit the report 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 report publicly available.

(3) GUIDANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After submission of the report under paragraph (2)(B), but not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair shall submit guidance consistent with that report to all relevant Federal agencies that—

(i) facilitates reviews associated with the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines; and

(ii) supports the efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall address requirements under—

(I) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(II) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(III) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(IV) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(V) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(VI) division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as the ''National Historic Preservation Act'');

(VII) the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.);

(VIII) the Act of June 8, 1940 (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.) (commonly known as the ''Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act''); and

(IX) any other Federal law that the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(ii) ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall include direction to States and other interested parties for the development of programmatic environmental reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(iii) PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT.—The guidance under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to the public notice, comment, and solicitation of information procedures under section 1506.6 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(C) SUBMISSION; PUBLICATION.—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.

(D) EVALUATION.—The Chair shall—

(i) periodically evaluate the reports of the task forces under paragraph (4)(E) and, as necessary, revise the guidance under subparagraph (A); 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)(E).

(4) TASK FORCE.—

(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 each 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 regional 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 the Interior;

(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; and

(II) at the request of a Tribal or local government, may include a representative of—

(aa) not less than 1 local government in the geographical area covered by the task force; and

(bb) 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—

(I) avoid duplicative reviews;

(II) engage stakeholders early in the permitting process; and

(III) make the permitting process efficient, orderly, and responsible;

(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 (ii);

(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—

(I) can capture carbon dioxide; and

(II) 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)).

(E) 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 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—

(i) the security interests of the United States; and

(ii) 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—

(i) to 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 may 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. 9525(a));

(ii) endanger the integrity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Alliance and pose a significant threat to Turkey;

(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 115–44; 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 ''120,900''.

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 Total Military Construction, 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 2604, insert after the item relating to Rosecrans Memorial Airport the following new item:

Ohio	Rickenbacker International Airport.	$8,000,000

In the table in section 4601, insert after the item relating to Rosecrans Memorial Airport the following new item:

Air National Guard	Ohio Rickenbacker International Airport	Small arms range	0	8,000

In the table in section 4601, in the item relating to Subtotal Air National Guard, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert ''230,971''.

In the table in section 4601, in the item relating to Total Military Construction, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert ''9,243,709''.

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.

Section 1250 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 1068), as most recently amended by section 1246 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), is further amended—

(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 redesignating paragraphs (14) and (15) as paragraphs (15) and (16), respectively;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (13) the following new paragraph (14):

''(14) Coastal defense and anti-ship missile systems.''; and

(D) in 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 (f)(5), $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 date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the capability 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—

''(i) may be addressed in a timely and efficient manner by unilateral efforts of the Government of Ukraine; and

''(ii) 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 in a timely and efficient manner.

''(E) A future-years defense plan for 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)''; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(17) 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 COOPERATION 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. 2488), 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:

''(3) 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. REPORT ON UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS FOR MAJOR AND 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 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 CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY IN THE EVENT OF A DECLARATION OF WAR OR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

(a) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—Section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating 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.—(1) 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 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

(B) by inserting before the period at the end of the sentence the following: ''and that the Secretary of Defense determines are otherwise unexecutable''; and

(2) by adding after the second sentence the following:

''(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), the Secretary may determine that funds appropriated for military construction are unexecutable if—

''(A) a military construction project for which the funds were appropriated has been cancelled, for a reason other than to provide funds to carry out military construction under this section; or

''(B) the cost of a military construction project for which the funds were appropriated has been reduced because of project modifications or other cost savings, for a reason other than to provide funds to carry out military construction under this section.''.

(c) WAIVER OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (c), as added by subsection (a), 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 that would otherwise apply to a military construction project authorized by this section may be used only if—

''(1) such other provision of law does not provide a 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.''.

(d) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (e) of section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, as redesignated by subsection (a)(1), is amended—

(1) by striking ''of the decision'' and all that follows through the period at the end 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, in the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency, an explanation of how each construction 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 national emergency.

''(C) The estimated cost of the construction projects to be undertaken using the construction authority described in subsection (a), including the cost of any real estate action pertaining to the construction projects, and certification of compliance with the funding conditions imposed by subsections (b) and (c).

''(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 supporting 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 quality of life of members 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.''.

(e) 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), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1), by inserting ''NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—(1)'' after ''(e)''; and

(3) in subsection (f), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1), by inserting ''TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—'' after ''(f)''.

SA 541. Mr. BLUMENTHAL 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___. REVISION OF FEDERAL CHARTER RESTRICTIONS ON GOLD STAR WIVES OF AMERICA.

Section 80507(b) of title 36, United States Code, is amended by striking ''or in any manner attempt to influence legislation''.

SA 542. Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) 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. _____. 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. 278s) 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'' both places it appears and inserting ''tool development for microelectronics, food manufacturing, superconductors, advanced battery technologies, robotics, advanced sensors, quantum information science, supply chain water optimization, aeronautics and advanced materials, and graphene and graphene commercialization'';

(2) in paragraph (2)(D), by striking ''and minority'' and inserting '', minority, and veteran''; and

(3) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking '', but such'' and all that follows through ''under subsection (d)''.

(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 established using Federal funds, to support workforce development, cross-center projects, and other efforts which support the purposes of the 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)—

(I) by inserting '', including appropriate measures for assessing the effectiveness of the activities funded with regards to the center's success in advancing the current state of the applicable advanced manufacturing technology area such as technology readiness level and manufacturing readiness level,'' after ''measures''; and

(II) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) establish standards for the performance of centers for manufacturing innovation that are based on the measures developed under clause (ii); and

''(iv) for each center for manufacturing innovation supported by the award, 5 years after the initial award and every 5 years thereafter until Federal funding is discontinued, conduct an assessment of the center to confirm whether the performance of the center is meeting the standards for performance established under clause (iii).'';

(B) in subparagraph (D), by inserting '', including, as appropriate, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy, the Department of Labor, the Food and Drug Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Institutes of Health, and the National Science Foundation'' after ''manufacturing''; and

(C) in subparagraph (E)—

(i) in clause (ii), by striking ''without the need for long-term Federal funding'';

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking ''significantly'';

(iii) in clause (v), by inserting ''and to improve the domestic supply chain'' after ''technologies''; and

(iv) in clause (ix), by inserting ''industrial, research, entrepreneurship, and other'' after ''leverage the'';

(4) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) PERFORMANCE DEFICIENCY.—

''(i) NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY.—If the Secretary finds 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 clause (iv) of 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) or to show significant improvement in performance one year after notification of a performance 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 general operations''; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(5) 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.''.

(d) FUNDING.—Subsection (e)(2) of such section is amended—

(1) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

''(A) NIST INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL SERVICES ACCOUNT.—To the extent provided for in advance by appropriations Acts, the Secretary may use amounts appropriated to the Institute for Industrial Technical Services account to carry out this section as follows:

''(i) For each of the fiscal years 2015 through 2019, an amount not to exceed $5,000,000.

''(ii) For each of fiscal years 2020 through 2030, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out this section.''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''through 2024'' and inserting ''through 2019''.

(e) NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by inserting ''coordinate with and, as appropriate,'' before ''enter''; and

(ii) by inserting ''including the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy, the Department of Labor, the Food and Drug Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Institutes of Health, and the National Science Foundation,'' after ''manufacturing,'';

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (J); and

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

''(F) to carry out pilot programs in collaboration with the centers for manufacturing innovation such as a laboratory-embedded entrepreneurship program;

''(G) to provide support services and funding as necessary to promote workforce development activities;

''(H) to coordinate with centers for manufacturing innovation to develop best practices for the membership agreements and coordination of similar project solicitations;

''(I) to collaborate with the Department of Labor, the Department of Education, industry, career and technical education schools, local community colleges, universities, and labor organizations to provide input for the development of national certifications for advanced manufacturing workforce skills in the technology areas of the centers for manufacturing innovation; and'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''State, Tribal, and local governments,'' after ''community colleges,''; and

(3) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) LIAISONS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide financial assistance to a manufacturing extension center 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:

''(I) Cybersecurity awareness and support services for small- and medium-sized manufacturers.

''(II) Assistance with workforce development.

''(III) Technology transfer for small and medium-sized manufacturers.

''(IV) 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.''.

(f) REPORTING AND AUDITING.—Subsection (g) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking ''under subsection (d)(1)'' and inserting ''under subsection (d)(1)(A)'';

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ''December 31, 2024'' and inserting ''December 31, 2030''; 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''.

(g) EXPANSION.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of Commerce shall increase the number of centers for manufacturing innovation that participate in the Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program.

SEC. _____. REGIONAL INNOVATION PROGRAM.

Section 27 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3722) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 27. REGIONAL INNOVATION PROGRAM.

''(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 research 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; or

''(E) a consortium of any of the entities described in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

''(2) REGIONAL INNOVATION INITIATIVE.—The term 'regional innovation initiative' means a geographically-bounded public or nonprofit activity or program to address issues in the local innovation systems in order to—

''(A) increase the success of innovation-driven industry;

''(B) strengthen the competitiveness of industry through new product innovation and new technology adoption;

''(C) improve the pace of market readiness and overall commercialization of innovative research;

''(D) enhance the overall innovation capacity and long-term resilience of the region; and

''(E) leverage the region's unique competitive strengths to stimulate innovation and to create jobs.

''(3) STATE.—The term 'State' means one of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

''(4) VENTURE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION.—The term 'venture development organization' means a State or nonprofit organization that contributes to regional or sector-based economic prosperity by providing services for the purposes of—

''(A) accelerating the commercialization of research;

''(B) strengthening the competitive position of industry through the development, commercial adoption, or deployment of technology; and

''(C) providing financial grants, loans, or direct financial investment to commercialize technology.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a regional innovation program to encourage and support the development of regional innovation strategies designed to increase innovation-driven economic opportunity within their respective regions.

''(c) REGIONAL INNOVATION GRANTS.—

''(1) AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS.—As part of the program established pursuant to subsection (b), the Secretary may award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible recipients for activities designed to develop and support a regional innovation initiative.

''(2) PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.—A grant awarded under this subsection shall be used for multiple activities determined appropriate by the Secretary, including—

''(A) improving the connectedness and strategic orientation of the region through planning, technical assistance, and communication among participants of a regional innovation initiative;

''(B) attracting additional participants to a regional innovation initiative;

''(C) increasing the availability and investment of private and philanthropic financing that supports innovation-based business ventures;

''(D) completing the research, development and introduction of new products, processes, and services into the commercial market;

''(E) increasing the number of full-time equivalent employment opportunities within innovation-based business ventures in the geographic region; and

''(F) achieving quantifiable, positive benefits to, or measurable enhancements for, the economic performance of the geographic region.

''(3) RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES.—Grants awarded under this subsection may not be used to pay for—

''(A) costs related to the recruitment, inducement, or associated financial or tangible incentives that might be offered to relocate an existing business from a geographic area to another geographic area; or

''(B) costs associated with offsetting revenues forgone by one or more taxing authorities through tax incentives, tax increment financing, special improvement districts, tax abatements for private development within designated zones or geographic areas, or

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 may require.

''(B) COMPONENTS.—Each application submitted under subparagraph (A) shall—

''(i) describe the regional innovation initiative;

''(ii) indicate whether the regional innovation initiative is supported by the private sector, State and local governments, and other relevant stakeholders;

''(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; and

''(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) SPECIAL 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 SHARE.—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 PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of the program established pursuant to subsection (b), the Secretary shall establish a regional innovation research and information program—

''(A) to gather, analyze, and disseminate information on best practices for regional innovation initiatives, including information relating to how innovation, 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 extent to which such strategies 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 domestic 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 and for-profit 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.

''(e) 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 multiagency funding opportunities, on regional innovation strategies.

''(B) SMALL BUSINESSES.—The Secretary shall ensure that such collaboration with Federal agencies prioritizes the needs and challenges of small businesses.

''(f) EVALUATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after Congress first appropriates funds to carry out this section, the Secretary shall competitively award a contract with an independent entity to conduct an evaluation of programs established under this section.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The evaluation conducted under paragraph (1) shall include—

''(A) an assessment of whether the program is achieving its goals;

''(B) the program's efficacy in providing awards to geographically diverse entities;

''(C) any recommendations for how the program may be improved; and

''(D) a recommendation as to whether the program should be continued or terminated.

''(g) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 5 years after the first grant is awarded under subsection (c), and every 5 years thereafter until 5 years after the last grant recipient completes the regional innovation initiative for which such grant was awarded, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress that describes the outcome of each regional innovation initiative that was completed during the previous 5 years.

''(h) 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 the fiscal years 2020 through 2024 to carry out this section.''.

SA 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:

SEC. ____. BLOCKING FENTANYL IMPORTS.

(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'';

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''in which'' before ''1,000'';

(3) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by inserting ''in which'' before ''1,000''; and

(B) by striking ''or'' at the end;

(4) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by inserting ''in which'' before ''5,000''; and

(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. 2291h(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 exporters of illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, and fentanyl precursor chemicals during the preceding calendar year.

''(B) 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.

''(C) A description of the extent 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.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 490(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291j(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''clause (i) or (ii) of section 489(a)(8)(A) of this Act'' and inserting ''paragraph (8)(A) or (9) of section 489(a)''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''clause (i) or (ii) of section 489(a)(8)(A) of this Act'' and inserting ''paragraph (8)(A) or (9) of section 489(a)''.

(2) DESIGNATION OF COUNTRIES WITHOUT EMERGENCY SCHEDULING PROCEDURES.—Section 706(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (22 U.S.C. 2291j–1(2)) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''also'';

(B) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (E);

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) designate each country, if any, identified in such report that has failed to adopt and utilize emergency scheduling procedures for new illicit drugs and other synthetics that are comparable to the procedures authorized under title II of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 811 et seq.) for adding drugs and other substances to the controlled substances schedules;''; and

(E) in subparagraph (E), as redesignated, by striking ''so designated'' and inserting ''designated under subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D)''.

(3) DESIGNATION OF COUNTRIES WITHOUT ABILITY TO PROSECUTE CRIMINALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OR DISTRIBUTION OF FENTANYL ANALOGUES.—Section 706(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (22 U.S.C. 2291j–1(2)), as amended by paragraph (2), is further amended by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

''(C) designate each country, if any, identified in such report that is incapable of prosecuting criminals for the manufacture or distribution of controlled substance analogues (as defined in section 102(32) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(32)) in the same manner as criminals are prosecuted for the manufacture or distribution of controlled substances;''.

(4) DESIGNATION OF COUNTRIES THAT DO NOT REQUIRE THE REGISTRATION OF PILL PRESSES AND TABLETING MACHINES.—Section 706(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (22 U.S.C. 2291j–1(2)), as amended by paragraphs (2) and (3), is further amended by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) designate each country, if any, identified in such report that does not require the registration of tableting machines and encapsulating machines in a manner comparable to the registration requirements set forth in part 1310 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations; and''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 544. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN) 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 in title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. AUTHORIZING USE OF ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR PRIVATE PILOT'S LICENSES.

Section 3034(d) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''and is required for the course of education being pursued (including with respect to a dual major, concentration, or other element of a degree)'' before the semicolon; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''the individual'' and all that follows through ''training,'' and inserting ''on the day the individual begins a course of flight training, the individual possesses''.

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 treatment 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 note; Public Law 104–182), and notwithstanding section 1452(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)), during the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, if a State, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, determines that available funds in the clean water revolving fund of the State are necessary to address a threat to public health as a result of heightened exposure to lead in drinking water, the State may transfer an amount equal to not more than 5 percent of the cumulative clean water revolving fund Federal grant dollars to the State to the drinking water revolving fund of the State. Funds transferred pursuant to this subsection shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these).

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:

SEC. 10___. INCLUSION ON THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL WALL OF THE NAMES OF THE CREW MEMBERS OF THE U.S.S. FRANK E. EVANS KILLED ON JUNE 3, 1969.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall authorize the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall in the District of Columbia of the names of the 74 crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969.

(b) FACILITATION OF INCLUSION OF NAMES.—The National Park Service, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, and other applicable authorities are encouraged to approve adjustments to the nomenclature and placement of names pursuant to subsection (a) to address any space limitations on the placement of additional names on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall.

SA 547. 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 title XV add the following:

Subtitle C—Response to Ebola Outbreak

SEC. 1531. TRANSFER AUTHORITY FOR EBOLA RESPONSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may transfer amounts of authorizations made available to the Department of Defense for overseas contingency operations in this title for fiscal year 2020 to any other authorization for that fiscal year to support efforts of the United States Agency for International Development, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the overseas humanitarian disaster and civic aid program of the Department to address the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo and surrounding countries.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF CONGRESS.—Not later than 15 days before the date on which a transfer under subsection (a) is carried out, the Secretary shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress of such transfer.

(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 Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of House of Representatives.

SA 548. Mr. BURR (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 appropriate place, insert the following:

DIVISION ___—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This division may be cited as the ''Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020''.

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

DIVISION ___—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

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.
Sec. 202. Modification of amount of Central Intelligence Agency voluntary separation pay.
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 panel.
Sec. 323. Harmonization of whistleblower processes and procedures.
Sec. 324. Intelligence community oversight of agency whistleblower actions.
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 linked to 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 influence 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 Geospatial-Intelligence Museum and learning center.
Sec. 410. Report on death of Jamal Khashoggi.

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.

(5) The National Security 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.

(12) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.

(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.

(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

(16) The Department of Homeland Security.

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 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.

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 2020 the sum of $558,000,000.

(b) CLASSIFIED 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 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 ''$40,000 (as adjusted from time to time under subsection (f))'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively; and

(3) by 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 or 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—

(A) 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.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall, consistent with Department of Defense Instruction 1400.25, as in effect on the day 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 employment of automated mechanisms in covered elements of the intelligence community, including for tracking personnel as they pass through each phase of the onboarding process; and

(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, processes, 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 such private-sector organization, or from such private-sector organization to such element under this section.

(c) AGREEMENTS.—

(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 concerned regarding the terms and conditions of the employee's detail under this section. The agreement—

(A) shall require that the employee of the element, upon completion of the detail, serve in the element, or elsewhere in the civil service if approved by 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 benefit expenses of the detail, unless that failure was for good and sufficient reason, as 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, resourcing, acquisition, or procurement for the benefit or advantage of the private-sector organization; and

(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) based on a determination 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 indication of fraud, misrepresentation, fault, or lack of good faith on the part of the employee.

(d) TERMINATION.—A detail under this section may, at any time and for any reason, be terminated by the head of the element of the intelligence community concerned or the private-sector organization concerned.

(e) DURATION.—

(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.

(3) LIMITATION.—No employee of an element of the intelligence community may be detailed under this section for more than a total of 5 years, inclusive of all such details.

(f) STATUS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES DETAILED TO PRIVATE-SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An employee of an element of the intelligence community who is detailed to a private-sector organization under this section shall be considered, during the period of detail, to be on a regular work assignment in the element for all purposes. The written agreement established under subsection (c)(1) shall address the specific terms and conditions related to the employee's continued status as a Federal employee.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing a temporary detail of an employee of an element of the intelligence community to a private-sector organization, the head of the element shall—

(A) certify that the temporary detail of such employee shall not have an adverse or negative impact on mission attainment or organizational capabilities associated with the detail; and

(B) in the case of an element of the intelligence community in the Department of Defense, ensure that the normal duties and functions of such employees are not, as a result of and during the course of such temporary detail, performed or augmented by contractor personnel in violation of the provisions of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code.

(g) TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR PRIVATE-SECTOR EMPLOYEES.—An employee of a private-sector organization who is detailed to an element of the intelligence community under this section—

(1) shall continue to receive pay and benefits from the private-sector organization from which such employee is detailed and shall not receive pay or benefits from the element, except as provided in paragraph (2);

(2) is deemed to be an employee of the element for the purposes of—

(A) chapters 73 and 81 of title 5, United States Code;

(B) sections 201, 203, 205, 207, 208, 209, 603, 606, 607, 643, 654, 1905, and 1913 of title 18, United States Code;

(C) sections 1343, 1344, and 1349(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(D) chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act'') and any other Federal tort liability statute;

(E) the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.); and

(F) chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code;

(3) may perform work that is considered inherently governmental in nature only when requested in writing by the head of the element;

(4) may not be used to circumvent any limitation or restriction on the size of the workforce of the element;

(5) shall be subject to the same requirements applicable to an employee performing the same functions and duties proposed for performance by the private sector employee; and

(6) in the case of an element of the intelligence community in the Department of Defense, may not be used to circumvent the provisions of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code.

(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;

(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 the 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 that employs the individual.

(2) PRIVATE-SECTOR ORGANIZATION.—The term ''private-sector organization'' means—

(A) a for-profit organization; or

(B) a not-for-profit organization.

(3) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term ''small business concern'' has the meaning given such term in section 3703(e)(2) of title 5, United States Code.

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. 3126(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking clause (ii);

(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 whose identity''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking ''resides and acts outside the United States'' and inserting ''acts''.

SEC. 306. INCLUSION OF SECURITY RISKS IN PROGRAM MANAGEMENT PLANS REQUIRED FOR ACQUISITION OF MAJOR SYSTEMS IN NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM.

Section 102A(q)(1)(A) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(q)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ''security risks,'' after ''schedule,''.

SEC. 307. PAID PARENTAL LEAVE.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to—

(1) help the intelligence community recruit and retain a dynamic, multi-talented, and diverse workforce capable of meeting the security goals of the United States; and

(2) establish best practices and processes for other elements of the Federal Government seeking to pursue similar policies.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF PAID PARENTAL LEAVE FOR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY EMPLOYEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3071 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 304 the following:

''SEC. 305. PAID PARENTAL LEAVE.

''(a) PAID PARENTAL LEAVE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a civilian employee of an element of the intelligence community shall have available a total of 12 administrative workweeks of paid parental leave in the event of the birth of a son or daughter to the employee, or placement of a son or daughter with the employee for adoption or foster care, and in order to care for such son or daughter, to be used during the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement.

''(b) TREATMENT OF PARENTAL LEAVE REQUEST.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

''(1) an element of the intelligence community shall accommodate an employee's leave schedule request under subsection (a), including a request to use such leave intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule, to the extent that the requested leave schedule does not unduly disrupt agency operations; and

''(2) to the extent that an employee's requested leave schedule as described in paragraph (1) is based on medical necessity related to a serious health condition connected to the birth of a son or daughter, the employing element shall handle the scheduling consistent with the treatment of employees who are using leave under subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 6382(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code.

''(c) RULES RELATING TO PAID LEAVE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

''(1) an employee may not be required to first use all or any portion of any unpaid leave available to the employee before being allowed to use the paid parental leave described in subsection (a); and

''(2) paid parental leave under subsection (a)—

''(A) shall be payable from any appropriation or fund available for salaries or expenses for positions within the employing element;

''(B) may not be considered to be annual or vacation leave for purposes of section 5551 or 5552 of title 5, United States Code, or for any other purpose;

''(C) if not used by the employee before the end of the 12-month period described in subsection (a) to which the leave relates, may not be available for any subsequent use and may not be converted into a cash payment;

''(D) may be granted only to the extent that the employee does not receive a total of more than 12 weeks of paid parental leave in any 12-month period beginning on the date of a birth or placement;

''(E) may not be granted—

''(i) in excess of a lifetime aggregate total of 30 administrative workweeks based on placements of a foster child for any individual employee; or

''(ii) in connection with temporary foster care placements expected to last less than 1 year;

''(F) may not be granted for a child being placed for foster care or adoption if such leave was previously granted to the same employee when the same child was placed with the employee for foster care in the past;

''(G) shall be used in increments of hours (or fractions thereof), with 12 administrative workweeks equal to 480 hours for employees with a regular full-time work schedule and converted to a proportional number of hours for employees with part-time, seasonal, or uncommon tours of duty; and

''(H) may not be used during off-season (nonpay status) periods for employees with seasonal work schedules.

''(d) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide the congressional intelligence committees with an implementation plan that includes—

''(1) processes and procedures for implementing the paid parental leave policies under subsections (a) through (c);

''(2) an explanation of how the implementation of subsections (a) through (c) will be reconciled with policies of other elements of the Federal Government, including the impact on elements funded by the National Intelligence Program that are housed within agencies outside the intelligence community;

''(3) the projected impact of the implementation of subsections (a) through (c) on the workforce of the intelligence community, including take rates, retention, recruiting, and morale, broken down by each element of the intelligence community; and

''(4) all costs or operational expenses associated with the implementation of subsections (a) through (c).

''(e) DIRECTIVE.—Not later than 90 days after the Director of National Intelligence submits the implementation plan under subsection (d), the Director of National Intelligence shall issue a written directive to implement this section, which directive shall take effect on the date of issuance.

''(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees an annual report that—

''(1) details the number of employees of each element of the intelligence community who applied for and took paid parental leave under subsection (a) during the year covered by the report; and

''(2) includes updates on major implementation challenges or costs associated with paid parental leave.

''(g) DEFINITION OF SON OR DAUGHTER.—For purposes of this section, the term 'son or daughter' has the meaning given the term in section 6381 of title 5, United States Code.''.

(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 304 the following:

''Sec. 305. Paid parental leave.''.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—Section 305 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by subsection (b), shall apply with respect to leave taken in connection with the birth or placement of a son or daughter that occurs on or after the date on which the Director of National Intelligence issues the written directive under subsection (e) of such section 305.

Subtitle B—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

SEC. 311. EXCLUSIVITY, CONSISTENCY, AND TRANSPARENCY IN SECURITY CLEARANCE PROCEDURES AND RIGHT TO APPEAL.

(a) EXCLUSIVITY OF PROCEDURES.—Section 801 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) EXCLUSIVITY.—Except as provided in subsection (b) and subject to sections 801A and 801B, the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be the exclusive procedures by which decisions about eligibility for access to classified information are governed.''.

(b) TRANSPARENCY.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) PUBLICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the President shall—

''(A) publish in the Federal Register the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a); or

''(B) submit to Congress a certification that the procedures currently in effect that govern access to classified information as described in subsection (a)—

''(i) are published in the Federal Register; and

''(ii) comply with the requirements of subsection (a).

''(2) UPDATES.—Whenever the President makes a revision to a procedure established pursuant to subsection (a), the President shall publish such revision in the Federal Register not later than 30 days before the date on which the revision becomes effective.''.

(c) CONSISTENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title VIII of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 801 the following:

''SEC. 801A. DECISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

''(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) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'classified information' includes sensitive compartmented information, restricted data, restricted handling information, and other compartmented information.

''(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) does not violate any right or protection enshrined in the Constitution of the United States, including rights articulated in the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments;

''(2) does not discriminate for or against an individual on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or handicap;

''(3) is not carrying out—

''(A) retaliation for political activities or beliefs; or

''(B) a coercion or reprisal described in section 2302(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code; and

''(4) does not violate section 3001(j)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)(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) An expert 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' has such meaning as the President may define 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.

''(b) AGENCY REVIEW.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, each head of an agency shall, consistent with the interest of national security, establish and publish in the Federal Register a process by which a covered person to whom eligibility for access to classified information was denied or revoked by the agency can appeal that denial or revocation within the agency.

''(2) ELEMENTS.—The process required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) In the case of a covered person to whom eligibility for access to classified information is denied or revoked by an agency, the following:

''(i) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person with a written—

''(I) detailed explanation of the basis for the denial or revocation as the head of the agency determines is consistent with the interests of national security and as permitted by other applicable provisions of law; and

''(II) notice of the right of the covered person to a hearing and appeal under this subsection.

''(ii) Not later than 30 days after receiving a request from the covered person for copies of the documents that formed the basis of the agency's decision to revoke or deny, including the investigative file, the head of the agency shall provide to the covered person copies of such documents as—

''(I) the head of the agency determines is consistent with the interests of national security; and

''(II) permitted by other applicable provisions of law, including—

''(aa) section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Freedom of Information Act');

''(bb) section 552a of such title (commonly known as the 'Privacy Act of 1974'); and

''(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 retain counsel or other representation at the covered person's expense.

''(II) 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, counsel or other representation retained under this clause shall be considered for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

''(iv)(I) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person an opportunity, at a point in the process determined by the agency head—

''(aa) to appear personally before an adjudicative or other authority, other than 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 such authority, unless the head of the agency determines that calling and cross-examining witnesses is not consistent with the interests of national security.

''(II) The head of the agency shall make, as part of the security record of the covered person, a written summary, transcript, or recording of any appearance under item (aa) of subclause (I) or calling or cross-examining of witnesses under item (bb) of such subclause.

''(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 a decision under this subsection is completed on average not later than 180 days after the date on which a hearing is requested under subparagraph (A)(v).

''(3) AGENCY REVIEW PANELS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each head of an agency shall establish a panel to hear and review appeals under this subsection.

''(B) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(i) COMPOSITION.—Each panel established by the head of an agency under subparagraph (A) shall be composed of at least three employees of the agency selected by the head, two of whom shall not be members of the security field.

''(ii) TERMS.—A term of service on a panel established by the head of an agency under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 2 years.

''(C) DECISIONS.—

''(i) WRITTEN.—Each decision of a panel established under subparagraph (A) shall be in writing and contain a justification of the decision.

''(ii) CONSISTENCY.—Each head of an agency that establishes a panel under subparagraph (A) shall ensure that each decision of the panel is consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

''(iii) OVERTURN.—The head of an agency may overturn a decision of the panel if, not later than 30 days after the date on which the panel issues the decision, the agency head personally exercises the authority granted by this clause to overturn such decision.

''(iv) FINALITY.—Each decision of a panel established under subparagraph (A) or overturned pursuant to clause (iii) of this subparagraph shall be final but subject to appeal and review under subsection (c).

''(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.

''(4) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each head of an agency shall ensure that, under this subsection, a covered person appealing a decision of the head's agency under this subsection has an opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person's expense.

''(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 sponsor an application by the counsel or other representation retained under this paragraph for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

''(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) 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.

''(6) 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—

''(i) made in a manner that is consistent with section 552 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by the Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996 (Public Law 104–231);

''(ii) published to explain the facts of the case, redacting personally identifiable information and sensitive program information; and

''(iii) made available on a website that is searchable by members of the public.

''(c) HIGHER LEVEL REVIEW.—

''(1) PANEL.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, the Security Executive Agent shall establish a panel to review decisions made on appeals pursuant to the processes established under subsection (b).

''(B) SCOPE OF REVIEW AND JURISDICTION.—After initial review to verify grounds for appeal, the panel established under subparagraph (A) shall review such decisions only—

''(i) as they relate to 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.

''(2) APPEALS AND TIMELINESS.—

''(A) APPEALS.—

''(i) INITIATION.—On or before the date that is 30 days after the date on which a covered person receives a written decision on an 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 801A(b) relating to the denial or revocation of the covered person's eligibility for access to classified information; and

''(bb) any allegations of how the decision may have been the result of the agency failing to properly conduct a review under subsection (b); and

''(II) supporting materials and information for the allegations described under subclause (I).

''(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 appeal is filed.

''(3) DECISIONS AND REMANDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If, in the course of reviewing under this subsection a decision of an agency under subsection (b), the panel established under paragraph (1) decides that there is sufficient evidence of a violation 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 to the agency by which the covered person shall be eligible for a new appeal under subsection (b).

''(B) WRITTEN DECISIONS.—Each decision of the panel established under paragraph (1) shall be in writing and contain a justification of the decision.

''(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) FINALITY.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), each decision of the panel established under paragraph (1) shall be final.

''(ii) OVERTURN.—The Security Executive Agent may overturn a decision of the panel if, not later than 30 days after the date on which the panel issues the decision, the Security Executive Agent personally exercises the authority granted by this clause to overturn such decision.

''(E) NATURE OF REMANDS.—In remanding a decision under subparagraph (A), the panel established under paragraph (1) may not direct the outcome of any further appeal under subsection (b).

''(F) NOTICE OF DECISIONS.—For each decision of the panel established under paragraph (1) regarding a covered person, the Security Executive Agent shall provide the covered person with a written notice of the decision that includes a detailed description of the reasons for the decision, consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

''(4) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Security Executive Agent shall ensure that, under this subsection, a covered person appealing a decision under subsection (b) has an opportunity to retain counsel 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 sponsor an application by the counsel or other representation retained under this paragraph for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

''(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 EMPLOYEES.—

''(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 (1)(A) 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, to the degree that doing so is, as 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 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—

''(i) made in a manner that is consistent with section 552 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by the Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996 (Public Law 104–231);

''(ii) published to explain the facts of the case, redacting personally identifiable information and sensitive program information; and

''(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) WAIVER OF RIGHTS.—

''(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.

''(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 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.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—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 head shall, not later than 30 days after the date on which the head makes such determination, 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.—

''(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 (1) 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 (1), disaggregated by agency.

''(II) Such other matters as the Security Executive Agent considers appropriate.

''(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 interest 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 national 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 court.

''(4) REPORTING.—

''(A) CASE-BY-CASE.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—In each case in which the head of an agency determines 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 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.—

''(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 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 OF THE DEFENSE OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish or 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 Department of Defense Directive 5220.6, or successor directive.

''(i) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO CERTAIN OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—This section and the processes and procedures established under this section shall not be construed to apply to paragraphs (6) and (7) of section 3001(j) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)).''.

(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 section 801A the following:

''Sec. 801B. Right to appeal.''.

SEC. 312. LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE UNIVERSITY.

(a) LIMITATION.—Neither the Secretary of Defense nor the Director of National Intelligence may commence any activity to transfer the National Intelligence University out of the Defense Intelligence Agency until the Secretary and the Director jointly certify each of the following:

(1) The National Intelligence University has positively adjudicated its warning from the Middle States Commission on Higher Education and had its regional accreditation fully restored.

(2) The National Intelligence University will serve as the exclusive means by which advanced intelligence education is provided to personnel of the Department of Defense.

(3) Military personnel will receive joint professional military education from a National Intelligence University location at a non-Department of Defense agency.

(4) The Department of Education will allow the Office of the Director of National Intelligence to grant advanced educational degrees.

(5) A governance model jointly led by the Director and the Secretary of Defense is in place for the National Intelligence University.

(b) COST ESTIMATES.—

(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 of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) IN GENERAL.—Before commencing any activity to transfer the National Intelligence University out of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an estimate of the direct and indirect costs of operating the National Intelligence University and the costs of transferring the National Intelligence University to another agency.

(3) CONTENTS.—The estimate submitted under paragraph (2) shall include all indirect costs, including with respect to human resources, security, facilities, and information technology.

SEC. 313. IMPROVING VISIBILITY INTO THE SECURITY CLEARANCE PROCESS.

(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) POLICY REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall issue a policy that requires the head of each Federal agency to create, not later than December 31, 2023, an electronic portal that can be used by human resources personnel and applicants for security clearances to view information about the status of an application for a security clearance and the average time required for each phase of the security clearance process.

SEC. 314. MAKING CERTAIN POLICIES AND EXECUTION PLANS RELATING TO PERSONNEL CLEARANCES AVAILABLE TO INDUSTRY PARTNERS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY PARTNER.—The term ''appropriate industry partner'' means a contractor, licensee, or grantee (as defined in section 101(a) of Executive Order 12829 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to National Industrial Security Program), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act) that is participating in the National Industrial Security Program established by such Executive Order.

(2) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—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) SHARING OF POLICIES AND PLANS REQUIRED.—Each head of a Federal agency shall share policies and plans relating to security clearances with appropriate industry partners directly affected by such policies and plans in a manner consistent with the protection of national security as well as 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).

(c) DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Director of the National Industrial Security Program shall jointly develop policies and procedures by which appropriate industry partners with proper security clearances and a need to know can have appropriate access to the policies and plans shared pursuant to subsection (b) that directly affect those industry partners.

Subtitle C—Inspector General of the Intelligence Community

SEC. 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 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3234) or section 3001(j)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)).

SEC. 322. INSPECTOR GENERAL EXTERNAL REVIEW PANEL.

(a) AUTHORITY TO CONVENE EXTERNAL REVIEW PANELS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title XI of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3231 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 1105. INSPECTOR GENERAL EXTERNAL REVIEW PANEL.

''(a) REQUEST FOR REVIEW.—An individual with a claim described in subsection (b) may submit to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community a request for a review of such claim by an external review panel convened under subsection (c).

''(b) CLAIMS AND INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.—A claim described in this subsection is any—

''(1) claim by an individual—

''(A) that the individual has been subjected to a personnel action that is prohibited under section 1104; and

''(B) who has exhausted the applicable review process for the claim pursuant to enforcement of such section; or

''(2) claim by an individual—

''(A) that he or she has been subjected to a reprisal prohibited by paragraph (1) of section 3001(j) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)); and

''(B) who received a decision on an appeal regarding that claim under paragraph (4) of such section.

''(c) EXTERNAL REVIEW PANEL CONVENED.—

''(1) DISCRETION TO CONVENE.—Upon receipt of a request under subsection (a) regarding a claim, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community may, at the discretion of

the Inspector General, convene an external review panel under this subsection to review the claim.

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(A) COMPOSITION.—An external review panel convened under this subsection shall be composed of three members as follows:

''(i) The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

''(ii) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), two members selected by the Inspector General as the Inspector General considers appropriate on a case-by-case basis from among inspectors general of the following:

''(I) The Department of Defense.

''(II) The Department of Energy.

''(III) The Department of Homeland Security.

''(IV) The Department of Justice.

''(V) The Department of State.

''(VI) The Department of the Treasury.

''(VII) The Central Intelligence Agency.

''(VIII) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

''(IX) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

''(X) The National Reconnaissance Office.

''(XI) The National Security Agency.

''(B) LIMITATION.—An inspector general of an agency may not be selected to sit on the panel under subparagraph (A)(ii) to review any matter relating to a decision made by such agency.

''(C) CHAIRPERSON.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the chairperson of any panel convened under this subsection shall be the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

''(ii) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—If the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community finds cause to recuse himself or herself from a panel convened under this subsection, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall—

''(I) select a chairperson from inspectors general of the elements listed under subparagraph (A)(ii) whom the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community considers appropriate; and

''(II) notify the congressional intelligence committees of such selection.

''(3) PERIOD OF REVIEW.—Each external review panel convened under this subsection to review a claim shall complete review of the claim no later than 270 days after the date on which the Inspector General convenes the external review panel.

''(d) REMEDIES.—

''(1) PANEL RECOMMENDATIONS.—If an external review panel convened under subsection (c) determines, pursuant to a review of a claim submitted by an individual under subsection (a), that the individual was the subject of a personnel action prohibited under section 1104 or was subjected to a reprisal prohibited by section 3001(j)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)(1)), the panel may recommend that the agency head take corrective action—

''(A) in the case of an employee or former employee—

''(i) to return the employee or former employee, as nearly as practicable and reasonable, to the position such employee or former employee would have held had the reprisal not occurred; or

''(ii) reconsider the employee's or former employee's eligibility for access to classified information consistent with national security; or

''(B) in any other case, such other action as the external review panel considers appropriate.

''(2) AGENCY ACTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the head of an agency receives a recommendation from an external review panel under paragraph (1), the head shall—

''(i) give full consideration to such recommendation; and

''(ii) inform the panel and the Director of National Intelligence of what action the head has taken with respect to the recommendation.

''(B) FAILURE TO INFORM.—The Director shall notify the President of any failures to comply with subparagraph (A)(ii).

''(e) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees and the Director of National Intelligence a report on the activities under this section during the previous year.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Subject to such limitations as the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community considers necessary to protect the privacy of an individual who has made a claim described in subsection (b), each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

''(A) The determinations and recommendations made by the external review panels convened under this section.

''(B) The responses of the heads of agencies that received recommendations from the external review panels.''.

(2) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the National Security Act of 1947 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Sec. 1105. Inspector General external review panel.''.

(b) RECOMMENDATION ON ADDRESSING WHISTLEBLOWER APPEALS RELATING TO REPRISAL COMPLAINTS AGAINST INSPECTORS GENERAL.—

(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 recommendation on how to ensure that—

(A) a whistleblower in the intelligence community who has a complaint against an inspector general in the intelligence community and who alleges a reprisal, has available the agency adjudication and appellate review provided under section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3234); and

(B) any such whistleblower who has exhausted the applicable review process may request an external review panel and receive one, at the discretion of the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

(2) CONTENTS.—The recommendation submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A discussion of whether and to what degree section 1105 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by subsection (a)(1), provides appropriate authorities and mechanisms to provide an external review panel as described in paragraph (1) of this subsection and for the purposes described in such paragraph.

(B) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Inspector General may have with respect to providing an external review panel as described in paragraph (1) and for the purposes described in such paragraph.

SEC. 323. HARMONIZATION OF WHISTLEBLOWER PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, in coordination with the Intelligence Community Inspectors General Forum, shall develop recommendations, applicable to all inspectors general of elements of the intelligence community, regarding the harmonization of instructions, policies, and directives relating to processes, procedures, and timelines for claims and appeals relating to allegations of personnel actions prohibited under section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947 or reprisals prohibited by section 3001(j)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)(1)).

(b) TRANSPARENCY AND PROTECTION.—In developing recommendations under subsection (a), the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall make efforts to maximize transparency and protect whistleblowers.

SEC. 324. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY OVERSIGHT OF AGENCY WHISTLEBLOWER ACTIONS.

(a) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, 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.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The feasibility study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The anticipated number of annual whistleblower complaints received by all elements of the intelligence community.

(B) The additional resources required to implement the hotline, including personnel and technology.

(C) The resulting budgetary effects.

(D) Findings from the system established pursuant to subsection (b).

(b) OVERSIGHT SYSTEM REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall establish a system whereby the Inspector General is provided, in near real time, the following:

(1) All information relating to complaints by whistleblowers relating to the programs and activities under the jurisdiction of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) Any inspector general actions relating to such complaints.

(c) PRIVACY PROTECTIONS.—

(1) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Before establishing the system required by subsection (b), the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall establish policies and procedures to protect the privacy of whistleblowers and protect against further dissemination of whistleblower information without consent of the whistleblower.

(2) CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION.—The system established under subsection (b) shall provide whistleblowers the option of prohibiting distribution of their complaints to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

SEC. 325. REPORT ON CLEARED WHISTLEBLOWER ATTORNEYS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year 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 access to cleared attorneys by whistleblowers in the intelligence community.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The number of whistleblowers in the intelligence community who sought to retain a cleared attorney and at what stage they sought such an attorney.

(2) For the 3-year period preceding the report, the following:

(A) The number of limited security agreements (LSAs).

(B) The scope and clearance levels of such limited security agreements.

(C) The number of whistleblowers represented by cleared counsel.

(3) Recommendations for legislative or administrative action to ensure that whistleblowers in the intelligence community have access to cleared attorneys, including improvements to the limited security agreement process and such other options as the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community considers appropriate.

(c) SURVEY.—The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall ensure that the report submitted under subsection (a) is based on—

(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; or

(3) information 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 that employ former personnel of the intelligence community to execute contracts with foreign governments.

(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 the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

(A) a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a); and

(B) a plan to carry out such administrative actions as the Director considers appropriate pursuant to the findings described in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 402. COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF INVESTMENT IN KEY UNITED STATES TECHNOLOGIES BY COMPANIES OR ORGANIZATIONS LINKED TO CHINA.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a comprehensive economic assessment of investment in key United States technologies, including emerging technologies, by companies or organizations linked to China, including the implications of these investments for the national security of the United States.

(b) FORM OF ASSESSMENT.—The assessment submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 403. ANALYSIS OF AND PERIODIC BRIEFINGS ON MAJOR INITIATIVES OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING.

(a) ANALYSIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the 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 (JAIC) 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 and the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense shall jointly provide to the congressional intelligence committees and congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code) briefings with updates on activities relating 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 INFLUENCE 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'', deploy 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 intensifying societal tensions, undermining trust in governmental institutions within the United States, its allies and partners in the West, and generally sowing division, fear, and confusion.

(3) These information warfare operations are a threat to the national security of the United States and that of the allies and 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 will increasingly adopt similar tactics of deploying information warfare operations against the West.

(6) Technological advances, including artificial intelligence, will only make it more difficult in the future to detect fraudulent accounts, 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 remove foreign 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) 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, thereby demonstrating that it is possible to discern both broad patterns of cross-platform information warfare operations and specific fraudulent behavior on social media platforms.

(10) General Paul Nakasone, Director of the National Security Agency, emphasized the importance of these independent analyses to the planning and conduct of military cyber operations to frustrate Kremlin-linked information warfare operations against the 2018 mid-term elections. General Nakasone stated that the reports ''were very, very helpful in terms of being able to understand exactly what our adversary was trying to do to build dissent within our nation.''.

(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 analyses by the social media companies and trusted third-party experts in a transparent manner will serve to demonstrate that the social media companies are detecting and removing foreign malign activities from their platforms while protecting 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) the 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 that threaten 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 soon as possible to facilitate countering ongoing Kremlin, Kremlin-linked, and other foreign information warfare operations and to aid in preparations for the United States presidential and congressional elections in 2020 and beyond;

(4) the structure and operations of social media companies make them 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 threat networks operating within or across their platforms, Congress would have to consider additional safeguards for ensuring that this threat is effectively mitigated.

(c) AUTHORITY TO FACILITATE ESTABLISHMENT 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.—The functions described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Acting as a convening and sponsoring authority for cooperative social media data analysis of foreign threat networks involving social media companies and third-party experts, nongovernmental organizations, data journalists, federally funded research and development centers, and academic researchers.

(B) Facilitating analysis within and across the individual social media platforms for the purpose of detecting, exposing, and countering clandestine foreign influence operations and related unlawful activities that fund or subsidize such operations.

(C) Developing processes to share information from government entities on foreign influence operations with the individual social media companies to inform threat analysis, and working with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence as appropriate.

(D) Determining and making public criteria for identifying which companies, organizations, or researchers qualify for inclusion in the activities of the Center, and inviting entities that fit the criteria to join.

(E) Determining jointly with the social media companies what data and metadata related to indicators of foreign adversary threat networks from their platforms and business operations will be made available for access and analysis.

(F) Developing and making public the criteria and standards that must be met for companies, other organizations, and individual researchers to access and analyze data relating to foreign adversary threat networks within and across social media platforms and publish or otherwise use the results.

(G) Developing and making public the ethical standards for investigation of foreign threat networks and use of analytic results and for protection of the privacy of the customers and users of the social media platforms and of the proprietary information of the social media companies.

(H) Developing technical, contractual, and procedural controls to prevent misuse of data, including any necessary auditing procedures, compliance checks, and review mechanisms.

(I) Developing and making public criteria and conditions under which the Center shall share information with the appropriate Government agencies regarding threats to national security from, or violations of the law involving, foreign activities on social media platforms.

(J) Developing a searchable, public archive aggregating information related to foreign influence and disinformation operations to build a collective understanding of the threats and facilitate future examination consistent with privacy protections.

(d) REPORTING AND NOTIFICATIONS.—If the Director of National Intelligence chooses to use funds under subsection (c)(1) to facilitate the establishment of the Center, the Director of the Center shall—

(1) not later than March 1, 2020, submit to Congress a report on—

(A) the estimated funding needs of the Center for fiscal year 2021 and for subsequent years;

(B) such statutory protections from liability as the Director considers necessary for the Center, participating social media companies, and participating third-party analytical participants;

(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

(2) not less frequently than once each year, submit to the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, and the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) that assesses—

(i) degree of cooperation and commitment from the social media companies to the mission of the Center; and

(ii) effectiveness of the Center in detecting and removing clandestine foreign information warfare operations from social media platforms; and

(B) includes such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Center considers appropriate to carry out the functions of the Center.

(e) PERIODIC REPORTING 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) FUNDING.—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. 3003)) in fiscal year 2020 and 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.

SEC. 405. OVERSIGHT OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN ACADEMIA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''covered institution of higher education'' means an institution described in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002) that receives Federal funds in any amount and for any purpose.

(2) SENSITIVE RESEARCH SUBJECT.—The term ''sensitive research subject'' means a subject of research that is carried out at a covered institution of higher education that receives funds that were appropriated for—

(A) the National Intelligence Program; or

(B) any Federal agency the Director of National Intelligence deems appropriate.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with such elements of the intelligence community as the Director considers appropriate and consistent with the privacy protections afforded to United States persons, shall submit to congressional intelligence committees a report on risks to sensitive research subjects posed by foreign entities in order to provide Congress and covered institutions of higher education with more complete information on these risks and to help ensure academic freedom.

(c) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A list of sensitive research subjects that could affect national security.

(2) A list of foreign entities, including governments, corporations, nonprofit organizations and for-profit organizations, and any subsidiary or affiliate of such an entity, that the Director determines pose a counterintelligence, espionage (including economic espionage), or other national security threats with respect to sensitive research subjects.

(3) A list of any known or suspected attempts by foreign entities to exert pressure on covered institutions of higher education, including attempts to limit freedom of speech, propagate misinformation or disinformation, or to influence professors, researchers, or students.

(4) Recommendations for collaboration between covered institutions of higher education and the intelligence community to mitigate threats to sensitive research subjects associated with foreign influence in academia, including any necessary legislative or administrative action.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director identifies a change to either list described in paragraph

(1) or (2) of subsection (c), the Director shall notify the congressional intelligence committees of the change.

SEC. 406. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON FIFTH-GENERATION WIRELESS NETWORK TECHNOLOGY.

(a) 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 congressional intelligence committees a report on—

(1) the threat to United States national security posed by the global and regional adoption of fifth-generation (5G) wireless network technology built by foreign companies; and

(2) the effect of possible efforts to mitigate the threat.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include:

(1) The timeline and scale of global and regional adoption of foreign fifth-generation wireless network technology.

(2) The implications of such global and regional adoption on the cyber and espionage threat to the United States and United States interests as well as to United States cyber and collection capabilities.

(3) The effect of possible mitigation efforts, including:

(A) United States Government policy promoting the use of strong, end-to-end encryption for data transmitted over fifth-generation wireless networks.

(B) United States Government policy promoting or funding free, open-source implementation of fifth-generation wireless network technology.

(C) United States Government subsidies or incentives that could be used to promote the adoption of secure fifth-generation wireless network technology developed by companies of the United States or companies of allies of the United States.

(D) United States Government strategy to reduce foreign influence and political pressure in international standard-setting bodies.

(c) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form to the greatest extent practicable, but may include a classified appendix if necessary.

SEC. 407. ANNUAL REPORT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ON CYBERSECURITY AND SURVEILLANCE THREATS TO CONGRESS.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on cybersecurity and surveillance threats to Congress.

(b) STATISTICS.—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include statistics on cyber attacks and other incidents of espionage or surveillance targeted against Senators or the immediate families or staff of the Senators, in which the nonpublic communications and other private information of such targeted individuals were lost, stolen, or otherwise subject to unauthorized access by criminals or a foreign government.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In preparing a report to be submitted under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall consult with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

SEC. 408. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENTS OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

(a) ASSESSMENTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 45 days after the conclusion of a United States election, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the heads of such other executive departments and agencies as the Director considers appropriate, shall—

(1) conduct an assessment of any information 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), along with such supporting information as the Director considers 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 identify, 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 supported the act.

(c) PUBLICATION.—In a case in which the Director conducts an assessment under subsection (a)(1) with respect to an election, the Director shall, as soon as practicable after the date of the conclusion of such election and not later than 60 days after the date of such conclusion, make available to the public, to the greatest extent possible consistent with the protection of sources and methods, the findings transmitted under subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 409. STUDY ON FEASIBILITY AND ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE MUSEUM AND LEARNING CENTER.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency shall complete a study on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a Geospatial-Intelligence Museum and learning center.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Identifying the costs, opportunities, and challenges of establishing the museum and learning center as described in such subsection.

(2) Developing recommendations concerning such establishment.

(3) Identifying and reviewing lessons learned from the establishment of the Cyber Center for Education and Innovation-Home of the National Cryptologic Museum under section 7781(a) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees and the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code) a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the study completed under subsection (a).

SEC. 410. REPORT ON DEATH OF JAMAL KHASHOGGI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report on the death of Jamal Khashoggi, consistent with protecting sources and methods. Such report shall include identification of those who carried out, participated in, ordered, or were otherwise complicit in or responsible for the death of Jamal Khashoggi.

(b) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form.

DIVISION ____—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This division may be cited as the ''Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019''.

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

DIVISION ____—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

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.
Sec. 202. Computation of annuities for employees of the Central Intelligence Agency.

TITLE III—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. Modification of special pay authority for science, technology, engineering, or mathematics positions and addition of special pay authority for cyber positions.
Sec. 304. Modification of appointment of Chief Information Officer of the Intelligence Community.
Sec. 305. Director of National Intelligence review of placement of positions within the intelligence community on the Executive Schedule.
Sec. 306. Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force.
Sec. 307. Consideration of adversarial telecommunications and cybersecurity infrastructure when sharing intelligence with foreign governments and entities.
Sec. 308. Cyber protection support for the personnel of the intelligence community in positions highly vulnerable to cyber attack.
Sec. 309. Modification of authority relating to management of supply-chain risk.
Sec. 310. Limitations on determinations regarding certain security classifications.
Sec. 311. Joint Intelligence Community Council.
Sec. 312. Intelligence community information technology environment.
Sec. 313. Report on development of secure mobile voice solution for intelligence community.
Sec. 314. Policy on minimum insider threat standards.
Sec. 315. Submission of intelligence community policies.
Sec. 316. Expansion of intelligence community recruitment efforts.

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 subsistence 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 of Department of Energy

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 component of Defense Security Service as an element of intelligence community.
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. Collocation of certain Department of Homeland Security personnel at field locations.

TITLE V—ELECTION MATTERS

Sec. 501. Report on cyber attacks by foreign governments against United States election infrastructure.
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 threats to Federal 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 cybersecurity 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. 606. Report on unified, simplified, Governmentwide standards for positions of trust and security clearances.
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 conducted 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 support of cybersecurity unit with the Russian Federation.
Sec. 702. Report on returning Russian compounds.
Sec. 703. Assessment of threat finance relating to Russia.
Sec. 704. Notification of an active measures campaign.
Sec. 705. Notification of travel by accredited diplomatic and consular personnel of the Russian Federation in the United States.
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.

Subtitle B—Reports

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. 714. Review of intelligence community whistleblower matters.
Sec. 715. Report on role of Director of National Intelligence with respect to certain foreign investments.
Sec. 716. Report on surveillance by foreign governments against United States telecommunications networks.
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 officer as persona non grata.
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 minority employees.
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. 741. Public Interest Declassification Board.
Sec. 742. Securing energy infrastructure.
Sec. 743. Bug bounty programs.
Sec. 744. Modification of authorities relating to the National Intelligence University.
Sec. 745. Technical and clerical amendments to the National Security Act of 1947.
Sec. 746. Technical amendments related to the Department of Energy.
Sec. 747. Sense of Congress on notification of certain disclosures of classified information.
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 Nations mission in the United States.
Sec. 749. Sense of Congress on WikiLeaks.

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.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 2019.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2019 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.

(5) The National Security 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.

(12) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.

(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.

(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

(16) The Department of Homeland Security.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2018.—Funds that were appropriated for fiscal year 2018 for the conduct of 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 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 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.

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) CLASSIFIED 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).

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 2019.

SEC. 202. 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. 2031) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(3)(B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ", as determined by using the annual 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 (i), (j), (k), (l), and (m), respectively; and

(F) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

"(h) CONDITIONAL ELECTION 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 designate 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 the participant's spouse waives the spousal right to a survivor annuity under this Act. The amount of the annuity shall be equal to 55 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 an annuity computed under subsection (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 begin on the day after the retired participant dies and terminate 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.".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT ACT.—The Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) is amended—

(i) in section 232(b)(1) (50 U.S.C. 2052(b)(1)), by striking "221(h)," and inserting "221(i),"; and

(ii) in section 252(h)(4) (50 U.S.C. 2082(h)(4)), by striking "221(k)" and inserting "221(l)".

(B) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ACT OF 1949.—Subsection (a) of section 14 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3514(a)) is amended by striking "221(h)(2), 221(i), 221(l)," and inserting "221(i)(2), 221(j), 221(m),".

(b) ANNUITIES FOR FORMER SPOUSES.—Subparagraph (B) of section 222(b)(5) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2032(b)(5)(B)) is amended by striking "one year" and inserting "two years".

(c) PRIOR SERVICE CREDIT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 252(b)(3) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2082(b)(3)(A)) is amended by striking "October 1, 1990" both places that term appears and inserting "March 31, 1991".

(d) REEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.—Section 273 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2113) is amended—

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

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

"(b) PART-TIME REEMPLOYED ANNUITANTS.—The Director shall have the authority to reemploy an annuitant on a part-time basis in accordance with section 8344(l) of title 5, United States Code.".

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsection (a)(1)(A) and subsection (c) shall take effect as if enacted on October 28, 2009, and shall apply to computations or participants, respectively, as of such date.

TITLE III—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 or benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 303. MODIFICATION OF SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, OR MATHEMATICS POSITIONS AND ADDITION OF SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR CYBER POSITIONS.

Section 113B of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3049a) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) SPECIAL RATES OF PAY FOR POSITIONS REQUIRING EXPERTISE IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, OR MATHEMATICS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding part III of title 5, United States Code, 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—

"(A) establish higher minimum rates of pay; and

"(B) 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.

"(2) 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 those specified in section 5305(j) of title 5, United States Code.";

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) through (f) as subsections (c) through (g), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(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 Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, that the rate of pay is for positions that perform 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 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.

''(3) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS.—The number of individuals who receive basic pay established under paragraph (1)(B) may not exceed 100 at any time.

''(4) LIMITATION ON USE AS COMPARATIVE REFERENCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, special rates of pay and the limitation established under paragraph (1)(B) may not be used as comparative references for the purpose of fixing the rates of basic pay or maximum pay limitations of qualified positions under section 1599f of title 10, United States Code, or section 226 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 147).'';

(4) in subsection (c), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by striking ''A minimum'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (b), a minimum'';

(5) in subsection (d), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by inserting ''or (b)'' after ''by subsection (a)''; and

(6) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (2)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017'' and inserting ''Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting ''or (b)'' after ''subsection (a)''.

SEC. 304. MODIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE 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''.

SEC. 305. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE REVIEW OF PLACEMENT OF POSITIONS WITHIN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ON THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.

(a) REVIEW.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall conduct a review of positions within the intelligence community regarding the placement of such positions on the Executive Schedule under subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code. In carrying out such review, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall determine—

(1) the standards under which such review will be conducted;

(2) which positions should or should not be on the Executive Schedule; and

(3) for those positions that should be on the Executive Schedule, the level of the Executive Schedule at which such positions should be placed.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the review under subsection (a) is completed, 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 Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives an unredacted report describing the standards by which the review was conducted and the outcome of the review.

SEC. 306. 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.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH.—The Director of National Intelligence shall establish a Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force to standardize information sharing between the intelligence community and the acquisition community of the United States Government with respect to the supply chain and counterintelligence risks.

(c) MEMBERS.—The Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force established under subsection (b) shall be composed of—

(1) a representative of the Defense Security Service of the Department of Defense;

(2) a representative of the General Services Administration;

(3) a representative of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy of the Office of Management and Budget;

(4) a representative of the Department of Homeland Security;

(5) a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(6) the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center; and

(7) any other members the Director of National Intelligence determines appropriate.

(d) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—Each member of the Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force established under subsection (b) shall have a security clearance at the top secret level and be able to access sensitive compartmented information.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force established under subsection (b) shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report that describes the activities of the Task Force during the previous year, including identification of the supply chain and counterintelligence risks shared with the acquisition community of the United States Government by the intelligence community.

SEC. 307. CONSIDERATION OF ADVERSARIAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND CYBERSECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE WHEN SHARING INTELLIGENCE WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND ENTITIES.

Whenever the head of an element of the intelligence community enters into an intelligence sharing agreement with a foreign government or any other foreign entity, the head of the element shall consider the pervasiveness of telecommunications and cybersecurity infrastructure, equipment, and services provided by adversaries of the United States, particularly China and Russia, or entities of such adversaries in the country or region of the foreign government or other foreign entity entering into the agreement.

SEC. 308. CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT FOR THE PERSONNEL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IN POSITIONS HIGHLY VULNERABLE TO CYBER ATTACK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.—The term ''personal accounts'' means accounts for online and telecommunications services, including telephone, residential Internet access, email, text and multimedia messaging, cloud computing, social media, health care, and financial services, used by personnel of the intelligence community outside of the scope of their employment with elements of the intelligence community.

(2) PERSONAL TECHNOLOGY DEVICES.—The term ''personal technology devices'' means technology devices used by personnel of the intelligence community outside of the scope of their employment with elements of the intelligence community, including networks to which such devices connect.

(b) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to a determination by the Director of National Intelligence, the Director may provide cyber protection support for the personal technology devices and personal accounts of the personnel described in paragraph (2).

(2) AT-RISK PERSONNEL.—The personnel described in this paragraph are personnel of the intelligence community—

(A) who the Director determines to be highly vulnerable to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities because of the positions occupied by such personnel in the intelligence community; and

(B) whose personal technology devices or personal accounts are highly vulnerable to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities.

(c) 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.

(d) LIMITATION ON SUPPORT.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

(1) to encourage personnel of the intelligence community to use personal technology devices for official business; or

(2) to authorize cyber protection support for senior intelligence community personnel using personal devices, networks, and personal accounts in an official capacity.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the

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)(2); and

(2) guidance for the use of cyber protection support and tracking of support requests 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 (Public Law 112–87; 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 REPORTS.—

''(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 Authorization 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 (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)), 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 detail all the determinations and notifications made under subsection (c) before the date of the submittal of the report.''.

SEC. 310. LIMITATIONS ON DETERMINATIONS REGARDING CERTAIN SECURITY CLASSIFICATIONS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—An officer of an element of the intelligence community who has been nominated by the President for a position that requires the advice and consent of the Senate may not make a classification decision with respect to information related to such officer's nomination.

(b) CLASSIFICATION DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), in a case in which an officer described in subsection (a) has been nominated as described in such subsection and classification authority rests with the officer or another officer who reports directly to such officer, a classification decision with respect to information relating to the officer shall be made by the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) NOMINATIONS OF DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—In a case described in paragraph (1) in which the officer nominated is the Director of National Intelligence, the classification decision shall be made by the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence.

(c) REPORTS.—Whenever the Director or the Principal Deputy Director makes a decision under subsection (b), the Director or the Principal Deputy Director, as the case may be, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report detailing the reasons for the decision.

SEC. 311. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

(a) MEETINGS.—Section 101A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3022(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''regular''; and

(2) by inserting ''as the Director considers appropriate'' after ''Council''.

(b) REPORT ON FUNCTION AND UTILITY OF THE JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Executive Office of the President and members of the Joint Intelligence Community Council, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the function and utility of the Joint Intelligence Community Council.

(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.

(3) FORM.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 312. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CORE SERVICE.—The term ''core service'' means a capability that is available to multiple elements of the intelligence community and required for consistent operation of the intelligence community information technology environment.

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT.—The term ''intelligence community information technology environment'' means all of the information technology services across the intelligence community, including the data sharing and protection environment across multiple classification domains.

(b) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Director of National Intelligence shall be responsible for coordinating the performance by elements of the intelligence community of the intelligence community information technology environment, including each of the following:

(A) Ensuring compliance with all applicable environment rules and regulations of such environment.

(B) Ensuring measurable performance goals exist for such environment.

(C) Documenting standards and practices of such environment.

(D) Acting as an arbiter among elements of the intelligence community related to any disagreements arising out of the implementation of such environment.

(E) Delegating responsibilities to the elements of the intelligence community and carrying out such other responsibilities as are necessary for the effective implementation of such environment.

(2) CORE SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Providers of core services shall be responsible for—

(A) providing core services, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence; and

(B) providing the Director with information requested and required to fulfill the responsibilities of the Director under paragraph (1).

(3) USE OF CORE SERVICES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), each element of the intelligence community shall use core services when such services are available.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The Director of National Intelligence may provide for a written exception to the requirement under subparagraph (A) if the Director determines there is a 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 one or more accountable executives of the intelligence community information technology environment to be responsible for—

(1) management, financial control, and integration of such environment;

(2) overseeing the performance of each core service, including establishing measurable service requirements and schedules;

(3) to the degree feasible, ensuring testing of each core service of such environment, including testing by the intended users, to evaluate performance against measurable service requirements and to ensure the capability meets user requirements; and

(4) coordinate transition or restructuring efforts of such environment, including phase-out of legacy systems.

(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:

(1) A description of the minimum required and desired core service requirements, including—

(A) key performance parameters; and

(B) an assessment of current, measured performance.

(2) implementation milestones for the intelligence community information technology environment, including 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.

(iv) System retirement.

(B) Dependencies of such core service capabilities.

(C) Plans for the transition or restructuring necessary to incorporate core service capabilities.

(D) A description of any legacy systems and discontinued capabilities to be phased out.

(3) Such other matters as the Director determines appropriate.

(f) 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:

(1) A systematic approach to identify core service funding requests for the intelligence

community information technology environment within the proposed budget, including multiyear plans to implement the long-term roadmap required by subsection (e).

(2) A uniform approach by 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 transition and restructuring costs for new, existing, and retiring services of the intelligence community information technology environment, as well as services of such environment that have changed designations as a core service.

(g) QUARTERLY PRESENTATIONS.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the congressional intelligence committees quarterly updates regarding ongoing implementation 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 or after September 30, 2024.

SEC. 313. 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 coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Director of the National Security Agency, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a classified report on the feasibility, desirability, cost, and required schedule associated with the implementation of a secure mobile voice solution for the intelligence community.

(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 for classified voice communications 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 appropriate use 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 a policy for minimum insider threat standards that is consistent with the National Insider Threat Policy and 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 each element 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 using the electronic repository 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 date on which 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 elements 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 5(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(b) 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 ''The individual designated 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 ''Beginning on the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019, each individual designated as the program manager shall be appointed by the 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 103I(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3034(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 103G(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3032(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 FOR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO AUSTERE LOCATIONS.

Subsection (a) of section 5 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3506) 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 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 PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN SENIOR LEVEL POSITIONS IN THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

(a) REPEAL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENT.—Section 104A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3036) is amended by striking subsection (g).

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL OF REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Section 611 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–487) is amended by striking subsection (c).

Subtitle C—Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence of 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. 7144b) is amended to read as follows:

''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. 3003).

''(b) IN GENERAL.—There is in the Department an Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence. Such office shall be under the National Intelligence Program.

''(c) DIRECTOR.—(1) The head of the Office shall be the Director of the Office 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. 7144c) is hereby repealed.

(c) CLERICAL 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. 7144a) 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 congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives 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 technology, collection, analytic products, 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 (i) 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 balance 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 reevaluation of the responsibilities and resources of the Defense Intelligence Agency to prevent imbalanced priorities, insufficient or misaligned resources, and the unauthorized expansion of mission parameters.

(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 each of the following:

(A) Defense intelligence enterprise.

(B) Enterprise manager.

(C) Executive agent.

(D) Function.

(E) Functional manager.

(F) Mission.

(G) Mission manager.

(H) Responsibility.

(I) Role.

(J) Service of common concern.

(2) An assessment of the necessity of maintaining separate designations for the intelligence community and the Department of Defense for intelligence functional or enterprise management constructs.

(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, which includes each of the following:

(A) A justification for the addition, transfer, or elimination of a mission, role, or function.

(B) The identification of which, if any, element of the Federal Government performs the considered mission, role, or function.

(C) In the case of any new mission, role, or function—

(i) an assessment of the most appropriate agency or element to perform such mission, role, or function, taking into account the resource profiles, scope of responsibilities, primary customers, and existing infrastructure necessary to support such mission, role, or function; and

(ii) a determination of the appropriate resource profile and an identification of the projected resources needed and the proposed source of such resources over the future-years defense program, to be provided in writing to any elements of the intelligence community or the Department of Defense affected by the assumption, transfer, or elimination of any mission, role, or function.

(D) In the case of any mission, role, or function proposed to be assumed, transferred, or eliminated, an assessment, which shall be completed jointly by the heads of each element affected by such assumption, transfer, or elimination, of the risks that would be assumed by the intelligence community and the Department if such mission, role, or function is assumed, transferred, or eliminated.

(E) 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;

(ii) which programs or activities should be jointly funded under both such Programs and how determinations are made with respect to funding allocations for such programs and activities; and

(iii) the 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:

''(d) 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, overhead reconnaissance, acquisition, and other matters; and

''(B) advise and report directly to the Director with respect to such matters.

''(3) 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.

''(D) CHAIR.—The Board shall have a Chair, who shall be appointed by the Director from among the members.

''(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) EXECUTIVE 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) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Reconnaissance Office shall appoint the initial 5 members to the advisory board under subsection (d) of section 106A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3041a), as added by subsection (a).

SEC. 435. COLLOCATION OF CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY PERSONNEL AT FIELD LOCATIONS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLOCATION.—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 identify, in consultation with the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the heads of such other elements of the Department of Homeland Security as the Under Secretary considers appropriate, opportunities for collocation of officers of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis in the field outside of the greater Washington, District of Columbia, area in order to support operational units from U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and other elements of the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) PLAN FOR COLLOCATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under 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 ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE.

(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;

(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) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term ''congressional 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.

(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 in the United States and such cyber attacks or attempted cyber attacks as the Under Secretary anticipates against such infrastructure. Such report shall identify the 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 the efforts 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 applicable authorities necessary to collect on any such efforts and any deficiencies in those authorities.

(5) A review of the use of open source material to inform analysis and warning of such efforts.

(6) A review of the use of alternative and predictive analysis.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a)(2) 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 Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term ''congressional 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.

(3) SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term ''security vulnerability'' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501).

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the National Security Agency, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the heads of other relevant elements of the intelligence community, shall—

(1) commence not later than 1 year before any regularly scheduled Federal election occurring after December 31, 2018, and complete not later than 180 days before such election, an assessment of security vulnerabilities of State election systems; and

(2) not later than 180 days before any regularly scheduled Federal election occurring after December 31, 2018, submit a report on such security vulnerabilities and an assessment of foreign intelligence threats to the election to—

(A) congressional leadership; and

(B) the appropriate congressional committees.

(c) UPDATE.—Not later than 90 days before any regularly scheduled Federal election occurring after December 31, 2018, the Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) update the assessment of foreign intelligence threats to that election; and

(2) submit the updated assessment to—

(A) congressional leadership; and

(B) the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 504. STRATEGY FOR COUNTERING RUSSIAN CYBER THREATS TO UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

(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 and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(4) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(5) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR A STRATEGY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Treasury,

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, including Federal, State, and local election systems, voter registration databases, voting tabulation equipment, and 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 indicated 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) Deterrence, including actions and measures that could or should be undertaken against or communicated to the Government of Russia or other entities to deter attacks against, or interference 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 jointly brief the appropriate congressional committees on the strategy developed under subsection (b).

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 submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report containing 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 Russian influence campaigns, if any. Such assessment shall include—

(1) a summary of such significant Russian influence campaigns, including, at a minimum, the specific 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 elections or referenda;

(3) a summary of any relevant activities by elements of the intelligence community undertaken for the purpose of assisting the government of such foreign state in defending against or responding to such Russian influence campaigns; and

(4) an assessment 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.—As provided in paragraph (2), for each Federal election, 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 on an Internet website an advisory report on foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to election campaigns for Federal offices. Each such report shall include, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, each of the following:

(A) A description of foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to election campaigns for Federal offices.

(B) A summary of best practices that election campaigns for Federal offices can employ in seeking to counter such threats.

(C) An identification of any publicly available resources, including United States Government resources, for countering such threats.

(2) 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 the date of the election.

(3) 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.

(b) TREATMENT OF CAMPAIGNS SUBJECT TO HEIGHTENED THREATS.—If the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis jointly determine that an election campaign for Federal office is subject to a heightened foreign counterintelligence or cybersecurity threat, the Director and the Under Secretary, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, may make available additional information to the appropriate representatives of such campaign.

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 shall support the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, and any other official of the Department of Homeland Security designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in sponsoring a security clearance up to the top secret level for each eligible chief election official of a State or the District of Columbia, and additional eligible designees of such election official as appropriate, at the time that such election official assumes such position.

(2) INTERIM CLEARANCES.—Consistent with applicable policies and directives, the Director of National Intelligence may issue interim clearances, for a period to be determined by the Director, to a chief election official as described in paragraph (1) and up to 1 designee of such official under such paragraph.

(c) INFORMATION SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall assist the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis and the Under Secretary responsible for overseeing critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and other related programs of the Department (as specified in section 103(a)(1)(H) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113(a)(1)(H))) with sharing any appropriate classified information related to threats to election systems and to the integrity of the election process with chief election officials and such designees who have received a security clearance under subsection (b).

(2) COORDINATION.—The Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis shall coordinate with the Director of National Intelligence and the Under Secretary responsible for overseeing critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and other related programs of the Department (as specified in section 103(a)(1)(H) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113(a)(1)(H))) to facilitate the sharing of information to the affected Secretaries of State or States.

SEC. 508. NOTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN CYBER INTRUSIONS AND ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGNS DIRECTED AT ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL OFFICES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGN.—The term ''active measures campaign'' means a foreign semi-covert or covert intelligence operation.

(2) CANDIDATE, ELECTION, AND POLITICAL PARTY.—The terms ''candidate'', ''election'', and ''political party'' have the meanings given those terms in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101).

(3) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term ''congressional 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.

(4) CYBER INTRUSION.—The term ''cyber intrusion'' means an electronic occurrence that actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, electronic election infrastructure, or the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information within such infrastructure.

(5) ELECTRONIC ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term ''electronic election infrastructure'' means an electronic information system of any of the following that is related to an election for Federal office:

(A) The Federal Government.

(B) A State or local government.

(C) A political party.

(D) The election campaign of a candidate.

(6) FEDERAL OFFICE.—The term ''Federal office'' has the meaning given that term in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101).

(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 credibly sourced and plausible but not of sufficient quality or corroborated sufficiently to warrant a higher 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 (c) if such Directors and the Secretary jointly determine—

(1) that on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, a significant foreign cyber intrusion or active measures campaign intended to influence an upcoming election for any Federal office has occurred or is occurring; and

(2) with moderate or high confidence, that such intrusion or campaign can be attributed to a foreign state or to a foreign nonstate person, group, or other entity.

(c) BRIEFING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 14 days after making a determination under subsection (b), the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 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. The briefing shall be classified and address, at a minimum, the following:

(A) A description of the significant foreign cyber intrusion or active measures campaign, as the case may be, covered by the determination.

(B) An identification of the foreign state or foreign nonstate person, group, or other entity, to which such intrusion or campaign has been attributed.

(C) The desirability and feasibility of the public release of information about the cyber intrusion or active measures campaign.

(D) Any other information such Directors and the Secretary jointly determine appropriate.

(2) ELECTRONIC ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE BRIEFINGS.—With respect to a significant foreign cyber intrusion covered by a determination under subsection (b), the Secretary 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 may be classified and made available only to individuals with appropriate security clearances.

(3) PROTECTION OF SOURCES AND METHODS.—This subsection 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 coordinate counterintelligence matters relating to election security.

(b) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—The person designated under subsection (a) shall also lead, manage, and coordinate counterintelligence matters relating to risks posed by interference 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.

(4) Critical infrastructure related to elections.

(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:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(F) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(H) the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

(2) APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY PARTNERS.—The term ''appropriate industry partner'' means a contractor, licensee, or grantee (as defined in section 101(a) of Executive Order 12829 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to National Industrial Security Program)) that is participating in the National Industrial Security Program established by such Executive Order.

(3) CONTINUOUS VETTING.—The term ''continuous vetting'' has the meaning given such term in Executive Order 13467 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to reforming processes related to suitability for government employment, fitness for contractor employees, and eligibility for access to classified national security information).

(4) COUNCIL.—The term ''Council'' means the Security, Suitability, and Credentialing Performance Accountability Council established pursuant to such Executive Order, or any successor entity.

(5) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—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.

(6) SUITABILITY AND CREDENTIALING EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term ''Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent'' means the Director of the Office of Personnel Management acting as the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent in accordance with Executive Order 13467 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to reforming processes related to suitability for government employment, fitness for contractor employees, and eligibility for access to classified national security information), or any successor entity.

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 clearance, suitability and fitness for employment, and credentialing lacks efficiencies and capabilities 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-level, by the end of year 2020. Such plan shall include notes of any required changes in investigative and adjudicative standards or resources.

(B) A plan to consolidate the conduct of background investigations associated 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 Chairman 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 threats, the workforce, and technology.

(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.

(3) PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman 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 report's framework and recommendations submitted under paragraph (2)(A).

(4) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.—Not less frequently than quarterly, the Security Executive Agent shall make available to the public a report regarding the status of the disposition of requests received from departments and agencies of the Federal Government for a change to, or approval under, the Federal investigative standards, the national adjudicative guidelines, continuous evaluation, or other national policy regarding personnel security.

SEC. 603. IMPROVING THE PROCESS FOR SECURITY CLEARANCES.

(a) REVIEWS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent, in coordination with the members of the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report that includes the following:

(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 under Security Executive Agent Directive 4 (known as the ''National Security Adjudicative Guidelines''). Such review shall include identification of whether any such information currently collected is unnecessary to support the adjudicative guidelines.

(2) An assessment of whether such Questionnaire, Standards, and guidelines should be revised to account for the prospect of a holder of a security clearance becoming an insider threat.

(3) Recommendations to improve the background investigation process by—

(A) simplifying the Questionnaire for National Security Positions (Standard Form 86) and increasing customer support to applicants completing such Questionnaire;

(B) using remote techniques and centralized locations to support or replace field investigation work;

(C) using secure and reliable digitization of information obtained during the clearance process;

(D) building the capacity of the background investigation labor sector; and

(E) replacing periodic reinvestigations with continuous evaluation techniques in all appropriate circumstances.

(b) POLICY, STRATEGY, AND IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the 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 to ensure contractors are treated consistently in the security clearance process across agencies and departments of the United States as compared to employees of such agencies and departments. Such policy shall address—

(A) prioritization of processing security clearances based on the mission the contractors will be performing;

(B) standardization in the forms that agencies issue to initiate the process for a security clearance;

(C) digitization of background investigation-related forms;

(D) use of the polygraph;

(E) the application of the adjudicative guidelines under Security Executive Agent Directive 4 (known as the ''National Security Adjudicative Guidelines'');

(F) reciprocal recognition of clearances across agencies and departments of the United States, regardless of status of periodic reinvestigation;

(G) tracking of clearance files as individuals move from employment with an agency or department of the United States to employment in the private sector;

(H) collection of timelines for movement of contractors across agencies and departments;

(I) reporting on security incidents and job performance, consistent with section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Privacy Act of 1974''), that may affect the ability to hold a security clearance;

(J) any recommended changes to the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) necessary to ensure that information affecting contractor clearances or suitability is appropriately and expeditiously shared between and among agencies and contractors; and

(K) portability of contractor security clearances between or among contracts at the same agency and between or among contracts at different agencies that require the same level of clearance.

(3) A strategy and implementation plan that—

(A) provides for periodic reinvestigations as part of a security clearance determination only on an as-needed, risk-based basis;

(B) includes actions to assess the extent to which automated records checks and other continuous evaluation methods may be used to expedite or focus reinvestigations; and

(C) provides an exception for certain populations if the Security Executive Agent—

(i) determines such populations require reinvestigations at regular intervals; and

(ii) provides written justification to the appropriate congressional committees for any such determination.

(4) 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.

(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 vetting program as a substitute for a periodic investigation for continued access to classified information.

SEC. 604. GOALS FOR PROMPTNESS 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 Council shall reform the security clearance process with the objective that, by December 31, 2021, 90 percent of all determinations, other than determinations regarding populations identified under section 603(b)(3)(C), regarding—

(1) security clearances—

(A) at the secret level are issued in 30 days or fewer; and

(B) at the top secret level are issued in 90 days or fewer; and

(2) reciprocity of security clearances at the same level are recognized in 2 weeks or fewer.

(c) CERTAIN REINVESTIGATIONS.—The Council shall reform the security clearance process with the goal that by December 31, 2021, reinvestigation on a set periodicity is not required for more than 10 percent of the population that holds a security clearance.

(d) EQUIVALENT METRICS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Council develops a set of performance metrics that it certifies to the appropriate congressional committees should achieve substantially equivalent outcomes as those outlined in subsections (b) and (c), the Council may use those metrics for purposes of compliance within this provision.

(2) NOTICE.—If the Council uses the authority provided by paragraph (1) to use metrics as described in such paragraph, the Council shall, not later than 30 days after communicating such metrics to departments and agencies, notify the appropriate congressional committees that it is using such authority.

(e) PLAN.—Not later than 180 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 a plan to carry out this section. Such plan shall include recommended interim milestones for the goals set forth in subsections (b) and (c) for 2019, 2020, and 2021.

SEC. 605. SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VIII of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 803 and 804 as sections 804 and 805, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 802 the following:

''SEC. 803. SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence, or such other officer of the United States as the President may designate, shall serve as the Security Executive Agent for all departments and agencies of the United States.

''(b) DUTIES.—The duties of the Security Executive Agent are as follows:

''(1) To direct the oversight of investigations, reinvestigations, adjudications, and, as applicable, polygraphs for eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position made by any Federal agency.

''(2) To review the national security background investigation and adjudication programs of Federal agencies to determine whether such programs are being implemented in accordance with this section.

''(3) To develop and issue uniform and consistent policies and procedures to ensure the effective, efficient, timely, and secure completion of investigations, polygraphs, and adjudications relating to determinations of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position.

''(4) Unless otherwise designated by law, to serve as the final authority to designate a Federal agency or agencies to conduct investigations of persons who are proposed for access to classified information or for eligibility to hold a sensitive position to ascertain whether such persons satisfy the criteria for obtaining and retaining access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position, as applicable.

''(5) Unless otherwise designated by law, to serve as the final authority to designate a Federal agency or agencies to determine eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position in accordance with Executive Order 12968 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to access to classified information).

''(6) To ensure reciprocal recognition of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position among Federal agencies, including acting as the final authority to arbitrate and resolve disputes among such agencies involving the reciprocity of investigations and adjudications of eligibility.

''(7) To execute all other duties assigned to the Security Executive Agent by law.

''(c) AUTHORITIES.—The Security Executive Agent shall—

''(1) issue guidelines and instructions to the heads of Federal agencies to ensure appropriate uniformity, centralization, efficiency, effectiveness, timeliness, and security in processes relating to determinations by such agencies of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position, including such matters as investigations, polygraphs, adjudications, and reciprocity;

''(2) have the authority to grant exceptions to, or waivers of, national security investigative requirements, including issuing implementing or clarifying guidance, as necessary;

''(3) have the authority to assign, in whole or in part, to the head of any Federal agency (solely or jointly) any of the duties of the Security Executive Agent described in subsection (b) or the authorities described in paragraphs (1) and (2), provided that the exercise of such assigned duties or authorities is subject to the oversight of the Security Executive Agent, including such terms and conditions (including approval by the Security Executive Agent) as the Security Executive Agent determines appropriate; and

''(4) define and set standards for continuous evaluation for continued access to classified information and for eligibility to hold a sensitive position.''.

(b) REPORT ON RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REVISING AUTHORITIES.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Chairman of the Council submits to the appropriate congressional committees the report required by section 602(b)(2)(A), the Chairman shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees such recommendations as the Chairman may have for revising the authorities of the Security Executive Agent.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 103H(j)(4)(A) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 3033(j)(4)(A)) is amended by striking ''in section 804'' and inserting ''in section 805''.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 3002) is amended by striking the items relating to sections 803 and 804 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 803. Security Executive Agent.
''Sec. 804. Exceptions.
''Sec. 805. Definitions.''.

SEC. 606. REPORT ON UNIFIED, SIMPLIFIED, GOVERNMENTWIDE STANDARDS FOR POSITIONS OF TRUST AND SECURITY CLEARANCES.

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, in coordination with the other members of the Council, shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report regarding the advisability and the risks, benefits, and costs to the Government and to industry of consolidating to not more than 3 tiers for positions of trust and security clearances.

SEC. 607. REPORT ON CLEARANCE IN PERSON CONCEPT.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that to reflect the greater mobility of the modern workforce, alternative methodologies merit analysis to allow greater flexibility for individuals moving in and out of positions that require access to classified information, while still preserving security.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report that describes the requirements, feasibility, and advisability of implementing a clearance in person concept described in subsection (c).

(c) CLEARANCE IN PERSON CONCEPT.—The clearance in person concept—

(1) permits an individual who once held a security clearance to maintain his or her eligibility for access to classified information, networks, and facilities for up to 3 years after the individual's eligibility for access to classified information would otherwise lapse; and

(2) recognizes, unless otherwise directed by the Security Executive Agent, an individual's security clearance and background investigation as current, regardless of employment status, contingent on enrollment in a continuous vetting program.

(d) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (b) shall address—

(1) requirements for an individual to voluntarily remain in a continuous evaluation program validated by the Security Executive Agent even if the individual is not in a position requiring access to classified information;

(2) appropriate safeguards for privacy;

(3) advantages to government and industry;

(4) the costs and savings associated with implementation;

(5) the risks of such implementation, including security and counterintelligence risks;

(6) an appropriate funding model; and

(7) fairness to small companies and independent contractors.

SEC. 608. BUDGET REQUEST DOCUMENTATION ON FUNDING FOR BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of the fiscal year 2020 budget request submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the President shall include exhibits that identify the resources expended by each agency during the prior fiscal year for processing background investigations and continuous evaluation programs, disaggregated by tier and whether the individual was a Government employee or contractor.

(b) CONTENTS.—Each exhibit submitted under subsection (a) shall include details on—

(1) the costs of background investigations or reinvestigations;

(2) the costs associated with background investigations for Government or contract personnel;

(3) costs associated with continuous evaluation initiatives monitoring for each person for whom a background investigation or reinvestigation was conducted, other than costs associated with adjudication;

(4) the average per person cost for each type of background investigation; and

(5) a summary of transfers and reprogrammings 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.—The head of each Federal department or agency shall submit an annual report to the Security Executive Agent that—

(1) identifies the number of individuals whose security clearances take more than 2 weeks to be reciprocally recognized after such individuals move to another part of such department or agency; and

(2) breaks out the information described in paragraph (1) by type of clearance and the reasons for any delays.

(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 industry partners 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)(ii), by adding ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (C);

(2) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c);

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTS.—(1)(A) Not later than March 1 of each year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit a report to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives regarding the security clearances processed by each element of the intelligence community during the preceding fiscal year.

''(B) The Director shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives such portions of the report submitted under subparagraph (A) as the Director determines address elements of the intelligence community that are within the Department of Defense.

''(C) Each report submitted under this paragraph shall separately identify security clearances processed for Federal employees and contractor employees sponsored by each such element.

''(2) Each report submitted under paragraph (1)(A) shall include, for each element of the intelligence community for the fiscal year covered by the report, the following:

''(A) The total number of initial security clearance background investigations sponsored for new applicants.

''(B) The total number of security clearance periodic reinvestigations sponsored for existing employees.

''(C) The total number of initial security clearance background investigations for new applicants that were adjudicated with notice of a determination provided to the prospective applicant, including—

''(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.

''(D) The total number of security clearance periodic 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

''(ii) the total number of such adjudications that were adjudicated unfavorably and resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.

''(E) The total number of pending security clearance background investigations, including initial applicant investigations and periodic reinvestigations, that were not adjudicated as of the last day of such year and that remained pending, categorized as follows:

''(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.

''(F) For any security clearance determinations completed or pending during the year preceding the year for which the report is submitted that have taken longer than 12 months to complete—

''(i) an explanation of the causes for the delays incurred during the period covered by the report; and

''(ii) the number of such delays involving a polygraph requirement.

''(G) The percentage of security clearance investigations, including initial and periodic reinvestigations, that resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.

''(H) The percentage of security clearance investigations that resulted in incomplete information.

''(I) The percentage of security clearance investigations that did not result in enough information to make a decision on potentially adverse information.

''(3) The report required under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.''; and

(4) in subsection (c), as redesignated, by striking ''subsection (a)(1)'' and inserting ''subsections (a)(1) and (b)''.

SEC. 611. PERIODIC REPORT ON POSITIONS IN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED WITHOUT ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION, NETWORKS, OR FACILITIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that reviews 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 CLEARANCES.

(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 positions and positions of trust, in order to ensure the Federal Government maintains a trusted workforce.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the ''Trusted Information Provider Program'' (in this section referred to as the ''Program'').

(b) PRIVACY SAFEGUARDS.—The Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall ensure that the Program includes such safeguards for privacy as the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent consider appropriate.

(c) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Program shall include requirements that enable investigative service providers and agencies of the Federal Government to leverage certain pre-employment information gathered during the 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.

(d) 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, fitness, or credentialing eligibility.

(e) 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.

(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 Program.

(f) 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 and advisability 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.

(g) 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 in such plans.

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 controls employed by the intelligence community to ensure that continuous vetting programs, including those involving user activity monitoring, protect 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 Federal Government, other than the Department of Defense, to enter into or implement any bilateral agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation regarding cybersecurity, including the establishment or support of any cybersecurity unit, unless, at least 30 days prior to the conclusion of any such agreement, the Director of National Intelligence submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report on such agreement that includes the elements required by subsection (c).

(2) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGREEMENTS.—Any agreement between the Department of Defense and the Russian Federation regarding cybersecurity shall be conducted in accordance with section 1232 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328), as amended by section 1231 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91).

(c) ELEMENTS.—If the Director submits a report under subsection (b) with respect to an agreement, such 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 the real property in New York, the real property in Maryland, and the real property in San Francisco, California, that were

under the control of the Government of Russia in 2016 and were removed from such control in response to various transgressions by the Government of Russia, including the interference by the Government of Russia in the 2016 election in the United States.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—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, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives (only with respect to the unclassified report), a report on the intelligence risks of returning the covered compounds to Russian control.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by this section shall be submitted in classified and unclassified forms.

SEC. 703. ASSESSMENT OF THREAT FINANCE RELATING TO RUSSIA.

(a) THREAT FINANCE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''threat finance'' means—

(1) the financing of cyber operations, global influence campaigns, intelligence service activities, proliferation, terrorism, or transnational crime and drug organizations;

(2) the methods and entities used to spend, store, move, raise, conceal, or launder money or value, on behalf of threat actors;

(3) sanctions evasion; and

(4) other forms of threat finance activity domestically or internationally, as defined by the President.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Intelligence and Analysis, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report containing an assessment of Russian threat finance. The assessment shall be based on intelligence from all sources, including from the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence of the Department of the Treasury.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include each of the following:

(1) A summary of leading examples from the 3-year period preceding the date of the submittal of the report of threat finance activities conducted by, for the benefit of, or at the behest of—

(A) officials of the Government of Russia;

(B) persons subject to sanctions under any provision of law imposing sanctions with respect to Russia;

(C) Russian nationals subject to sanctions under any other provision of law; or

(D) Russian oligarchs or organized criminals.

(2) An assessment with respect to any trends or patterns in threat finance activities relating to Russia, including common methods of conducting such activities and global nodes of money laundering used by Russian threat actors described in paragraph (1) and associated entities.

(3) An assessment of any connections between Russian individuals involved in money laundering and the Government of Russia.

(4) A summary of engagement and coordination with international partners on threat finance relating to Russia, especially in Europe, including examples of such engagement and coordination.

(5) An identification of any resource and collection gaps.

(6) An identification of—

(A) entry points of money laundering by Russian and associated entities into the United States;

(B) any vulnerabilities within the United States legal and financial system, including specific sectors, which have been 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 combat organized crime.

(7) Any other matters the Director determines appropriate.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (b) may be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 704. NOTIFICATION OF AN ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGN.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) 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 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.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR NOTIFICATION.—The Director of National Intelligence, in cooperation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the head of any other relevant agency, shall notify the congressional leadership and the Chairman and Vice Chairman or Ranking Member of each of the appropriate congressional committees, and of other relevant committees of jurisdiction, each time the Director of National Intelligence determines there is credible information that a foreign power has, is, or will attempt to employ a covert influence or active measures campaign with regard to the modernization, employment, doctrine, or force posture of the nuclear deterrent or missile defense.

(c) CONTENT OF NOTIFICATION.—Each notification required by subsection (b) shall include information concerning actions taken by the United States to expose or halt an attempt referred to in subsection (b).

SEC. 705. NOTIFICATION OF TRAVEL BY ACCREDITED DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PERSONNEL OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In carrying out the advance notification requirements set out in section 502 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (division N of Public Law 115–31; 131 Stat. 825; 22 U.S.C. 254a note), the Secretary of State shall—

(1) ensure that the Russian Federation provides notification to the Secretary of State at least 2 business days in advance of all travel that is subject to such requirements by accredited diplomatic and consular personnel of the Russian Federation in the United States, and take necessary action to secure full compliance by Russian personnel and address any noncompliance; and

(2) provide notice of travel described in paragraph (1) to the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation within 1 hour of receiving notice of such travel.

SEC. 706. REPORT ON OUTREACH STRATEGY ADDRESSING THREATS FROM UNITED STATES ADVERSARIES TO THE UNITED STATES TECHNOLOGY SECTOR.

(a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees;

(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 by the intelligence community and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise to United States industrial, commercial, scientific, technical, and academic communities on matters relating to the efforts of adversaries of the United States to acquire critical United States technology, intellectual property, and research and development information.

(c) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A review of the current outreach efforts of the intelligence community and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise described in subsection (b), including the type of information conveyed in the outreach.

(2) A determination of the appropriate element of the intelligence community to lead such outreach efforts.

(3) An assessment of potential methods for improving the effectiveness of such outreach, including an assessment of the following:

(A) Those critical technologies, infrastructure, or related supply chains that are at risk from the efforts of adversaries described in subsection (b).

(B) The necessity and advisability of granting security clearances to company or community leadership, when necessary and appropriate, to allow for tailored classified briefings on specific targeted threats.

(C) The advisability of partnering with entities 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.

(D) Strategies to assist affected elements of the communities described in subparagraph (C) in mitigating, deterring, and protecting against the broad range of threats from the efforts of adversaries described in subsection (b), with focus on producing information that enables private entities to justify business decisions related to national security concerns.

(E) The advisability of the establishment of a United States Government-wide task force to coordinate outreach and activities to combat the threats from efforts of adversaries described in subsection (b).

(F) Such other matters as the Director of National Intelligence may consider necessary.

(d) CONSULTATION ENCOURAGED.—In preparing the report required by subsection (b), the Director is encouraged to consult with other government agencies, think tanks, academia, representatives of the financial industry, or such other entities as the Director considers appropriate.

(e) FORM.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex as necessary.

SEC. 707. REPORT ON IRANIAN SUPPORT OF PROXY FORCES IN SYRIA AND LEBANON.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) ARMS OR RELATED MATERIAL.—The term ''arms or related material'' means—

(A) nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological weapons or materials or components of such weapons;

(B) ballistic or cruise missile weapons or materials or components of such weapons;

(C) destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons;

(D) defense articles or defense services, as those terms are defined in paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively, of section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794);

(E) defense information, as that term is defined in section 644 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2403); or

(F) items designated by the President for purposes of the United States Munitions List under section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).

(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 on Iranian support of proxy forces in Syria and Lebanon and the threat posed to Israel, other United States regional allies, and other specified interests of the United States as a result of such support.

(c) MATTERS FOR INCLUSION.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include information relating to the following matters with respect to both the strategic and tactical implications for the United States and its allies:

(1) A description of arms or related materiel 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 financial and additional technological capabilities transferred by Iran to Hizballah.

(2) A description of Iranian and Iranian-controlled personnel, including Hizballah, Shiite militias, and Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps forces, operating within Syria, including the number and geographic distribution of such personnel operating within 30 kilometers of the Israeli borders with Syria and Lebanon.

(3) An assessment of Hizballah's operational lessons learned based on its recent experiences in Syria.

(4) A description of any rocket-producing facilities in Lebanon for nonstate actors, including whether such facilities were assessed to be built at the direction of Hizballah leadership, Iranian leadership, or in consultation between Iranian leadership and Hizballah leadership.

(5) An analysis of the foreign and domestic supply chains that significantly facilitate, support, or otherwise aid Hizballah's acquisition or development of missile production facilities, including the geographic distribution 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 are based on credible information, facilitating the transfer of significant financial 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 related 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 classified annex.

SEC. 708. ANNUAL REPORT ON IRANIAN EXPENDITURES SUPPORTING FOREIGN MILITARY 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 National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report describing Iranian expenditures in the previous calendar year on military and terrorist activities outside the country, including each of the following:

(1) The amount spent in such calendar year on activities by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, including activities providing support for—

(A) Hizballah;

(B) Houthi rebels in Yemen;

(C) Hamas;

(D) proxy forces in Iraq and Syria; or

(E) any other entity or country the Director determines to be relevant.

(2) The amount spent in such calendar year for ballistic missile research and testing or other activities that the Director determines are destabilizing to the Middle East region.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 709. EXPANSION OF SCOPE OF COMMITTEE TO COUNTER ACTIVE MEASURES AND REPORT ON ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN MALIGN INFLUENCE CENTER.

(a) SCOPE OF COMMITTEE TO COUNTER ACTIVE MEASURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 501 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115–31; 50 U.S.C. 3001 note) is amended—

(A) in subsections (a) through (h)—

(i) by inserting '', the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or other nation state'' after ''Russian Federation'' each place it appears; and

(ii) by inserting '', China, Iran, North Korea, or other nation state'' after ''Russia'' each place it appears; and

(B) in the section heading, by inserting ''**, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, OR OTHER NATION STATE**'' after ''**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 501 and inserting the following new item:

''Sec. 501. Committee to counter active measures by the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and other nation states to exert covert influence over peoples and governments.''.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with such elements of the intelligence community as the Director considers relevant, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a center, to be known as the ''Foreign Malign Influence Response Center'', that—

(A) is comprised of analysts from all appropriate elements of the intelligence community, including elements with related diplomatic and law enforcement functions;

(B) has access to all intelligence and other reporting acquired by the United States Government on foreign efforts to influence, through overt and covert malign activities, United States political processes and elections;

(C) provides comprehensive assessment, and indications and warning, of such activities; and

(D) provides for enhanced dissemination of such assessment to United States policy makers.

(2) CONTENTS.—The Report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A discussion of the desirability of the establishment of such center and any barriers to such establishment.

(B) Such recommendations and other matters as the Director considers appropriate.

Subtitle B—Reports

SEC. 711. TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO INSPECTOR GENERAL STUDY.

Section 11001(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''AUDIT'' and inserting ''REVIEW'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''audit'' and inserting ''review''; and

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking ''audit'' and inserting ''review''.

SEC. 712. REPORTS ON AUTHORITIES OF THE CHIEF INTELLIGENCE OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE.—The term ''Homeland Security Intelligence Enterprise'' has the meaning given such term in Department of Homeland Security Instruction Number 264–01–001, or successor authority.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the authorities of the Under Secretary.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include each of the following:

(1) An analysis of whether the Under Secretary has the legal and policy authority necessary to organize and lead the Homeland Security Intelligence Enterprise, with respect to intelligence, and, if not, a description of—

(A) the obstacles to exercising the authorities of the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Department and the Homeland Security Intelligence Council, of which the Chief Intelligence Officer is the chair; and

(B) the legal and policy changes necessary to effectively coordinate, organize, and lead intelligence activities of the Department of Homeland Security.

(2) A description of the actions that the Secretary has taken to address the inability of the Under Secretary to require components of the Department, other than the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department to—

(A) coordinate intelligence programs; and

(B) integrate and standardize intelligence products produced by such other components.

SEC. 713. REPORT ON CYBER EXCHANGE PROGRAM.

(a) 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 report on the potential establishment of a fully voluntary 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 such subsection.

(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, in consultation with the inspectors general for the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the National Reconnaissance Office, shall conduct a review of the authorities, policies, investigatory standards, and other practices and procedures relating to intelligence community whistleblower matters, with respect to such inspectors general.

(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 effective reporting 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 take such measures as the Inspector General determines necessary in order to ensure that the review required by subsection (a) is conducted in an independent and objective fashion.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 270 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 written report containing the results of the review required under subsection (a), along with recommendations to improve the timely and effective reporting of intelligence community whistleblower matters to 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 WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

(a) REPORT.—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 elements of the intelligence community determined appropriate by the Director, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the role of the Director in preparing analytic materials in connection with the evaluation by the Federal Government of national security risks associated with potential foreign investments into the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of the current process for the provision of the analytic materials described in subsection (a);

(2) an identification of the most significant benefits and drawbacks of such process with respect to the role of the Director, including the sufficiency of resources and personnel to prepare such materials; and

(3) 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 the National Security Agency, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(1) any attempts known to the intelligence community by foreign governments to exploit cybersecurity vulnerabilities in United States telecommunications networks (including Signaling System No. 7) to target for surveillance United States persons, including employees of the Federal Government; and

(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.

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 by subsection (b).

(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 element 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 the 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).

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include identification, analysis, and explanation of the following:

(A) Any current or projected major threats to the national security of the United States with respect to foreign investment.

(B) Any strategy used by a 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.

(C) 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.

Section 502(d)(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115–31) is amended by striking ''the number'' and inserting ''a best estimate''.

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. 3231 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 1105. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON INVESTIGATIONS OF UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COVERED OFFICIAL.—The term 'covered official' means—

''(A) the heads of each element of the intelligence community; and

''(B) the inspectors general with oversight responsibility for an element of the intelligence community.

''(2) INVESTIGATION.—The term 'investigation' means any inquiry, whether formal or informal, into the existence of an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

''(3) UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'unauthorized disclosure of classified information' means any unauthorized disclosure of classified information to any recipient.

''(4) UNAUTHORIZED PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'unauthorized public disclosure of classified information' means the unauthorized disclosure of classified information to a journalist or media organization.

''(b) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every 6 months, each covered official shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on investigations of unauthorized public disclosures of classified information.

''(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to the preceding 6-month period, the following:

''(A) The number of investigations opened by the covered official regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

''(B) The number of investigations completed by the covered official regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

''(C) Of the number of such completed investigations identified under subparagraph (B), the number referred to the Attorney General for criminal investigation.

''(c) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REPORTING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once every 6 months, the Assistant Attorney General for National Security of the Department of Justice, in consultation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the status of each referral made to the Department of Justice from any element of the intelligence community regarding an unauthorized disclosure of classified information made during the most recent 365-day period or any referral that has not yet been closed, regardless of the date the referral was made.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for each referral covered by the report, at a minimum, the following:

''(A) The date the referral was received.

''(B) A statement indicating whether the alleged unauthorized disclosure described in the referral was substantiated by the Department of Justice.

''(C) A statement indicating the highest level of classification of the information that was revealed in the unauthorized disclosure.

''(D) A statement indicating whether an open criminal investigation related to the referral is active.

''(E) A statement indicating whether any criminal charges have been filed related to the referral.

''(F) A statement indicating whether the Department of Justice has been able to attribute the unauthorized disclosure to a particular entity or individual.

''(d) FORM OF REPORTS.—Each report submitted under this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may have a classified annex.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the National Security Act of 1947 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1104 the following new item:

''Sec. 1105. Semiannual reports on investigations of unauthorized disclosures of classified information.''.

SEC. 720. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF DESIGNATION OF COVERED 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, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a notification of that designation. Each such notification shall include—

(1) the date of the designation;

(2) the basis for the designation; and

(3) a justification for the expulsion.

SEC. 721. REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES PROCESS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES POLICY AND PROCESS DOCUMENT.—The term ''Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document'' means the executive branch document entitled ''Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process'' dated November 15, 2017.

(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.

(b) REPORTS ON PROCESS AND CRITERIA UNDER VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES POLICY AND PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—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 written report describing—

(A) with respect to each element of the intelligence community—

(i) the title of the official or officials responsible for determining whether, pursuant to criteria contained in the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document or any successor document, a vulnerability must be submitted for review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process; and

(ii) the process used by such element to make such determination; and

(B) the roles or responsibilities of that element during a review of a vulnerability submitted to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process.

(2) CHANGES TO PROCESS OR CRITERIA.—Not later than 30 days after any significant change is made to the process and criteria used by any element of the intelligence community for determining whether to submit a vulnerability for review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process, such element shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report describing such change.

(3) FORM OF REPORTS.—Each report submitted under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each calendar year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a classified report containing, with respect to the previous year—

(A) the number of vulnerabilities submitted for review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process;

(B) the number of vulnerabilities described in subparagraph (A) disclosed to each vendor responsible for correcting the vulnerability, or to the public, pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process; and

(C) the aggregate number, by category, of the vulnerabilities excluded from review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process, as described in paragraph 5.4 of the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document.

(2) UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include an unclassified appendix that contains—

(A) the aggregate number of vulnerabilities disclosed to vendors or the public pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process; and

(B) the aggregate number of vulnerabilities disclosed to vendors or the public pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process known to have been patched.

(3) NON-DUPLICATION.—The Director of National Intelligence may forgo submission of an annual report required under this subsection for a calendar year, if the Director notifies the intelligence committees in writing that, with respect to the same calendar year, an annual report required by paragraph 4.3 of the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document already has been submitted to Congress, and such annual report contains the information that would otherwise be required to be included in an annual report under this subsection.

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 of the Inspector General, analyses of the following:

(1) The accuracy of the application of classification and handling markers on a representative sample of finished reports, 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) INSPECTORS GENERAL LISTED.—The Inspectors General listed in this subsection are as follows:

(1) The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

(2) The Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency.

(3) The Inspector General of the National Security Agency.

(4) The Inspector General of the Defense Intelligence 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 DISEASE 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 than once 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.

(2) 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—

(i) that are, as of the date of the report, at the greatest risk of instability, conflict, human insecurity, or mass displacement; or

(ii) where challenges relating to water insecurity are likely to emerge and become significant during the 5-year or the 20-year period beginning on the date of the report; and

(B) where challenges relating to water insecurity are likely to imperil the national security interests of the United States or allies of the United States.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In researching a report required by paragraph (1), the Director shall consult with—

(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 the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the anticipated geopolitical effects of emerging infectious disease (including deliberate, accidental, and naturally occurring infectious disease threats) and pandemics, 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 impacts 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 the risks, costs, and impacts of emerging infectious disease and a possible transnational pandemic under paragraph (3), the Director of National Intelligence shall also examine in the briefing under paragraph (2) the response capacity within affected countries and the international system. In considering response capacity, the Director shall include—

(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 disease and a possible pandemic, and their ability to coordinate with affected and donor nations; and

(C) 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 UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ELEMENTS OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND OTHER ENTITIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REGARDING SIGNIFICANT OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OR POLICY.

Section 311 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 of an element of the intelligence community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that lists each memorandum of understanding or other agreement regarding 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 Government.

''(b) PROVISION OF DOCUMENTS.—Each head of an element of an intelligence community who receives a request from the Select Committee 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.

(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 study on the feasibility 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 HIRING AND RETENTION OF MINORITY EMPLOYEES.

(a) EXPANSION OF PERIOD OF REPORT.—Subsection (a) of 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 such section is amended, in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking ''disaggregated data by category of covered person from each element of the intelligence community'' and inserting ''data, disaggregated by category of covered person and by element of the intelligence community,''.

SEC. 727. REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY LOAN REPAYMENT AND RELATED PROGRAMS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) there should be established, through the issuing of an Intelligence Community Directive or otherwise, an intelligence community-wide program for student loan repayment, student loan forgiveness, financial counseling, and related matters, for employees of the intelligence community;

(2) creating such a program would enhance the ability of the elements of the intelligence community to recruit, hire, and retain highly qualified personnel, including with respect to mission-critical and hard-to-fill positions;

(3) such a program, including with respect to eligibility requirements, should be designed so as to maximize the ability of the elements of the intelligence community to recruit, hire, and retain highly qualified personnel, 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 both 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 cooperation with the heads of the elements 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 elements of the intelligence community would require to establish and initially carry out the program specified in paragraph (1).

(B) A description of the practical steps to establish and carry out such a program.

(C) The identification of any legislative action the Director determines necessary to establish and carry out such a program.

(c) ANNUAL REPORTS ON ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS.—

(1) COVERED PROGRAMS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''covered programs'' means any loan repayment program, loan forgiveness program, financial counseling program, or similar program, established pursuant to title X of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3191 et seq.) or any other provision of law that may be administered or used by an element of the intelligence community.

(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) The number of personnel from each element of the intelligence community who used each covered program.

(B) The total amount of funds each element expended for each such program.

(C) A description of the efforts made by each element to promote each covered program pursuant to both the personnel of the element of the intelligence community and to prospective personnel.

SEC. 728. REPEAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) CORRECTING LONG-STANDING MATERIAL WEAKNESSES.—Section 368 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 110–259; 50 U.S.C. 3051 note) is hereby repealed.

(b) INTERAGENCY THREAT ASSESSMENT AND COORDINATION GROUP.—Section 210D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124k) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) through (i) as subsections (c) through (h), respectively; and

(3) in subsection (c), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(B) by striking paragraph (9).

(c) INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT.—Section 8H of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (g); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively.

SEC. 729. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORT ON SENIOR EXECUTIVES OF THE OFFICE 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 discussion of how the number of the Senior Executive Service positions in the Office compare to the number of senior positions at comparable organizations.

(d) COOPERATION.—The Director of National Intelligence shall provide to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community any information requested by the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community that is necessary to carry out this section by not later than 14 calendar days after the date on which the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community makes such request.

SEC. 730. BRIEFING ON FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OFFERING PERMANENT 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 ability of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to offer, as an inducement to assisting the Bureau, permanent residence within the United States to foreign individuals who are sources or cooperators in counterintelligence or other national security-related investigations. The briefing shall address the following:

(1) The extent to which the Bureau may make such offers, whether independently or in conjunction with other agencies and departments of the United States Government, including a discussion of the authorities provided by section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(S)), section 7 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act (50 U.S.C. 3508), and any other provision of law under which the Bureau may make such offers.

(2) An overview of the policies and operational practices of the Bureau with respect to making such offers.

(3) The sufficiency of such policies and practices with respect to inducing individuals to cooperate with, serve as sources for such investigations, or both.

(4) 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 REQUIRED.—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 produce an intelligence assessment of the revenue sources of the North Korean regime. Such assessment shall include revenue from the following sources:

(1) Trade in coal, iron, and iron ore.

(2) The provision of fishing rights to North Korean territorial waters.

(3) Trade in gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, copper, silver, nickel, zinc, or rare earth minerals, and other stores of value.

(4) Trade in textiles.

(5) Sales of conventional defense articles and services.

(6) Sales of controlled goods, ballistic missiles, and other associated items.

(7) Other types of manufacturing for export, as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate.

(8) The exportation of workers from North Korea in a manner intended to generate significant revenue, directly or indirectly, for use by the government of North Korea.

(9) The provision of nonhumanitarian goods (such as food, medicine, and medical devices) and services by other countries.

(10) The provision of services, including banking and other support, including by entities located in the Russian Federation, China, and Iran.

(11) Online commercial activities of the Government of North Korea, including online gambling.

(12) Criminal activities, including cyber-enabled crime and counterfeit goods.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required under subsection (a) shall include an identification of each of the following:

(1) The sources of North Korea's funding.

(2) Financial and non-financial networks, including supply chain management, transportation, and facilitation, through which North Korea accesses the United States and international financial systems and repatriates and exports capital, goods, and services; and

(3) the global financial institutions, money services business, and payment systems that assist North Korea with financial transactions.

(c) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—Upon completion of the assessment required under subsection (a), the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a copy of such assessment.

SEC. 732. REPORT ON POSSIBLE EXPLOITATION OF VIRTUAL CURRENCIES BY TERRORIST ACTORS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Stop Terrorist Use of Virtual Currencies Act''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, 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.

(2) 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 forms of financing 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.

(3) 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 an identification of any gaps in existing law that could be exploited for illicit funding by such organizations and States.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 741. PUBLIC INTEREST DECLASSIFICATION BOARD.

Section 710(b) of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–567; 50 U.S.C. 3161 note) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2018'' and inserting ''December 31, 2028''.

SEC. 742. SECURING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(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 and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED ENTITY.—The term ''covered entity'' means an entity identified pursuant to section 9(a) of Executive Order 13636 of February 12, 2013 (78 Fed. Reg. 11742), relating to identification of critical infrastructure where a cybersecurity incident could reasonably result in catastrophic regional or national effects on public health or safety, economic security, or national security.

(3) EXPLOIT.—The term ''exploit'' means a software tool designed to take advantage of a security vulnerability.

(4) INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEM.—The term ''industrial control system'' means an operational technology used to measure, control, or manage industrial functions, and includes supervisory control and data acquisition systems, distributed control systems, and programmable logic or embedded controllers.

(5) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term ''National Laboratory'' has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(6) PROGRAM.—The term ''Program'' means the pilot program established under subsection (b).

(7) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Energy.

(8) SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term ''security vulnerability'' means any attribute of hardware, software, process, or procedure that could enable or facilitate the defeat of a security control.

(b) PILOT PROGRAM FOR SECURING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a 2-year control systems implementation pilot program within the National Laboratories for the purposes of—

(1) partnering with covered entities in the energy sector (including critical component manufacturers in the supply chain) that voluntarily participate in the Program to identify new classes of security vulnerabilities of the covered entities; and

(2) evaluating technology and standards, in partnership with covered entities, to isolate and defend industrial control systems of covered entities from security vulnerabilities and exploits in the most critical systems of the covered entities, including—

(A) analog and nondigital control systems;

(B) purpose-built control systems; and

(C) physical controls.

(c) WORKING GROUP TO EVALUATE PROGRAM STANDARDS AND DEVELOP STRATEGY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a working group—

(A) to evaluate the technology and standards used in the Program under subsection (b)(2); and

(B) to develop a national cyber-informed engineering strategy to isolate and defend covered entities from security vulnerabilities and exploits in the most critical systems of the covered entities.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The working group established under paragraph (1) shall be composed of not fewer than 10 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, at least 1 member of which shall represent each of the following:

(A) The Department of Energy.

(B) The energy industry, including electric utilities and manufacturers recommended by the Energy Sector coordinating councils.

(C)(i) The Department of Homeland Security; or

(ii) the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team.

(D) The North American Electric Reliability Corporation.

(E) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(F)(i) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence; or

(ii) the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)).

(G)(i) The Department of Defense; or

(ii) the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Security and America's Security Affairs.

(H) A State or regional energy agency.

(I) A national research body or academic institution.

(J) The National Laboratories.

(d) REPORTS ON THE PROGRAM.—

(1) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which funds are first disbursed under the Program, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an interim report that—

(A) describes the results of the Program;

(B) includes an analysis of the feasibility of each method studied under the Program; and

(C) describes the results of the evaluations conducted by the working group established under subsection (c)(1).

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which funds are first disbursed under the Program, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a final report that—

(A) describes the results of the Program;

(B) includes an analysis of the feasibility of each method studied under the Program; and

(C) describes the results of the evaluations conducted by the working group established under subsection (c)(1).

(e) EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE.—Information shared by or with the Federal Government or a State, Tribal, or local government under this section—

(1) shall be deemed to be voluntarily shared information;

(2) shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, or any provision of any State, Tribal, or local freedom of information law, open government law, open meetings law, open records law, sunshine law, or similar law requiring the disclosure of information or records; and

(3) shall be withheld from the public, without discretion, under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, and any provision of any State, Tribal, or local law requiring the disclosure of information or records.

(f) PROTECTION FROM LIABILITY.—

(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).

(g) NO NEW REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary or the head of any other department or agency of the Federal Government to issue new regulations.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(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 $1,500,000 to carry out subsections (c) and (d).

(3) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 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;

(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) BUG BOUNTY PROGRAM.—The term ''bug bounty program'' means a program under which an approved computer 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 3502 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, 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.

SEC. 744. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE UNIVERSITY.

(a) CIVILIAN FACULTY 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:

''(5) 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 on the date of the enactment of this Act an opportunity to elect to be paid under the compensation plan in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act (with no reduction in pay) or under the authority of section 1595 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1).

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF FACULTY RESEARCH GRANTS.—Section 2161 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) ACCEPTANCE OF FACULTY RESEARCH GRANTS.—The Secretary of Defense may authorize the President of the National Intelligence University to accept qualifying research grants in the same manner and to the same degree as the President of the National Defense University under section 2165(e) of this title.''.

(c) PILOT PROGRAM ON ADMISSION OF PRIVATE SECTOR CIVILIANS TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTION.—

(1) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall commence carrying out a pilot program to assess the feasability and advisability of permitting eligible private sector employees who work in organizations relevant to national security to receive instruction at the National Intelligence University.

(B) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program during the 3-year period beginning on the date of the commencement of the pilot program.

(C) EXISTING PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program in a manner that is consistent with section 2167 of title 10, United States Code.

(D) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS.—No more than the equivalent of 35 full-time student positions may be filled at any one time by private sector employees enrolled under the pilot program.

(E) DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES.—Upon successful completion of the course of instruction in which enrolled, any such private sector employee may be awarded an appropriate diploma or degree under section 2161 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) ELIGIBLE PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, an eligible private sector employee is an individual employed by a private firm that is engaged in providing to the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, or other Government departments or agencies 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 such instruction only so long as that person remains employed by the same firm, holds appropriate security clearances, and complies with any other applicable security protocols.

(3) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Under the pilot program, private sector employees may receive instruction at the National Intelligence University during any academic year only if, before the start of that academic year, the Secretary of Defense determines, and certifies to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, that providing instruction to private sector employees under this section during that year will further 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 readily available through other schools and concentrates on national security-relevant issues; and

(B) the course offerings at the National Intelligence University are determined by the needs of the Department of Defense and the intelligence community.

(5) TUITION.—The President of the National Intelligence University shall charge students enrolled under the pilot program a rate that—

(A) is at least the rate charged for employees of the United States outside the Department of Defense, less infrastructure costs; and

(B) considers the value to the school and course of the private sector student.

(6) 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) RECORDS.—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 Senate, and 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—

(i) the findings of the Secretary with respect to the feasability and advisability of permitting eligible 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 CLERICAL 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 102A—

(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 (3) of subsection (v), by moving the margins of such paragraph 2 ems to the left;

(2) in section 106—

(A) by inserting ''SEC. 106'' before ''(a)''; and

(B) in subparagraph (I) of paragraph (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 inserting ''to Congress in classified form, but may include an unclassified summary'';

(5) in section 112(c)(1), by striking ''section 103(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 provisions of title 5, 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)'';

(9) in section 207, by striking ''(c)'';

(10) in section 308(a), by striking ''this Act'' and inserting ''sections 2, 101, 102, 103, and 303 of this Act'';

(11) by redesignating 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; and

(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; and

(13) in subparagraph (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. 2423(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Administration'' and inserting ''Department''; and

(2) by inserting ''Intelligence and'' after ''the Office of''.

(b) 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 ''Intelligence and'' after ''The Director of''.

(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);

(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) ADVERSARY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—The term ''adversary 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 country 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 the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the 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—

(A) occupying a position specified in article II of the Constitution;

(B) appointed to a position by an individual described in subparagraph (A); or

(C) serving in the civil service or the Senior Executive Service (or similar service for senior executives of particular departments or agencies).

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that section 502 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3092) requires elements of the intelligence community to keep the congressional intelligence committees ''fully and currently informed'' 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 requested by either of the congressional intelligence committees in order to carry out its authorized responsibilities.''.

(c) 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, obligates an element of the intelligence community to submit to the congressional intelligence committees written notification, by not later than 7 days after becoming aware, that an individual in the executive branch has disclosed covered classified information to an official of an adversary 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) 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 NATIONS MISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State, in considering whether or not to provide a visa to a foreign individual 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 a nonstate hostile intelligence service 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 COOPERATION 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 of Defense shall submit to 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.

(3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(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) MECHANISMS TO MAXIMIZE DEFENSE COOPERATION.—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 INNOVATIVE METHODS AND MATERIALS.—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 of 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. _____. PROHIBITION ON RELIEF RELATING TO PATENT INFRINGEMENT.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''covered entity''—

(1) means 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 182(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 1(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, and 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, 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;

(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. _____. DEFENSE MICROELECTRONICS AGENCY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department of Defense a Defense Microelectronics Agency—

(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 obsolete and legacy components to state-of-the-practice and state-of-the-art microelectronics for the Department.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—The functions of the Defense Microelectronics Agency are as follows:

(1) Establishing a public private partnership to initiate a Government owned, contractor operated (GOCO) facility for the manufacture of microelectronics for the Department in order to provide the supply

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 technology requirements of the Department relating to microelectronics.

(4) Enhancing, shaping, and directing Department microelectronics science and technology budgets and programs in research, development, test, and evaluation to assure 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) Arranging trusted foundry capacity as needed at all tier levels and defining their funding models.

(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 technologies and the need for microelectronics science and 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 must 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, in order to examine threats to and means of verifying trustworthiness of microelectronic components.

(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 system-on-a-chip components.

(4) COMPONENTS REQUIRING HIGHEST DEGREE OF TRUSTWORTHINESS.—(A) The Defense Microelectronics Agency shall establish criteria and process guidelines for 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 the need for trustworthiness of each microelectronic component in Department systems.

(d) TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.—

(1) DEFENSE MICROELECTRONICS ACTIVITY.—All functions and resources of the Defense Microelectronics Activity are hereby functions and resources of the Defense Microelectronics Agency.

(2) RESEARCH, DEVELOP, TESTING, AND ENGINEERING.—All research, development, testing, and engineering functions of the Department relating to microelectronics or 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 end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SECTION _____. CONSIDERATION OF IMPACT OF HURRICANE MICHAEL IN MODIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS FOR OFFSHORE PATROL CUTTERS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commandant of the Coast Guard may consider the impact of Hurricane Michael in modifying, without consideration, a contract relating to the construction of one or more Offshore Patrol Cutters if the Commandant determines that the consideration of such impacts is in the national security interests of the United States.

SA 554. 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 end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10___. EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM ON OIL AND GAS LEASING IN CERTAIN AREAS OF GULF OF MEXICO.

Section 104(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note; Public Law 109–432) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking ''June 30, 2022'' and inserting ''June 30, 2027''.

SA 555. 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. ___. SOUTH 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—

(1) by redesignating sections 605 through 609 as sections 606 through 610, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 604 the following:

"SEC. 605. SOUTH 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 601(a)(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–541).

''(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 harmful algal bloom and hypoxia research, monitoring, management, prevention, response, and control activities that directly affect the region by—

''(1) Federal agencies;

''(2) State agencies;

''(3) regional research consortia;

''(4) academia;

''(5) private industry; and

''(6) nongovernmental organizations.

''(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—

''(A) address the monitoring needs identified in the integrated assessment under subsection (b);

''(B) develop a timeline and budgetary requirements for deployment of future assets;

''(C) identify requirements for the development and verification of South Florida harmful algal bloom and hypoxia models, including—

''(i) all assumptions built into the models; and

''(ii) data quality methods used to ensure the best 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—

''(A) coordinate and consult with the State of Florida, and affected local and tribal governments;

''(B) consult with representatives from regional academic, agricultural, industry, and other stakeholder groups;

''(C) ensure that the plan complements and does not duplicate activities conducted by other Federal or State agencies, including the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force;

''(D) identify critical research for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal bloom events and their effects;

''(E) evaluate cost-effective, incentive-based partnership approaches;

''(F) ensure that the plan is technically sound and cost-effective;

''(G) utilize existing research, assessments, reports, and program 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; and

''(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 1998 (Public Law 105–383) 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. Assessments.
''Sec. 603A. National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program.
''Sec. 603B. Comprehensive research plan and action strategy.
''Sec. 604. Northern Gulf of Mexico hypoxia.
''Sec. 605. South Florida harmful algal blooms and hypoxia.
''Sec. 606. Great Lakes hypoxia and harmful algal blooms.
''Sec. 607. Effect on other Federal authority.
''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. 1086. 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 (16), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (17), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(C) by inserting after paragraph (17) the following:

''(18) any period of service performed not later than 1977, while a citizen of the United States, in the employ of Air America, Inc., or any entity associated with, predecessor to, or subsidiary to Air America, Inc., including Air Asia Company Limited, CAT Incorporated, Civil Air Transport Company Limited, and the Pacific Division of Southern Air Transport, during the period during which Air America, Inc., or the other entity was owned and controlled by the United States Government.''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following: ''For purposes of this subchapter, service of the type described in paragraph (18) of this subsection shall be considered to have been service as an employee.''.

(2) EXEMPTION FROM DEPOSIT REQUIREMENT.—Section 8334(g) 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''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) any service for which credit is allowed under section 8332(b)(18) of this title.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to an annuity commencing on or after the effective date of this section.

(2) PROVISIONS RELATING TO CURRENT ANNUITANTS.—

(A) RECOMPUTATION.—An individual who is entitled to an annuity for the month in which this section becomes effective may, upon application submitted to the Office of Personnel Management not later than 2 years after the effective date of this section, have the amount of the annuity recomputed as if the amendments made by subsection (a) 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, and any additional amounts becoming payable for periods before the first month for which the recomputation is reflected in the regular monthly annuity payments to the individual shall be payable 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 not described in paragraph (2) who becomes eligible for an annuity or an increased annuity as a result of the enactment of this section may elect to have the rights of the individual under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, determined as if the amendments made by subsection (a) had been in effect throughout all periods of service on the basis of which the annuity is or would be based by submitting an appropriate application to the Office of Personnel Management not later than 2 years after the later of—

(i) the effective date of this section; or

(ii) the date on which the individual separates from service.

(B) COMMENCEMENT DATE, ETC.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any entitlement to an annuity or an increased annuity resulting from an application submitted under subparagraph (A) shall be effective as of the commencement date of the annuity (subject to clause (ii), if applicable), and any amounts becoming payable for periods before the first month for which regular monthly annuity payments begin to be made in accordance with the amendments made by this section shall be payable to the individual in the form of a lump-sum payment.

(ii) RETROACTIVITY.—Any determination of the amount, or of the commencement date, of any annuity, all the requirements for entitlement to which (including separation, but disregarding any application requirement) would have been satisfied before the effective date of this section if this section had been in effect (but would not then otherwise have been satisfied absent this section) shall be made as if an application for the annuity had been submitted as of the earliest date 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 subparagraph (A).

(4) RIGHT TO FILE ON BEHALF OF A DECEDENT.—

(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)—

(i) may submit 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; and

(ii) shall submit an application described in subparagraph (A) not later than the later of—

(I) 2 years after the effective date of this section; or

(II) 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 attributable to the enactment of this section shall be financed in accordance with section 8348(f) of title 5, United States Code.

(d) REGULATIONS AND SPECIAL RULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(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 (Public Law 99–335; 100 Stat. 588) with respect to any service described in section 8332(b)(18) of title 5, 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.).

(2) 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 title 5, United States Code (as added by subsection (a) of this section), section 8345(i)(2) of that title shall be applied by deeming the reference to the date of the ''other event which gives rise to title to the benefit'' to refer to the effective date of this section, if later than the date of the event that would otherwise apply.

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

(1) the term ''annuity'', as used in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b), includes a survivor annuity; and

(2) the terms ''survivor'', ''survivor annuitant'', and ''unfunded liability'' have the meanings given those terms in section 8331 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the first day of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this section.

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 ADVISOR SUPPORT.—The Commander of the United States Special Operations Command shall have procurement authority for Light Attack Aircraft for Combat Air Advisor (CAA) mission support.

(b) AUTHORITY TO USE OR TRANSFER FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR LIGHT ATTACK AIRCRAFT EXPERIMENTS.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall use or transfer amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act and otherwise available for Light Attack Aircraft (LAA) 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 in accordance with subsection (a).

SA 558. 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. FORCE PROTECTION AND PHYSICAL SECURITY RESPONSIBILITY FOR NON-CANTONMENT FACILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense 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) require that the Secretary of the military department concerned provide funding for adequate force protection and physical security measures at non-cantonment facilities to ensure the safety and security of personnel and property not residing in the main cantonment area.

(b) POLICY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish and publish in the Federal Register and on an Internet website of the Department of Defense a policy for carrying out the requirements under subsection (a).

(c) REVIEW OF MEASURES AND POLICY.—In the event of heightened threat conditions and world events, the Secretary of Defense shall review the policy under subsection (b) and the measures undertaken under that policy as the Secretary considers appropriate.

SA 559. 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. 1086. LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO PREMIUM CIGARS.

(a) EXCEPTION FOR TRADITIONAL LARGE AND PREMIUM CIGARS.—Section 901(c) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387a(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), in the heading, by inserting ''FOR CERTAIN TOBACCO LEAF'' after ''AUTHORITY''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN CIGARS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of this chapter (except for section 907(d)(3)) shall not apply to traditional large and premium cigars.

''(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to grant the Secretary authority to promulgate regulations on any matter that involves traditional large and premium cigars.

''(C) TRADITIONAL LARGE AND PREMIUM CIGAR DEFINED.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'traditional large and premium cigar'—

''(i) means any roll of tobacco that is wrapped in 100-percent leaf tobacco, bunched with 100-percent tobacco filler, contains no filter, tip or non-tobacco mouthpiece, weighs at least 6 pounds per 1,000 count, and—

''(I) has a 100 percent leaf tobacco binder and is hand rolled;

''(II) has a 100-percent leaf tobacco binder and is made using human hands to lay the leaf tobacco wrapper or binder onto only one machine that bunches, wraps, and caps each individual cigar; or

''(III) has a homogenized tobacco leaf binder and is made in the United States using human hands to lay the 100-percent leaf tobacco wrapper onto only one machine that bunches, wraps, and caps each individual cigar; and

''(ii) does not include a cigarette (as such term is defined by section 900(3)) or a little cigar (as such term is defined by section 900(11)).''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 919(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387s(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(B)(i)(II), by inserting '', but excluding traditional large and premium cigars (as such term is defined under section 901(c)(3))'' before the period; and

(2) in paragraph (5), by inserting ''subject to section 901(c)(3),'' before ''if a user fee''.

SA 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 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 XII, add the following:

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 stability and security of the Western Hemisphere directly impacts the security of the United States. The nations of the hemisphere are connected in every domain. Our partnerships are vital to security and prosperity in this hemisphere, and to our ability to meet complex global challenges. The security and prosperity of future generations depend on our trust and cooperation.

(2) The Western Hemisphere is home to more than 1,000,000,000 people and largely unified by respect for democracy and human rights that is shared by nearly all nations in the hemisphere.

(3) The United States is in competition with China and other aspiring global powers in the Western Hemisphere. China has accelerated expansion of its One Belt One Road Initiative at a pace that may one day overshadow its expansion in Southeast Asia and Africa. Russia supports regional information outlets that spread its false narrative of world events and United States intentions. Iran has exported its state support for terrorism to the hemisphere. China and Russia also support autocratic regimes in Venezuela, Cuba, and Nicaragua, who are counter to democracy and United States interests.

(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. Seventeen 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 economy. Democratic 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 us.''

(B) ''The United States also has important and deepening relationships with key countries in the region. Together we will build a stable and peaceful hemisphere that increases economic opportunities for all, improves governance, reduces the power of criminal organizations, and limits the malign influence of non-hemispheric forces.''

(C) ''U.S. agencies and foreign partners will target transnational criminal organization leaders and their support infrastructure. We will assist countries, particularly in the Western Hemisphere, to break the power of these organizations and networks.''

(6) The ''Summary of the 2018 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 countries that contribute military capabilities to shared regional and global security challenges.''

(7) The United States homeland is physically and geographically connected with Latin America and the Caribbean across all domains—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 stop this epidemic, the United States Government must address domestic consumption and assist our partner nations in the region in reducing local cultivation and manufacturing of narcotics while controlling 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 exploitation, can all contribute to reducing this flow.

(9) In addition, we must assist in strengthening our partners' institutions in order to reduce corruption and extend governance. By reducing 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 the 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 Central American 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.

(12) As 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 economic 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 $150,000,000,000 in loans to countries in the hemisphere with long-term consequences. Infrastructure investments in the Panama Canal region could jeopardize United States, 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 and conduct collection activities. The Government of the Russian Federation also conducted disinformation campaigns, publishing hundreds of articles in 2018 that deliberately distorted United States defense engagements. The Government of the Russian Federation has deployed strategic bombers, warships, intelligence collection ships, and underwater research vessels that are capable of mapping and interfering with undersea cables.

(13) The United States has a fundamental interest in defending human rights and promoting the rule of law in the Western Hemisphere.

(14) Intelligent 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 to undermine democratic stability. The Governments of Cuba, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Nicaragua enable Russian and Chinese military deployments to the region, allowing those two actors access to infrastructure and the potential ability to impede United States, allied, and partner nation efforts in the event of contingencies.

(B) Support from the Governments of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China for autocratic Governments in Cuba, Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Bolivia enables anti-democratic sentiment and threatens United States security interests in the region.

(16) 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 own hemisphere to stop these 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 alliances and 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 relief, deter acts of aggression, and respond, if necessary, to regional threats or to 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 to the Western Hemisphere are necessary to maintain a robust United States commitment to the region;

(5) the Secretary of Defense should—

(A) assess the current United States force posture in the Western Hemisphere to ensure that the United States maintains an appropriate and consistent presence in the region, including by—

(i) prioritizing intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets;

(ii) increasing aerial and maritime domain awareness by exploring 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 multinational military exercises and training; 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) compete in the information domain, including by—

(i) exploiting publicly available information; and

(ii) sharing signals and insights into state and non-state destabilizing activities;

(D) develop strategic options to expand the competitive space in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(E) streamline security cooperation processes;

(F) enhance regional force readiness through joint training and exercises; and

(G) continue to build interoperability to address threats in space and cyberspace;

(6) the Secretary of State should—

(A) increase the designation of International Military and Education Training (IMET) funding for use by countries in the Western Hemisphere because education and training activities are force multipliers, providing partners with mutual understanding, shared values, interoperability of forces, and deepen relationships lasting generations; and

(B) increase Foreign Military Financing within the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) area of responsibility to adequately match requirements; and

(7) Congress should provide additional funds for use by USSOUTHCOM in contracting solutions to mitigate gaps in capabilities.

SEC. 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.

(b) AUTHORIZED PURPOSES.—The Secretary of Defense may use amounts made available pursuant to subsection (a) for the following purposes:

(1) Activities to increase continuous United States presence in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(2) Activities to build the defense and security capacity of allies and partner nations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(3) Activities to illuminate threats, including malign influence of state actors, transnational organized crime with a nexus to drug trafficking, terrorism, and weapons proliferation, at scale.

(4) Efforts to disrupt and degrade transregional and transnational illicit trade with an emphasis on drugs.

(5) Activities to provide transparency and support strong and accountable institutions.

(6) Bilateral and multinational military exercises and training with allies and partner nations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(7) Foreign military financing (FMF) and international military education and training (IMET) programs.

(8) The provision of assistance to national military or other security forces of such countries that have among their functional responsibilities national or regional security missions.

(9) The provision of training to ministry, agency, and headquarters level organizations for such forces.

(10) Payment of other expenses that the Commander of the United States Southern Command considers necessary for Latin American cooperation.

(11) Humanitarian Assistance to support partner by promoting sustainable development and growth of responsive institutions through activities such as providing logistical support, such as the transportation of humanitarian supplies or personnel, making available, preparing, and

transporting nonlethal excess property (EP) to foreign countries, transferring on-hand Department of Defense stocks to respond to unforeseen emergencies, conducting Department of Defense humanitarian demining assistance activities, and in some circumstances, conducting medical support and base operating services to the extent required by the operation.

(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 or training 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 to be 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 foreign country, 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 Defense Security Cooperation Agency for security cooperation activities, $250,000,000 is authorized for the sole purpose of security cooperation activities under the United States Southern Command to build the capacity of partner nations in the Western Hemisphere.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds made available under paragraph (1) may be used in accordance with subsection (b) notwithstanding any other funding authorities for security assistance, counter-drug activities, counter-transnational organized crime activities, humanitarian assistance, or combined exercise expenses. The funds may not be obligated to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited from receiving such type of assistance under any other provision of law.

(g) APPLICABILITY OF RESTRICTIONS ON DIRECT PARTICIPATION BY MILITARY PERSONNEL.—Any support to counter-drug or counter-transnational organized crime activities under subsection (b) shall be subject to the provisions of section 275 of title 10, United States Code.

(h) IMET FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated $18,000,000 for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020 for International Military Education and Training activities under the Western Hemisphere Security Initiative.

(i) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—There is authorized to be appropriated $20,000,000 for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020 for the United States Southern Command to execute Theater Security Cooperation activities such as humanitarian assistance, and the payment of incremental and personnel costs of training and exercising with foreign military and security forces.

(j) TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO CERTAIN FUNDS.—

(1) USE OF FUNDS ONLY PURSUANT TO TRANSFER.—In the case of funds authorized to be appropriated for the Western Hemisphere Security Initiative Fund, the funds may be used for the purposes specified in subsection (b) only pursuant to a transfer of the funds to either or both of the following accounts of the Department of Defense:

(A) Military personnel accounts.

(B) Operation and maintenance accounts.

(2) EFFECT ON AUTHORIZATION 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.

(3) CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided by paragraph (1) and subsection (b) is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense.

(k) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 15 days before that date on which a transfer of funds under this section takes effect, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the planned transfer. Each notice of a transfer of funds shall include the following:

(1) A detailed description of the project or activity to be supported by the transfer of funds, including any request of the Commander of the United States Southern Command for support, urgent operational need, or emergent operational need.

(2) The amount planned to be transferred and expended on such project or activity.

(3) A timeline for expenditure of the transferred funds.

(l) DURATION OF TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided by this section expires on September 30, 2020.

(m) UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated for the Western Hemisphere Security Initiative that are not transferred pursuant to subsection (i)(1) shall be utilized to meet the requirements listed in the Unfunded Requirements listed by the United States Southern Command for the fiscal year 2020 budget.

(n) COAST GUARD SUPPORT.—

(1) REIMBURSEMENT.—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. These national security functions include—

(A) maintaining and exercising readiness to operate with the Department of Defense, including military training for operational units and joint exercises with the Department of Defense;

(B) performing the missions of maritime interception operations in support of sanctions against another nation or group of nations;

(C) performing the missions of maritime interception operations in support of drug interdiction;

(D) environmental defense operations where the Coast Guard responds to environmental disasters overseas that could disrupt military actions; and

(E) security and defense in support of the United States Southern Command.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—The Coast Guard is authorized to utilize such funding in order to procure additional vessels in order to meet requirements of the United States Southern Command.

(o) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ENHANCED USSOUTHCOM PRESENCE.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should pursue whatever means necessary to increase the presence of the Department of Defense within the United States Southern Command's area of responsibility, including additional Navy deployments of Small Surface Combatants and hospital ships, P–8 Poseidon's, maintain Special Forces and Army presence, and source year-round presence of a Special Purpose Marine Air-Ground Task Force.

(p) NAVY STRATEGY.—The Secretary of the Navy shall submit to Congress a strategy on permanently assigning Navy vessels to the 4th Fleet, including the potential use of ships scheduled to be decommissioned.

(q) STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—It is the sense of Congress that the National Guard Bureau should continue its State Partnership Program in support of the United States Southern Command and United States embassy security cooperation objectives, along with the Department of Defense policy goals within the United States Southern Command's area of responsibility.

SA 561. 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:

Section 240 is amended by adding at the end the following:

(5) Not less than $10,000,000 to test and evaluate technologies that achieve operational energy, energy sustainability, and energy resiliency—

(A) to support expeditionary forces testing and tactical operations requirements of the Department of Defense outside the United States; and

(B) to sustain the national defense in the event of an electromagnetic pulse attack.

SA 562. 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 C of title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 by section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation is hereby increased by $10,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for Other Helo Development (PE 0604212N).

(b) OFFSET.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for OCO Total Force Readiness by section 4302 is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

SA 563. 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 C of title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. 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 Army's Future Vertical Lift program, Capability Set 3, is hereby increased by $61,400,000.

(b) OFFSETS.—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 4201—

(A) for Army RDT&E Technology Maturation 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. BARRASSO, 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 requirements under paragraph (1), when otherwise authorized to expend funds for the purpose of addressing ground or surface water contaminated by a perfluorinated compound, the Secretary of Defense may, 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 1401 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. 1292)); 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 ASSISTANCE

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 TOXICS RELEASE 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 of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)).

(b) IMMEDIATE INCLUSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (e), beginning 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) Perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as ''PFOA'') (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 335–67–1).

(B) The salt associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 3825–26–1).

(C) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to as ''PFOS'') (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 1763–23–1).

(D) The salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (C) (Chemical Abstract Service Nos. 45298–90–6, 29457–72–5, 56773–42–3, 29081–56–9, 4021–47–0, 111873–33–7, and 91036–71–4).

(E) A perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that is—

(i) listed as an active chemical substance in the February 2019 update to the inventory under section 8(b)(1) 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 721.9582 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations; or

(II) section 721.10536 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

(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), a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances shall be automatically included in the toxics release inventory beginning January 1 of the calendar year after any of the following dates:

(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF TOXICITY VALUE.—The date on which the Administrator establishes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(B) SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE.—The date on which the Administrator finalizes 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, for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(C) ADDITION TO EXISTING SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE.—The date on which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances is added to a list of substances covered by a significant new use rule previously promulgated 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.

(D) ADDITION AS ACTIVE CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE.—The date on which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl 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, is—

(i) added to the inventory under subsection (b)(1) of section 8 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607) and designated as an active chemical substance under subsection (b)(5)(A) of that section; or

(ii) designated as an active chemical substance on the inventory in accordance with subsection (b)(5)(B) of that section.

(2) THRESHOLD FOR REPORTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the threshold for reporting under section 313(f)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11203(f)(1)) the substances and classes of substances included in the toxics release inventory under paragraph (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 thresholds 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)).

(d) INCLUSION FOLLOWING DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent not already subject to subsection (b), not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall 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 perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including—

(A) hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 13252–13–6);

(B) the compounds associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service Nos. 62037–80–3 and 2062–98–8);

(C) perfluoro[(2-pentafluoroethoxy-ethoxy)acetic acid] ammonium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 908020–52–0);

(D) 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro 2-(1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro)-2-(trifluoromethoxy) propanoyl fluoride (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 2479–75–6);

(E) 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro 2-(1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro)-2-(trifluoromethoxy) propionic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 2479–73–4);

(F) 3H-perfluoro-3-[(3-methoxy-propoxy) propanoic acid] (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 919005–14–4);

(G) the salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (F) (Chemical Abstracts Service Nos. 958445–44–8, 1087271–46–2, and NOCAS_892452);

(H) 1-octanesulfonic acid 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8-tridecafluoro-potassium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 59587–38–1);

(I) perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375–73–5);

(J) 1-Butanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluoro-potassium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 29420–49–3);

(K) the component associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (J) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 45187–15–3);

(L) heptafluorobutyric acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375–22–4);

(M) perfluorohexanoic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 307–24–4);

(N) each perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkly substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances for which a method to measure levels in drinking water has been validated by the Administrator; and

(O) a perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances other than the chemicals described in subparagraphs (A) through (N) that is used to manufacture fluoropolymers, as determined by the Administrator.

(3) ADDITION TO TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.—Subject to subsection (e), if the Administrator determines under paragraph (1) that a substance or a class of substances described in paragraph (2) meets 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)), the Administrator shall revise the toxics release inventory to include that substance or class of substances not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator makes the determination.

(e) CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Prior to including on the toxics 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 a claim of a person of protection from disclosure under subsection (a) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, pursuant to subsection (b)(4) of that section, the Administrator shall—

(A) review that claim of protection from disclosure; and

(B) require that person to reassert and substantiate or resubstantiate that claim in accordance with section 14(f) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2613(f)).

(2) NONDISCLOSURE OF PROTECTION INFORMATION.—If the Administrator determines that the chemical identity of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances qualifies for protection from disclosure under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall include the substance or class of substances, as applicable, on the toxics release inventory in a manner that does not disclose the protected information.

(f) EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT OF 1986.—Section 313(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(2) by striking ''are those chemicals'' and inserting the following: ''are—

''(1) the chemicals''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) the chemicals included under subsections (b)(1), (c)(1), and (d)(3) of section 1711 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.''.

Subtitle B—Drinking Water

SEC. 1721. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS FOR PFAS.

Section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(D) PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.—

''(i) 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) perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as 'PFOA'); and

''(II) perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to as 'PFOS').

''(ii) ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the validation by the Administrator of an equally effective quality control and testing procedure to ensure compliance with that national primary drinking water regulation to measure the levels described in subclause (II) or other methods to detect and monitor perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water, the Administrator shall add the procedure or method as an alternative to the quality control and testing procedure described in that national primary drinking water regulation by publishing the procedure or method in the Federal Register.

''(II) LEVELS DESCRIBED.—The levels referred to in subclause (I) are—

''(aa) the level of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance;

''(bb) the total levels of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

''(cc) the total levels of organic fluorine.

''(iii) INCLUSIONS.—The Administrator may include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances on—

''(I) the list of contaminants for consideration of regulation under paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

''(II) the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i).

''(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 tailor the monitoring requirements for public water systems that do not detect or 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.

''(v) HEALTH RISK REDUCTION AND COST ANALYSIS.—In meeting the requirements of paragraph (3)(C), the Administrator may rely on information available to the Administrator with respect to 1 or more specific perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances to extrapolate reasoned conclusions regarding the health risks and effects of a class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances of which the specific perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances are a part.

''(vi) REGULATION OF ADDITIONAL SUBSTANCES.—

''(I) 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—

''(aa) the date on which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances is listed on the list of contaminants for consideration of regulation under paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

''(bb) the date on which—

''(AA) the Administrator has received the results of monitoring under section 1445(a)(2)(B) for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance; or

''(BB) the Administrator has received finished water data or finished water 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.—

''(aa) IN GENERAL.—For each perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that the Administrator determines to regulate under subclause (I), the Administrator—

''(AA) 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

''(BB) 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.

''(bb) DEADLINE.—

''(AA) 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)(AA) and subject to subitem (BB), the Administrator shall take final action on the proposed national primary drinking water regulation.

''(BB) EXTENSION.—The Administrator, on publication of notice in the Federal Register, may extend the deadline under subitem (AA) by not more than 6 months.

''(vii) LIFETIME DRINKING WATER HEALTH ADVISORY.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), the Administrator shall publish a health advisory under paragraph (1)(F) for a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances not later than 1 year after the later 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 substance, if such a procedure did not exist on the date on which the toxicity value described in item (aa) was finalized.

''(II) WAIVER.—The Administrator may waive the requirements of subclause (I) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances if the Administrator determines that there is a substantial likelihood that the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances will not occur in drinking water.''.

SEC. 1722. MONITORING AND DETECTION.

(a) MONITORING PROGRAM FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall include each substance described in paragraph (2) in the fifth publication of the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4(a)(2)(B)(i)).

(2) SUBSTANCES DESCRIBED.—The substances referred to in paragraph (1) are perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances—

(A) for which a method to measure the level in drinking water has been validated by the Administrator; and

(B) that are not subject to a national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) or (vi)(II) of subparagraph (D) of section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)).

(3) EXCEPTION.—The perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances included in the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4(a)(2)(B)(i)) under paragraph (1) shall not count towards the limit of 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems under that section.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(A) require public water systems serving more than 10,000 persons to monitor for the substances described in subsection (a)(2);

(B) subject to paragraph (2) and the availability of appropriations, require public water systems serving not fewer than 3,300 and not more than 10,000 persons to monitor for the substances described in subsection (a)(2); and

(C) subject to paragraph (2) and the availability of appropriations, ensure that only a representative sample of public water systems serving fewer than 3,300 persons are required to monitor for the substances described in subsection (a)(2).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—If the Administrator determines that there is not sufficient laboratory capacity to carry out the monitoring required under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1), the Administrator may waive the monitoring requirements in those subparagraphs.

(3) FUNDS.—The Administrator shall pay the reasonable cost of such testing and laboratory analysis as is necessary to carry out the monitoring required under paragraph (1) from—

(A) funds made available under subsection (a)(2)(H) or (j)(5) of section 1445 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4); or

(B) any other funds made available for that purpose.

SEC. 1723. ENFORCEMENT.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator may not impose financial penalties for the violation of a national primary drinking water regulation (as defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances for which a national primary drinking water regulation has been promulgated under clause (i) or (vi) of subparagraph (D) of section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)) earlier than the date that is 5 years after the date on which the Administrator promulgates the national primary drinking water regulation.

SEC. 1724. DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUNDS.

Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by adding at the end the following:

''(G) EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), amounts deposited under subsection (t) in a State loan fund established under this section may be used to provide grants for the purpose of addressing emerging contaminants, with a focus on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

''(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(I) SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—Not less than 25 percent of the amounts described in clause (i) shall be used to provide grants to—

''(aa) disadvantaged communities (as defined in subsection (d)(3)); or

''(bb) public water systems serving fewer than 25,000 persons.

''(II) PRIORITIES.—In selecting the recipient of a grant using amounts described in clause (i), a State shall use the priorities described in subsection (b)(3)(A).'';

(2) in subsection (m)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''this section'' and inserting ''this section, except for subsections (a)(2)(G) and (t)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(t) EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts made available under this subsection shall be allotted to a State as if allotted under subsection (a)(1)(D) as a capitalization grant, for deposit into the State loan fund of the State, for the purposes described in subsection (a)(2)(G).

''(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024, to remain available until expended.''.

Subtitle C—PFAS Detection

SEC. 1731. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(2) PERFLUORINATED COMPOUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''perfluorinated compound'' means a perfluoroalkyl substance or a polyfluoroalkyl substance that is manmade with at least 1 fully fluorinated carbon atom.

(B) DEFINITIONS.—In this definition:

(i) FULLY FLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term ''fully fluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which all the 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.

SEC. 1732. PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR THE DETECTION OF PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a performance standard for the detection of perfluorinated compounds.

(b) EMPHASIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In developing the performance standard under subsection (a), the Director shall emphasize the ability to detect as many perfluorinated compounds present in the environment as possible using analytical methods that—

(A) achieve limits of quantitation (as defined in the document of the United States Geological Survey entitled ''Analytical Methods for Chemical Analysis of Geologic and Other Materials, U.S. Geological Survey'' and dated 2002); and

(B) are as sensitive as is feasible and practicable.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In developing the performance standard under subsection (a), the Director may—

(A) develop quality assurance and quality control measures to ensure accurate sampling and testing;

(B) develop a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and

(C) coordinate with the Administrator, including, if appropriate, coordinating to develop media-specific, validated analytical methods to detect individual and different perfluorinated compounds simultaneously.

SEC. 1733. NATIONWIDE SAMPLING.

(a) 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 section 1732(a).

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the sampling under subsection (a), the Director shall—

(1) first carry out the sampling at sources of drinking water near locations with known or suspected releases of perfluorinated compounds;

(2) when carrying out sampling of sources of drinking water under paragraph (1), carry out the sampling prior to any treatment of the water;

(3) survey for ecological exposure to perfluorinated compounds, with a priority in determining direct human exposure through drinking water; and

(4) consult with—

(A) States to determine areas that are a priority for sampling; and

(B) the Administrator—

(i) to enhance coverage of the sampling; and

(ii) to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the sampling under subsection (a), the Director shall prepare a report describing the results of the sampling and submit the report to—

(1) the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Senators of each State in which the Director carried out the sampling; and

(4) each Member of the House of Representatives that represents a district in which the Director carried out the sampling.

SEC. 1734. DATA USAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall provide the sampling data collected under section 1733 to—

(1) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(2) other Federal and State regulatory agencies on request.

(b) USAGE.—The sampling data provided under subsection (a) shall be used to inform and enhance assessments of exposure, likely health and environmental impacts, and remediation priorities.

SEC. 1735. COLLABORATION.

In carrying out this subtitle, the Director shall collaborate with—

(1) appropriate Federal and State regulators;

(2) institutions of higher education;

(3) research institutions; and

(4) other expert stakeholders.

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. 1741. DEFINITIONS.

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 health 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. 1662 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) understanding the strengths and limitations of the analytical methods described in clause (i);

(iii) troubleshooting the analytical methods described in clause (i);

(B) providing advice on laboratory certification program elements;

(C) interpreting sample analysis results;

(D) providing training with respect to proper analytical techniques;

(E) identifying appropriate technology for the treatment of contaminants; and

(F) analyzing samples, if—

(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 1742(b)(1).

SEC. 1742. RESEARCH AND COORDINATION PLAN FOR ENHANCED RESPONSE ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(1) review Federal efforts—

(A) to identify, monitor, and assist in the development of treatment methods for emerging contaminants; and

(B) to assist States in responding to the human health risks posed by contaminants of emerging concern; and

(2) in collaboration with owners and operators of public water systems, States, and other interested stakeholders, establish a strategic plan for improving the Federal efforts referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall jointly establish a Working Group to coordinate the activities of the Federal Government to identify and analyze the public health effects of drinking water contaminants of emerging concern.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Working Group shall include representatives of the following:

(A) The Environmental Protection Agency, appointed by the Administrator.

(B) The following agencies, appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services:

(i) The National Institutes of Health.

(ii) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(iii) The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

(C) The United States Geological Survey, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(D) Any other Federal agency the assistance of which the Administrator determines to be necessary to carry out this subsection, appointed by the head of the respective agency.

(3) EXISTING WORKING GROUP.—The Administrator may expand or modify the duties of an existing working group to perform the duties of the Working Group under this subsection.

(c) NATIONAL EMERGING CONTAMINANT RESEARCH INITIATIVE.—

(1) FEDERAL RESEARCH STRATEGY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (referred to in this subsection as the ''Director'') shall coordinate with the heads of the agencies described in subparagraph (C) 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 cofunding of research activities, and for information sharing across agencies.

(B) RESEARCH ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Director shall—

(i) take into consideration consensus conclusions from peer-reviewed, pertinent research on emerging contaminants; and

(ii) in consultation with the Administrator, identify priority emerging contaminants for research emphasis.

(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 exposures, and 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 heads 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) issue a solicitation for research proposals consistent with the Federal research strategy; and

(ii) make grants to applicants that submit research proposals selected by the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(B) SELECTION OF RESEARCH PROPOSALS.—The National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative shall select research proposals to 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)(C) a research proposal in response to the solicitation for research proposals described in subparagraph (A)(i), 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 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 identify—

(i) methods and effective treatment options to increase technical assistance and support with respect to emerging contaminants to States, including identifying opportunities for States to improve communication with various audiences about the risks associated with emerging contaminants;

(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, based on the findings in the report described in paragraph (2), 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 potency and 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 continues to meet 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.

(C) 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 that—

(i) is—

(I) available to States and stakeholder groups determined by the Administrator to have scientific or material interest in emerging contaminants, including—

(aa) drinking water and wastewater utilities;

(bb) laboratories;

(cc) Federal and State emergency responders;

(dd) State primacy agencies;

(ee) public health agencies; and

(ff) water associations;

(II) searchable; and

(III) accessible through the website of the Administrator; and

(ii) includes a description of—

(I) qualified contract testing laboratory facilities that conduct analyses for emerging contaminants; and

(II) the resources available in Federal laboratory facilities to test for emerging contaminants.

(D) WATER CONTAMINANT INFORMATION TOOL.—The Administrator shall integrate the database established under subparagraph (C) into the Water Contaminant Information Tool of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(4) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) EFFECT.—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 this subsection 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. 2601 et seq.) in the proposed rule entitled ''Long-Chain Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylate and Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate Chemical Substances; Significant New Use Rule'' (80 Fed. Reg. 2885 (January 21, 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 publish interim guidance on the destruction and disposal of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and materials containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including—

(1) aqueous film-forming foam;

(2) soil and biosolids;

(3) textiles treated with perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(4) spent filters, membranes, and other waste from water treatment.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS; INCLUSIONS.—The interim guidance under subsection (a) shall—

(1) take into consideration—

(A) the potential for releases of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances during destruction or disposal, including through volatilization, air dispersion, or leachate; and

(B) potentially vulnerable populations living near likely destruction or disposal sites; and

(2) provide guidance on testing and monitoring air, effluent, and soil near potential destruction or disposal sites for releases described in paragraph (1)(A).

(c) REVISIONS.—The Administrator shall publish revisions to the interim guidance under subsection (a) 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 the Office of Research and Development, shall—

(1)(A) further examine the effects of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances on human health and the environment; and

(B) make publicly available information relating to the findings under subparagraph (A);

(2) develop a process for prioritizing which perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, should be subject to additional research or regulatory efforts that is based on—

(A) the potential for human exposure to the substances or classes of substances;

(B) the potential toxicity of the substances or classes of substances; and

(C) information available about the substances or classes of substances;

(3) develop new tools to characterize and identify perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the environment, including in drinking water, wastewater, surface water, groundwater, solids, and the air;

(4) evaluate approaches for the remediation of contamination by perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the environment; and

(5) develop and implement new tools and materials to communicate with the public about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(b) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

SA 565. 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 appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. _____. IMPROVING VISIBILITY INTO THE SECURITY CLEARANCE PROCESS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, acting as the Security Executive Agent in accordance with Executive Order 13467 (73 Fed. Reg. 38103; 50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to reforming processes related to suitability for government employment, fitness for contractor employees, and eligibility for access to classified national security information), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, shall issue a policy that requires not later than December 31, 2023, for government agencies to have access to an operational electronic portal that can be used by human resources personnel and applicants for security clearances to view information about the status of an application for a security clearance and the average time required for each phase of the security clearance process.

SA 566. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. LEE) 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 X, add the following:

SEC. 1045. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS INVOLVING HOSTILITIES USING AUTHORITY OF DECLARATION OF WAR OR AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF 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. 12___. 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. _____. 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 the semicolon;

(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 adding at the end the following:

''(4) 'pay locality' has the meaning given that 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 under section 5342(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 451, 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 such 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.—Not 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) As of the date of the submittal of the strategy, a description of—

(A) all security cooperation provided to the Nigerian security sector; and

(B) the deployment of uniformed personnel assisting with counter-Boko Haram efforts in the Lake Chad Basin, including the location and responsibilities of such personnel.

(6) Any other matter the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) PROHIBITION OF TRANSFERS.—No precision 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 Rann.

(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 HOLLEN, and Mr. COTTON) 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 X, add the following:

SEC. _____. 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, 2019, 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.

(8) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent is survived by her husband and two children.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should name the next available naval vessel appropriate for such name in honor of Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon Kent.

SA 573. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. BURR) 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 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 perfluoroalkyl substance or a polyfluoroalkyl substance that is manmade with at least 1 fully fluorinated carbon atom.

(B) DEFINITIONS.—In this definition:

(i) FULLY FLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term ''fully fluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which all the 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;

(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) first carry out the sampling at sources of drinking water near locations with known or suspected releases of perfluorinated compounds;

(B) when carrying out sampling of sources of drinking water under subparagraph (A), carry out the sampling prior to any treatment of the water;

(C) survey for ecological exposure to perfluorinated compounds, with a priority in determining direct human exposure through drinking water; and

(D) consult with—

(i) States to determine areas that are a priority for sampling; and

(ii) the Administrator—

(I) to enhance coverage of the sampling; 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;

(B) 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.

(d) DATA USAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall provide the sampling data collected under subsection (c) to—

(A) the Administrator; and

(B) other Federal and State regulatory agencies on request.

(2) USAGE.—The sampling data provided under paragraph (1) shall be used to inform and enhance assessments of exposure, likely health and environmental impacts, and remediation priorities.

(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. TILLIS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BURR, 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)(2), add at the end the following:

(C) A health advisory under section 1412(b)(1)(F) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(1)(F)).

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 expend funds for the purpose of addressing ground or surface water contaminated by a perfluorinated compound, the Secretary of Defense may, 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 1401 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. 1292)); or

(B) a State, local, or Tribal government.

SA 575. Mr. KAINE 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___. 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 the following:

''(21) ROUGH MOUNTAIN ADDITION.—Certain land in the George Washington National Forest comprising approximately 1,000 acres, as generally depicted as the 'Rough Mountain Addition' on the map entitled 'GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST – South half – Alternative I – Selected Alternative Management Prescriptions – Land and Resources Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement' and dated March 4, 2014, which is incorporated in the Rough Mountain Wilderness Area designated by paragraph (1).

''(22) RICH HOLE ADDITION.—

''(A) DESIGNATION.—Certain land in the George Washington National Forest comprising approximately 4,600 acres, as generally depicted as the 'Rich Hole Addition' on the map entitled 'GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST – South half – Alternative I – Selected Alternative Management Prescriptions – Land and Resources Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement' and dated March 4, 2014, which shall be incorporated in the Rich Hole Wilderness Area designated by paragraph (2) on the earlier of—

''(i) the date on which the Secretary of Agriculture publishes in the Federal Register notice that the activities permitted under subparagraph (C) have been completed; and

''(ii) the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

''(B) MANAGEMENT.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall manage the wilderness area designated under subparagraph (A) in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

''(C) WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—To enhance natural ecosystems within the Rich Hole Addition by implementing certain activities to improve water quality and aquatic passage, as described in the Forest Service document entitled 'Decision Notice for the Lower Cowpasture Restoration and Management Project' and dated December 2015, the Secretary of Agriculture may use motorized equipment and mechanized transport in the Rich Hole Addition under subparagraph (A) until the date on which the Rich Hole Addition is incorporated into the Rich Hole Wilderness under that subparagraph.

''(ii) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out clause (i), the Secretary of Agriculture, to the maximum extent practicable, shall use the minimum tool or administrative practice necessary to carry out that clause with the least amount of adverse impact on wilderness character and resources.''.

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, 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. ___. PROHIBITION OF UNAUTHORIZED MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No funds may be used to conduct hostilities against the Government of Iran, against the Armed Forces of Iran, or in the territory of Iran, except pursuant to an Act or a joint resolution of Congress specifically authorizing such hostilities that is enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit, modify, or relieve the executive branch of any restriction, duty, or requirement regarding the use of force or reporting requirements set forth in the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

SA 577. 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 C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 729. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON USE OF PLANT-BASED VACCINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report examining the use of plant-based vaccines by the Department of Defense in order to respond quickly to epidemics and pandemics.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include an assessment of the following:

(1) Whether the use of plant-based vaccines can supplement current requirements for force protection, include vaccines against endemic disease threats as well as biological warfare or bioterrorism agents.

(2) Whether the development of plant-based vaccines can help the Secretary of Defense coordinate pandemic response plans with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(3) Whether plant-based vaccines, in addition to mammalian-based vaccines, can allow the Secretary of Defense to best respond to pandemic outbreaks.

(c) FOLLOW-UP ON PREVIOUS REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include a follow-up on the February 2017 report by the Comptroller General entitled ''DOD, HHS, and DHS Should Use Existing Coordination Mechanisms to Improve Their Pandemic Preparedness''.

SA 578. Mr. REED 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. EXTENSION OF PILOT PROGRAM TO REHABILITATE AND MODIFY HOMES OF DISABLED AND LOW-INCOME VETERANS.

Section 1079(b)(9) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (38 U.S.C. 2101 note) is amended by striking ''2019'' and inserting ''2024''.

SA 579. 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 subtitle A of title I, add the following:

SEC. 811. ASSESSMENT OF NON-SERVICE, SOLE-SOURCE SUSTAINMENT CONTRACTING.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct an assessment of the Department of Defense's contracts, subcontracts, and modifications of contracts or subcontracts to identify non-service, sole-source sustainment contracts and the policies and practices related to such contracts.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) The number of non-service, sole-source sustainment contracts that the Department made in fiscal years 2016 through 2018.

(B) The total percentage of non-service sustainment contracts that were sole-source.

(C) A description of the policies, laws, and regulations in place to certify fair and reasonable pricing on non-service, sole-source sustainment contracts and an assessment of their effectiveness.

(D) A description of how often certified cost or pricing data is requested and obtained on non-service, sole-source sustainment contracts and the rationale provided when certified cost or pricing data is requested but not provided.

(E) If certified cost or pricing data is requested but not provided, the following information:

(i) The name of the offeror or contractor.

(ii) the Commercial and Government entity code.

(iii) The part number and National Stock Number (NSN).

(iv) The number of requests that the contracting officer made to the offeror or contractor for uncertified cost or pricing data.

(v) The number of denials that the contracting officer received from the offeror or contractor regarding its submission of uncertified cost or pricing data.

(vi) Documentation in accordance with section 215.404–1(a)(i)(A)(v) of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) Procedures, Guidance, and Information (PGI).

(F) The percentage of non-service, sole-source sustainment contracts that are for commercial items.

(G) The percentage of funds obligated for non-service, sole-source sustainment contracts that are for commercial items.

(H) An assessment of the cost of non-service, sole-source sustainment contracts for commercial items compared to the cost of non-service, sole-source sustainment contracts for non-commercial items of a similar type.

(I) An evaluation of whether there are commercially certified parts that are not certified by the Department that meet the form, fit, and function of parts that are currently procured through non-service, sole-source sustainment contracts.

(J) Recommendations on how the Department of Defense can reduce its reliance on

non-service, sole-source sustainment 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. _____. SENSE OF SENATE ON INCREASING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN BIOPRINTING AND FABRICATION IN AUSTERE MILITARY ENVIRONMENTS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Defense Health Agency should take appropriate actions to increase efforts focused on research and development in the areas of bioprinting and fabrication in austere military environments.

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, 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 division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN TRAFFICKERS OF ILLICIT SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS

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 months, 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 rate 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 or international mail directly 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 law enforcement agencies.

(5) The objective of preventing the proliferation of illicit opioids though existing multilateral and bilateral initiatives requires additional efforts to deny illicit actors the financial means to sustain their markets and distribution networks.

(6) The implementation on 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 made to 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 (21 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 United States should apply economic and other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids to protect the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and the health of the people of the United States;

(2) it is imperative that the People's Republic of China follow through on full implementation 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''—

(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 or chemicals that are used in the production of controlled substances that are synthetic opioids;

(B) to attempt to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (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) IDENTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PERSONS.—If, at any time after submitting a report required by paragraph (1) and before the submission of the next such report, the President determines that a foreign person not identified in the report is a foreign opioid trafficker, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership an additional report containing the information required by paragraph (1) with respect to the foreign person.

(3) EXCLUSION.—The President shall not be required to include in a report under paragraph (1) or (2) any persons with respect to which the United States has imposed sanctions before the date of the report under this subtitle or any other provision of law with respect to opioid trafficking.

(4) FORM OF REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each report required by paragraph (1) or (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(B) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.—The unclassified portion of a report required by paragraph (1) or (2) shall be made available to the public.

(b) CLASSIFIED REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, in accordance with subsection (c), a report, in classified form—

(A) describing in detail the status of sanctions imposed under this subtitle, including the personnel and resources directed toward the imposition of such sanctions during the preceding fiscal year;

(B) providing background information with respect to persons newly identified as foreign opioid traffickers and their illicit activities;

(C) describing actions the President intends to undertake or has undertaken to implement this subtitle; and

(D) providing a strategy for identifying additional foreign opioid traffickers.

(2) EFFECT ON OTHER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) is in addition to the obligations of the President to keep Congress fully and currently informed pursuant to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.).

(c) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until the date that is 5 years after such date of enactment, the President shall submit the reports required by subsections (a) and (b) to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership.

(d) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—

(1) INTELLIGENCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a report required by subsection (a) or (b) shall not disclose the identity of any person if the Director of National Intelligence determines that such disclosure could compromise an intelligence operation, activity, source, or method of the United States.

(2) LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a report required by subsection (a) or (b) shall not disclose the identity of any person if the Attorney General, in coordination, as appropriate, with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the head of any other appropriate Federal law enforcement agency, determines that such disclosure could reasonably be expected—

(A) to compromise the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution that furnished information on a confidential basis;

(B) to jeopardize the integrity or success of an ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution;

(C) to endanger the life or physical safety of any person; or

(D) to cause substantial harm to physical property.

(3) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—If the Director of National Intelligence makes a determination under paragraph (1) or the Attorney General makes a determination under paragraph (2), the Director or the Attorney General, as the case may be, shall notify the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the determination and the reasons for the determination.

(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize or compel the disclosure of information determined by the President to be law enforcement information, national security information, or other information the disclosure of which is prohibited by any other provision of law.

(e) PROVISION OF INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR REPORTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence shall consult among themselves and provide to the President and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy the appropriate and necessary information to enable the President to submit the reports required by subsection (a).

SEC. 1712. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL OPIOID CONTROL REGIME.

It is the sense of Congress that, in order to apply economic and other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids to protect the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States—

(1) the President should instruct the Secretary of State to commence immediately diplomatic efforts, both in appropriate international fora such as the United Nations, the Group of Seven, the Group of Twenty, and trilaterally and bilaterally with partners of the United States, to combat foreign opioid trafficking, including by working to establish a multilateral sanctions regime with respect to foreign opioid trafficking; and

(2) the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, should intensify efforts to maintain and strengthen the coalition of countries formed to combat foreign opioid trafficking.

SEC. 1713. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.

The President shall impose five or more of the sanctions described in section 1714 with respect to each foreign person that is an entity, and four or more of such sanctions with respect to each foreign person that is an individual, that—

(1) is identified as a foreign opioid trafficker in a report submitted under section 1711(a); or

(2) the President determines is owned, controlled, directed by, knowingly supplying or sourcing precursors for, or acting for or on behalf of, such a foreign opioid trafficker.

SEC. 1714. DESCRIPTION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions that may be imposed with respect to a foreign person under section 1713 are the following:

(1) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The United States Government may prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the foreign person.

(2) PROHIBITIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following prohibitions may be imposed with respect to a foreign person that is a financial institution:

(A) PROHIBITION ON DESIGNATION AS PRIMARY DEALER.—Neither the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may designate, or permit the continuation of any prior designation of, the financial institution as a primary dealer in United States Government debt instruments.

(B) PROHIBITION ON SERVICE AS A REPOSITORY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—The financial institution may not serve as agent of the United States Government or serve as repository for United States Government funds.

The imposition of either sanction under subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be treated as one sanction for purposes of section 1713, and the imposition of both such sanctions shall be treated as 2 sanctions for purposes of that section.

(3) PROCUREMENT BAN.—The United States Government may not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from the foreign person.

(4) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, 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.

(5) BANKING TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers 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 any interest of the foreign person.

(6) PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any person from—

(A) acquiring, holding, withholding, using, transferring, withdrawing, or transporting any property that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and with respect to which the foreign person has any interest;

(B) dealing in or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to such property; or

(C) conducting any transaction involving such property.

(7) BAN ON INVESTMENT IN EQUITY OR DEBT OF SANCTIONED PERSON.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines as the President may prescribe, prohibit any United States person from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of equity or debt instruments of the foreign person.

(8) EXCLUSION OF CORPORATE OFFICERS.—The President may direct the Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to exclude from the United States, any alien that the President determines is a corporate officer or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling interest in, the foreign person.

(9) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—The President may impose on the principal executive officer or officers of the foreign person, or on individuals performing similar functions and with similar authorities as such officer or officers, any of the sanctions described in paragraphs (1) through (8) that are applicable.

(b) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out subsection (a) 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.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to—

(A) any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title 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) shall not apply to an alien if admitting the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other applicable international obligations.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION; REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 1715. WAIVERS.

(a) WAIVER FOR STATE-OWNED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN COUNTRIES THAT COOPERATE IN MULTILATERAL ANTI-TRAFFICKING EFFORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive for a period of not more than 12 months the application of sanctions under this subtitle with respect to a financial institution that is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a foreign government or any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of a foreign government, if, not less than 15 days before the waiver is to take effect, the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership that the foreign government is closely cooperating with the United States in efforts to prevent opioid trafficking.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—The President may certify under paragraph (1) that a foreign government is closely cooperating with the United States in efforts to prevent opioid trafficking if that government is—

(A) implementing domestic laws to schedule all fentanyl analogues as controlled substances; and

(B) doing two or more of the following:

(i) Implementing substantial improvements in regulations involving the chemical and pharmaceutical production and export of illicit opioids.

(ii) Implementing substantial improvements in judicial regulations to combat transnational criminal organizations that traffic opioids.

(iii) Increasing efforts to prosecute foreign opioid traffickers.

(iv) Increasing intelligence sharing and law enforcement cooperation with the United States with respect to opioid trafficking.

(3) SUBSEQUENT RENEWAL OF WAIVER.—The President may renew a waiver under paragraph (1) for subsequent periods of not more than 12 months each if, not less than 15 days before the renewal is to take effect, the Director of National Intelligence certifies to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership that the government of the country to which the waiver applies has effectively implemented and is effectively enforcing the measures that formed the basis for the certification under paragraph (2).

(b) WAIVERS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this subtitle if the President determines that the application of such sanctions would harm—

(A) the national security interests of the United States; or

(B) subject to paragraph (2), the access of United States persons to prescription medications.

(2) MONITORING.—The President shall establish a monitoring program to verify that a person that receives a waiver under paragraph (1)(B) is not trafficking illicit opioids.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days after making a determination under paragraph (1), the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the determination and the reasons for the determination.

(c) HUMANITARIAN WAIVER.—The President may waive, for renewable periods of 180 days, the application of the sanctions under this subtitle if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership that the waiver is necessary for the provision of humanitarian assistance.

SEC. 1716. PROCEDURES FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If a finding under this subtitle, or a prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding, is based on classified information (as defined in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.)) and a court reviews the finding or the imposition of the prohibition, condition, or penalty, the President may 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. 1717. BRIEFINGS ON IMPLEMENTATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the 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 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) An assessment conducted by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, of the extent to which any diplomatic efforts described in section 1712 of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act have been successful.

''(B) Each assessment required by subparagraph (A) shall include an identification of—

''(i) the countries the governments of which have agreed to undertake measures to apply economic or other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids and a description of those measures; and

''(ii) the countries the governments of which have not agreed to measures described in clause (i), and, with respect to those countries, other measures the Secretary of State recommends that the United States take to apply economic and other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids.''.

Subtitle B—Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking

SEC. 1721. COMMISSION ON COMBATING SYNTHETIC OPIOID TRAFFICKING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established a commission to develop a consensus on a strategic approach to combating the flow of synthetic opioids into the United States.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The commission established under paragraph (1) shall 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.

(vi) 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.

(vii) 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.

(viii) 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.

(ix) Two members appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a Member of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall not be.

(B)(i) The members of the Commission who are not Members of Congress and who are appointed under clauses (vi) through (ix) of subparagraph (A) shall be individuals who are nationally recognized for expertise, knowledge, or experience in—

(I) transnational criminal organizations conducting synthetic opioid trafficking;

(II) the production, manufacturing, distribution, sale, or transportation of synthetic opioids; or

(III) relations between—

(aa) the United States; and

(bb) the People's Republic of China, Mexico, or any other country of concern with respect to trafficking in synthetic opioids.

(ii) An official who appoints members of the Commission may not appoint 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.

(iii)(I) All members of the Commission described in clause (i) shall possess an appropriate security clearance in accordance with applicable provisions of law concerning the handling of classified information.

(II) For the purpose of facilitating the activities of the Commission, the Director of National Intelligence shall expedite to the fullest degree possible the processing of security clearances that are necessary for members of the Commission.

(2) CO-CHAIRS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall have 2 co-chairs, selected from among the members of the Commission, one of whom shall be a member of the majority party and one of whom shall be a member of the minority party.

(B) SELECTION.—The individuals who serve as the co-chairs of the Commission shall be jointly agreed upon by the President, the majority leader of the Senate, the minority

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, Mexico, and other countries.

(3) To evaluate whether the options described in paragraph (2) are exclusive or complementary, the best means for executing such options, 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 laws and 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 illicit opioids 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 report on 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) In weighing 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 2019 (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''; and

(3) subsections (h)(2)(A) and (i)(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 5315''.

(e) TREATMENT OF INFORMATION RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY.—

(1) RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Director of National Intelligence shall assume responsibility for the handling and disposition of any information related to the national security of the United States that is received, considered, or used by the Commission under this section.

(2) INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CONGRESS.—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 chairperson of the committee, or the Member of Congress, as the case may be, that provided the information to the Commission.

(3) ACCESS AFTER TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after the termination of the Commission under subsection (h), only the members and designated staff of the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, the Director of National Intelligence (and the designees of the Director), and such other officials of the executive branch as the President may designate shall have access to information related to the national security of the United States that is received, considered, or used by the Commission.

(f) REPORTS.—The Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership—

(1) not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, an initial report on the activities and recommendations of the Commission under this section; and

(2) not later than 270 days after the submission of the initial report under paragraph (1), a final report on the activities and recommendations of the Commission under this section.

(g) LIMITATION ON FUNDING.—Of amounts made available under sections 1732, 1733, and 1734 to carry out this title, not more than $5,000,000 shall be available to the Commission in any of fiscal years 2020 through 2023.

(h) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission, and all the authorities of this section, shall terminate at the end of the 120-day period beginning on the date on which the final report required by subsection (f)(2) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership.

(2) WINDING UP OF AFFAIRS.—The Commission may use the 120-day period described in paragraph (1) for the purposes of concluding its activities, including providing testimony to Congress concerning the final report required by subsection (f)(2) and disseminating the report.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 1731. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM ON USE OF INTELLIGENCE RESOURCES IN EFFORTS 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 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 Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration 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 Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, 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 in order to identify whether such 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.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) 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 2017 and 2018.

(2) REPORT ON REVIEW.—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 that subsection are appropriate and sufficient in light of the number of lives lost 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 actions to be taken to modify such priorities in order to assure than such priorities are so appropriate and sufficient.

(d) 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. 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 US SOUTHCOM FROM LIMITATION.—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)(2) 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

Government solely for purposes of carrying out this title.

(d) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts made available under subsection (a) shall supplement and not supplant other amounts available to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (c).

(e) CONCURRENCE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.—Operations and activities described in subsection (c) carried out with foreign persons shall be conducted with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(f) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may transfer funds authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense as described in subsection (a) to any other department or agency of the United States Government solely for purposes of carrying out this title.

(2) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—If the Secretary transfers funds under this subsection, the Secretary shall provide notice of the transfer to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(3) INAPPLICABILITY OF TRANSFER LIMITATIONS.—Any transfer under this subsection in a fiscal year shall not count toward or apply against any limitation on amounts transferrable by the Department of Defense in such fiscal year, including any limitation specified in an annual defense authorization Act for such fiscal year.

SEC. 1733. DEPARTMENT OF STATE FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State for diplomatic programs the following amounts, which shall be available to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b):

(1) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.

(2) Such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(b) OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—The operations and activities described in this subsection are the operations and activities of the Department of State or any other department or agency of the United States Government in carrying out this title.

(c) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) shall supplement and not supplant other amounts available to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b).

(d) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) may not be obligated until 15 days after the date on which the President notifies the appropriate committees of Congress of the President's intention to obligate such funds.

(2) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may waive the notification requirement under paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

(B) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary exercises the authority provided under subparagraph (A) to waive the notification requirement under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress of the President's intention to obligate amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after obligating such funds.

(e) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may transfer funds authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) to any other department or agency of the United States Government to carry out this title.

(2) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—If the Secretary transfers funds under this subsection, the Secretary shall provide notice of the transfer to the appropriate committees of Congress.

SEC. 1734. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b)—

(1) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

(b) OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—The operations and activities described in this subsection are the operations and activities of the Department of the Treasury or any other department or agency of the United States Government in carrying out this title.

(c) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) shall supplement and not supplant other amounts available to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b).

(d) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) may not be obligated until 15 days after the date on which the President notifies the appropriate committees of Congress of the President's intention to obligate such funds.

(2) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may waive the notification requirement under paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

(B) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary exercises the authority provided under subparagraph (A) to waive the notification requirement under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress of the President's intention to obligate amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after obligating such funds.

(e) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may transfer funds authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) to any other department or agency of the United States Government to carry out this title.

(2) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—If the Secretary transfers funds under this subsection, the Secretary shall provide notice of the transfer to the appropriate committees of Congress.

SEC. 1735. TERMINATION.

The provisions of this title, and any sanctions imposed pursuant to this title, shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1736. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under 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 manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

SEC. 1737. APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.

In this subtitle, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 582. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) 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 funding table in section 4101, in the item relating to Family of Medium Tactical Vehicle (FMTV), strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert ''138,057''.

In the funding table in section 4101, in the item relating to Heavy Expanded Mobile Tactical Truck Extended Service, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert ''131,841''.

In the funding table in section 4101, in the item relating to Total Other Procurement, Army, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert ''7,628,427''.

In the funding table in section 4101, in the item relating to Total Procurement, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert ''135,238,365''.

In the funding table in section 4401, in the item relating to Military Personnel Appropriations, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert ''142,390,523''.

In the funding table in section 4401, in the item relating to Subtotal Military Personnel Appropriations, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert ''142,390,523''.

In the funding table in section 4401, in the item relating to Total Military Personnel, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert ''150,207,338''.

SA 583. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) 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. 843. SENSE OF SENATE ON IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING A STABLE DEFENSE SUPPLY INCLUDING SMALL BUSINESS 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;

(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 more predictability and opportunities for defense suppliers, particularly small businesses, to adapt.

SA 584. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. 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 borders.

(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.

(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 still has not released the Ukrainian crew members or returned the Ukrainian ships that were seized illegally.

(6) European Commissioner Julian King stated that the Government of the Russian Federation launched a disinformation campaign over a year ago designed to paint Ukraine and NATO as provocateurs in the Kerch Strait.

(7) As part of the Russian Federation disinformation campaign, Russian state media outlets spread demonstrable falsehoods, including claims that Ukraine was dredging the Kerch Strait seabed to facilitate the stationing of a NATO fleet, that Ukraine had intentionally infected the sea with cholera, and 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 diversification by ensuring unfettered European access to energy exporters in the Caucuses and central Asia, and combating 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 underwater 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.

(10) The Russian Federation's state-owned oil and gas company, Gazprom, is the sole shareholder of the Nord Stream 2 project.

(11) In 2017, there was spare capacity of approximately 55,000,000,000 cubic meters in the Ukrainian gas transit system.

(12) Gazprom cut off natural gas exports to Europe via Ukraine in 2006, and again in 2009, over supply and pricing disputes with Ukraine's state-owned oil and gas company, Naftogaz.

(13) Transit of Russian natural gas to Europe via Ukraine declined precipitously after the completion of Nord Stream 1 in 2011, falling from 80 percent to between 40 and 50 percent of Russia's total exports to Europe.

(14) In 2017, Russian gas accounted for 37 percent of Europe's natural gas imports, an increase of 5 percent over 2016.

(15) On December 12, 2018, the European Parliament overwhelmingly passed a resolution condemning both the Russian Federation's aggression in the Kerch Strait and the construction of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline.

(16) On December 11, 2018, the United States House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the European Union to reject the Nord Stream 2 pipeline and urging the President to use all available means to promote energy policies in Europe that reduce European reliance on Russian energy exports.

(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 promptly lead a robust multinational freedom of navigation operation in the Black Sea to help demonstrate support for internationally recognized borders, bilateral agreements, and safe passage through the Kerch Strait and Sea of Azov; 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 allied interests;

(3) urges the President to use the authority provided under section 1234 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);

(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 Europe to deny Russian Navy vessels access to their ports to resupply and refuel;

(8) notes the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on December 11, 2018, calling on European governments 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;

(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.

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 III, add the following:

SEC. _____. RADIUM TESTING AT CERTAIN LOCATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Navy shall provide for an independent third-party data quality review of all radium testing completed by contractors of the Department of the Navy at a covered location.

(b) COVERED LOCATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered location'' means any location where the Secretary of the Navy is undertaking a project or activity funded through one of the following accounts of the Department of Defense:

(1) Operation and Maintenance, Environmental Restoration, Navy.

(2) Operation and Maintenance, Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites.

SA 586. Mr. MARKEY (for himself and 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 title XII, add the following:

Subtitle H—Saudi Arabia Nuclear Nonproliferation

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Saudi Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 2019''.

SEC. 1292. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should not approve a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with Saudi Arabia until the Government of Saudi Arabia—

(A) has been truthful and transparent with regard to the death of Jamal Khashoggi;

(B) has renounced uranium enrichment and reprocessing on its territory, as well as agreed to an Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency; and

(C) has made significant progress on the protection of human rights, including through the release of political prisoners;

(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 Russian Federation or the People's Republic of China, or without signing a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States, would—

(A) harm efforts to promote nuclear nonproliferation; and

(B) seriously undermine the strategic partnership between the United States and Saudi Arabia.

SEC. 1293. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States—

(1) to require the Government of Saudi Arabia to renounce uranium enrichment and spent fuel reprocessing on its territory for the duration of a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States;

(2) to require the Government of Saudi Arabia to sign and implement the Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency as part of a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States;

(3) to oppose, through the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the sale of nuclear technology to Saudi Arabia until the Government of Saudi Arabia has renounced uranium enrichment and reprocessing on its territory as part of a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States; and

(4) to seek modification of the guidelines of the Nuclear Suppliers Group relating to the transfer of nuclear technology, as applied with respect to Saudi Arabia, until Saudi Arabia has renounced enrichment and reprocessing on its territory.

SEC. 1294. CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL REQUIRED FOR CIVILIAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT.

Notwithstanding any other requirements under section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with Saudi Arabia may only enter into effect on or after the date on which each of the following has occurred:

(1) The President has submitted a proposed agreement with Saudi Arabia in accordance with the requirements of such section 123.

(2) In conjunction with the submission referred to in paragraph (1), the President has submitted to Congress an unclassified report (which may include a classified annex) that describes each of the following:

(A) The extent to which the Government of Saudi Arabia has been truthful and transparent in its investigation into the death of Jamal Khashoggi.

(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 or will commit to renouncing such enrichment and reprocessing as part of the proposed agreement with the United States.

(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 under paragraphs (1) and (2), a joint resolution stating that Congress approves such agreement has been enacted.

SA 587. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. KAINE, 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 B of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3116. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO APPLICATIONS 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. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the chairman and ranking member of each of the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes each authorization issued by the Secretary under subsection b.(2) during the 90-day period preceding submission of the report.

''(B) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by subparagraph (A) shall include—

''(i) a summary of each application for an authorization under subsection b.(2) during the 90-day period preceding submission of the report, including a description of—

''(I) whether the application was accepted or rejected;

''(II) the applicant; and

''(III) the intended purpose for which the applicant sought the authorization; and

''(ii) an annex containing—

''(I) each application submitted to the Secretary during that period; and

''(II) each report submitted to the Secretary under section 810.12 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling) during that period.

''(C) ADDITIONAL MATERIAL IN INITIAL REPORT.—The first report required to be submitted by subparagraph (A) shall include the matters required by subparagraph (B) for the period beginning on March 25, 2015, and ending on the date of the enactment of this subsection.

''(D) REVIEW BY SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary shall submit each report required by this paragraph to the Secretary of State for approval before submitting the report to the chairmen and ranking members of the appropriate congressional committees.

''(E) FORM.—Each report required by this paragraph shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

''(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS OF APPLICATIONS AND CERTAIN REPORTS.—The Secretary of Energy shall provide to the chairman and ranking member of each of the appropriate congressional committees an application for an authorization under subsection b.(2) that is pending before or has been approved by the Secretary, or a report submitted under section 810.12 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling), not later than 10 days after receiving a request for the application or report, as the case may be, from the chairman or ranking member of either such committee.

''(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.''.

SA 588. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, 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 unclassified 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 inspections 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 lost capabilities.

(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 United States withdrawing from, suspending its obligations under, or allowing to lapse the New START Treaty and subsequently developing platforms and weapons beyond the New START Treaty's limitations.

(c) BRIEFINGS.—The Director of National Intelligence shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the elements set forth in subsection (a) when the National Intelligence Estimate is submitted.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) 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.

(2) NEW START TREATY.—The term ''New START Treaty'' means the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed April 8, 2010, and entered into force February 5, 2011.

SA 589. 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 TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Taiwan is a vital partner of the United States and a critical element of the free and open Indo-Pacific region;

(2) for 40 years, the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.) has secured peace, stability, and prosperity and provided enormous benefits to the United States, Taiwan, and the Indo-Pacific region; and

(3) the United States should reaffirm that the policy of the United States toward diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means, as described in that Act (22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.).

(b) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall conduct a review of—

(1) whether, and the means by which, as applicable, the Government of the People's Republic of China is affecting, including through military, economic, information, digital, diplomatic, or any other form of coercion—

(A) the security, or the social and economic system, of the people of Taiwan;

(B) the military balance of power between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan; or

(C) the expectation that the future of Taiwan will continue to be determined by peaceful means; and

(2) the role of United States policy toward Taiwan with respect to the implementation of the 2017 National Security Strategy and the 2018 National Defense Strategy.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the review under subsection (b).

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Recommendations on legislative changes or Department of Defense or Department of State policy changes necessary to ensure that the United States continues to meets its obligations to Taiwan under the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.).

(B) Guidelines for—

(i) new defense requirements, including requirements relating to information and digital space;

(ii) exchanges between senior-level civilian and military officials of the United States and Taiwan; and

(iii) 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.

(d) 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 590. Mr. MARKEY 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. 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], 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 findings:

(1) Military spouses continue to experience difficulties in transferring their professional licenses from State to State.

(2) Professional license reciprocity exists sporadically across various States.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the States should take appropriate actions to ensure that a military spouse may engage in a business or occupation for which a professional license is required without obtaining the applicable professional license in the gaining State if the spouse is currently licensed in good standing by another State that has professional licensing requirements that are substantially equivalent to the requirements for the license in such gaining State.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report setting forth the results of a study, undertaken for purposes of the report, on the feasibility and advisability of the transference by military spouses of professional licenses for various professions from State to State. The report shall set forth the following:

(1) A list of the States that currently permit military spouses to transfer such licenses, and shall specify for each such State each profession for which such a license is so transferrable.

(2) A ranking of the States by transferability of licenses by military spouses, with appropriate weight being afforded to various mechanisms for transfer, including licensure by endorsement, temporary or provisional licensing, and expedited application for licenses.

SA 592. Mr. CORNYN (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–15EX AIRCRAFT PROGRAM.

(a) DESIGNATION OF MAJOR SUBPROGRAM.—In accordance with section 2430a 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.

(b) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in subsection (c), none of the funds authorized to

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:

(1) A joint requirement oversight council review has occurred.

(2) A technology readiness assessment has been conducted.

(3) An analysis of alternatives has been completed, including consideration of the following options:

(A) Increase in the F–35 procurement.

(B) Purchase F–15EX aircraft to recapitalize the F–15C fleet.

(C) Purchase F–16 Blk 70 to recapitalize the F–15C fleet.

(D) Accelerate penetrating counter air/next generation air dominance.

(4) A full and open competition or sole source justification has been performed and Congress has been notified.

(c) EXCEPTION FOR PRODUCTION OF PROTO TYPES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Secretary of the Air Force may use the funds described in paragraph (2) to develop, produce, and test not more than two prototypes of the F–15EX aircraft.

(2) 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.

(d) 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 the 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. CORNYN (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) PROCUREMENT.—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 225.872–1 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement to domestic sources or reject an otherwise acceptable offer from a qualifying country listed in subsection (a) of such section (or any successor regulation), for national defense reason, if 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 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. ____. ENHANCEMENTS TO PROTECTIONS ACCORDED 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. 3953) 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 such death in the same manner as if the servicemember had not died.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (e) of section 303 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, as added by paragraph (1), shall apply to the surviving spouse of a servicemember whose death occurs on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) TERMINATION OF RESIDENTIAL LEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 305 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 3955) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting''; or''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(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 or a housing facility as described in such subparagraph.''; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) the lease is executed by or on behalf of a person who thereafter and during the term of the lease 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) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by inserting ''in the case of a lease described in subsection (b)(1) and subparagraph (A) or (B) of such subsection,'' before ''by delivery''; and

(ii) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph (B):

''(B) in the case of a lease described in subsection (b)(1) and subparagraph (C) of such subsection, by delivery by the lessee of written notice of such termination, and a letter from the servicemember's commanding officer indicating that the servicemember 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 grantee), or to the lessor's agent (or the agent's grantee); and''.

(c) DEFINITION OF MILITARY ORDERS 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. 3911) 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 subsection (i); and

(B) in section 705 (50 U.S.C. 4025), 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. _____. 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

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(2) the term ''appropriate Federal agencies'' means—

(A) the Department of Homeland Security; and

(B) any other agency, as determined by the Secretary;

(3) 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;

(4) the term ''critical infrastructure'' has the meaning given that term in section 1016(e) of the USA PATRIOT Act (42 U.S.C. 5195c(e));

(5) the term ''cybersecurity provider'' means a non-Federal entity that provides cybersecurity services to another non-Federal entity;

(6) 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), that affects—

(A) the national security of the United States; or

(B) critical infrastructure in the United States;

(7) the term ''malicious cyber actor'' means an entity that poses a cybersecurity threat;

(8) 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

(9) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT; PURPOSE.—Not later than 60 days 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 the appropriate Federal agencies, at the direction of the Secretary, 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.

(c) PARTNERSHIP.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary may identify and partner with nonprofit cybersecurity organizations capable of enabling near real-time information sharing relating to cybersecurity threats among cybersecurity providers in order to facilitate, as appropriate—

(1) sharing of information relating to potential actions by the Federal Government against cybersecurity threats or malicious cyber actors with non-Federal entities;

(2) joint planning between the appropriate Federal agencies and non-Federal entities relating to cybersecurity threats or malicious cyber actors; and

(3) the synchronization of actions against cybersecurity threats or malicious cyber actors by—

(A) the Federal Government;

(B) the non-Federal entities with which information is shared under paragraph (1); and

(C) the non-Federal entities with which joint planning is carried out under paragraph (2).

(d) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal entities involved in the partnership described in subsection (c) shall facilitate all non-Federal coordination, planning, and action relating to the pilot program.

(2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall facilitate all Federal coordination, planning, and action relating to the pilot program.

(e) ANNUAL REPORTS TO APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the collaboration efforts carried out during the year for which the report is submitted, which shall include—

(A) a statement of the total number collaboration efforts carried out during the year;

(B) with respect to each collaboration effort carried out during the year—

(i) a statement of—

(I) the identity of any malicious cyber actor that, as a result of a cybersecurity threat that the malicious cyber actor engaged in or was likely to engage in, was a subject of the collaboration effort;

(II) the responsibilities under the collaboration effort of each appropriate Federal agency and each non-Federal entity that participated in the collaboration effort; and

(III) whether the goal of the collaboration effort was achieved; and

(ii) a description of how each appropriate Federal agency and each non-Federal entity that participated in the collaboration effort collaborated in carrying out the collaboration effort; and

(C) a description of—

(i) the ways in which the collaboration efforts carried out during the year—

(I) were successful; and

(II) could have been improved; and

(ii) how the Secretary will improve collaboration efforts carried out on or after the date on which the report is submitted.

(2) FORM.—Any report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(f) TERMINATION.—The pilot program shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

(1) authorize a non-Federal entity to engage in any activity in violation of section 1030(a) of title 18, United States Code; or

(2) limit an appropriate Federal agency or a non-Federal entity from engaging in a lawful activity.

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 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 VII, add the following:

SEC. 729. STUDY ON HEALTH DATA SAFETY OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the following:

(1) The prevalence of theft of medical identification of veterans.

(2) The measures taken by the Department of Defense to preserve health data safety in the medical record system of the Department while changing over to electronic records.

(3) How often the Secretary of Veterans Affairs corrects inaccurate medical records of veterans and how pervasive of a problem inaccurate medical records are for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(4) The length of time it takes for the Secretary to correct inaccurate medical records.

(5) Whether any veterans are being denied their request to change an erroneous medical record, and if so, the prevalence of such an occurrence.

(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).

SA 598. 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. _____. UNITED STATES-ISRAEL DIRECTED 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 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, deployed forces of the United States, or Israel.

(B) Any activities carried out pursuant to such 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) and subsection (b) may not be carried out until 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 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 to be provided.

(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 research and development entity of a military department as the lead agency of the Department of Defense in carrying out this section.

(d) SEMIANNUAL 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 to the Department of Defense pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(B)(iii).

(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; and

(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.

(f) SUNSET.—The authority under this section to carry out activities described in subsection (a) and to provide support described in subsection (b) 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; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. PROHIBITION ON THE INDEFINITE DETENTION OF CITIZENS AND LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Due Process Guarantee Act''.

(b) LIMITATION ON DETENTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4001(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''No citizen'' and inserting the following:

''(1) No citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) Any Act of Congress that authorizes an imprisonment or detention described in paragraph (1) shall be consistent with the Constitution and expressly authorize such imprisonment or detention.''.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—Nothing in section 4001(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1)(B), may be construed to limit, narrow, abolish, or revoke any detention authority conferred by statute, declaration of war, authorization to use military force, or similar authority effective prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(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) is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

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

''(b)(1) No United States citizen or lawful permanent resident who is apprehended in the United States may be imprisoned or otherwise detained without charge or trial unless such imprisonment or detention is expressly authorized by an Act of Congress.

''(2) A general authorization to use military force, a declaration of war, or any similar authority, on its own, may not be construed to authorize the imprisonment or detention without charge or trial of a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States apprehended in the United States.

''(3) Paragraph (2) shall apply to an authorization to use military force, a declaration of war, or any similar authority enacted before, on, or after the date of the enactment of the Due Process Guarantee Act.

''(4) This section may not be construed to authorize the imprisonment or detention of a citizen of the United States, a lawful permanent resident of the United States, or any other person who is apprehended in the United States.''.

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, 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. _____. REPORTS ON ALLIED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMON DEFENSE.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that section 1003 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985 (Public Law 98–525; 63 Stat. 2241)—

(1) expresses the sense of Congress that, due to threats that are ever-changing, Congress must be informed with respect to allied contributions to the common defense to properly assess the readiness of the United States and the countries described in subsection (c)(2) for threats; and

(2) requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress an annual report on the contributions of allies to the common defense.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the threats facing the United States—

(A) extend beyond the global war on terror; and

(B) include near-peer threats; and

(2) the President should seek from each country described in subsection (c)(2) acceptance of international security responsibilities and agreements to make contributions to the common defense in accordance with the collective defense agreements or treaties to which such country is a party.

(c) REPORTS ON ALLIED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMON DEFENSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1 each year, the Secretary, in coordination with the heads of other Federal agencies, as the Secretary determines to be necessary, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing a description of—

(A) the annual defense spending by each country described in paragraph (2), including available data on nominal budget figures and defense spending as a percentage of the gross domestic products of each such country for the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the report is submitted;

(B) the activities of each such country to contribute to military or stability operations in which the Armed Forces of the United States are a participant or may be called upon in accordance with a cooperative defense agreement to which the United States is a party;

(C) any limitations placed by any such country on the use of such contributions; and

(D) any actions undertaken by the United States or by other countries to minimize such limitations.

(2) COUNTRIES DESCRIBED.—The countries described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Each member state of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(B) Each member state of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

(C) Each country party to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), done at Rio de Janeiro September 2, 1947, and entered into force December 3, 1948 (TIAS 1838).

(D) Australia.

(E) Japan.

(F) New Zealand.

(G) The Philippines.

(H) South Korea.

(I) Thailand.

(3) FORM.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(4) AVAILABILITY.—A report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be made available on request to any Member of Congress.

(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 Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 601. Mr. LEE 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. ___. WAIVER OF COASTWISE ENDORSEMENT REQUIREMENTS.

Section 12112 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) WAIVERS IN CASES OF PRODUCT CARRIER SCARCITY OR UNAVAILABILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of an agency shall, upon request, temporarily waive the requirements of subsection (a), including the requirement to satisfy section 12103, if the person requesting that waiver reasonably demonstrates to the head of an agency that—

''(A) there is no product carrier, with respect to a specified good, that meets such requirements, exists, and is available to carry such good; and

''(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 one or more extensions to a waiver issued under paragraph (1), for periods of not less than 15 days each.

''(4) DEADLINE FOR WAIVER RESPONSE.—

''(A) RESPONSE DEADLINE.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a request for a waiver under paragraph (1), 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 is 61 days after the date on 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 any 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 48 hours 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.''.

SA 602. Mr. LEE 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. ____. CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL REQUIREMENT FOR MILITARY HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Military Humanitarian Operations Act of 2019''.

(b) MILITARY HUMANITARIAN OPERATION DEFINED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term ''military humanitarian operation'' means a military operation involving the deployment of members or weapons systems of the United States Armed Forces where hostile activities are reasonably anticipated and with the aim of preventing or responding to a humanitarian catastrophe, including its regional consequences, or addressing a threat posed to international peace and security. The term includes—

(A) operations undertaken pursuant to the principle of the ''responsibility to protect'' as referenced in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1674 (2006);

(B) operations specifically authorized by the United Nations Security Council, or other international organizations; and

(C) unilateral deployments and deployments made in coordination with international organizations, treaty-based organizations, or coalitions formed to address specific humanitarian catastrophes.

(2) OPERATIONS NOT INCLUDED.—The term ''military humanitarian operation'' does not mean a military operation undertaken for the following purposes:

(A) Responding to or repelling attacks, or preventing imminent attacks, on the United States or any of its territorial possessions, embassies, or consulates, or members of the United States Armed Forces.

(B) Direct acts of reprisal for attacks on the United States or any of its territorial possessions, embassies, or consulates, or members of the United States Armed Forces.

(C) Invoking the inherent right to individual or collective self-defense in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(D) Military missions to rescue United States citizens or military or diplomatic personnel abroad.

(E) Humanitarian missions in response to natural disasters where no civil unrest or combat with hostile forces is reasonably anticipated, and where such operation is for not more than 30 days.

(F) Actions to maintain maritime freedom of navigation, including actions aimed at combating piracy.

(G) Training exercises conducted by the United States Armed Forces abroad where no combat with hostile forces is reasonably anticipated.

(c) REQUIREMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—The President may not deploy members of the United States Armed Forces into the territory, airspace, or waters of a foreign country for a military humanitarian operation not previously authorized by statute unless—

(1) the President submits to Congress a formal request for authorization to use members of the Armed Forces for the military humanitarian operation; and

(2) Congress enacts a specific authorization for such use of forces.

(d) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this section is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of the section shall not be affected.

SA 603. 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 B of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. _____. LEVERAGING COMMERCIAL SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In acquiring geospatial-intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the National Reconnaissance Office and in coordination with the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, shall—

(1) 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

(2) leverage, to the maximum 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 governmental 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 OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' 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.

SA 604. Mr. BENNET (for himself and 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:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. COMPARATIVE CAPABILITIES OF ADVERSARIES IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) EXPANSION OF DUTIES OF OFFICIAL WITH PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Section 238(c)(2)(I) 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) 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 areas and activities in which the Unites 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) A comprehensive assessment of the likelihood that developments in artificial intelligence will successfully transition into military systems of China.

(4) Predicted effects on United States national security if current trends in China and the United States continue.

(5) Predicted effects of current trends on digital and technology export relationships of both countries with existing and new trading partners.

(6) Assessment of the relationships that are critical and in need of development in both private and public sector to ensure investment in artificial intelligence to keep pace with current global trends.

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:

Strike section 1422.

SA 606. 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 G of title V, add the following:

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 as a second lieutenant 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 October 23, 2010, to December 15, 2012.

(4) General Dunford subsequently served as the 36th Commandant of the Marine Corps from October 17, 2014, to September 24, 2015.

(5) General Dunford became the highest-ranking military officer in the United States when he was appointed as the 19th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on October 1, 2015.

(6) General Dunford is only the second United States Marine to hold the position of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(7) During his nearly four years as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Dunford effectively and honorably executed the duties of the office to the highest degree.

(8) General Dunford has an extensive record of impeccable 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 WARFARE CENTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of subsection (u) of section 2208 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 CERTIAN 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 REPATRIATION OF RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC MINORITIES IN IRAQ TO ANCESTRAL HOMELANDS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Nineveh 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 Yezidis, 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 in some cases also against Sunni Muslims, Kurds, and other minorities.''.

(3) These atrocities were undertaken with the specific intent to bring about the eradication and displacement of Christians, Yazidis, and other communities and the destruction of their cultural heritage, in violation of the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

(4) In 2016, the Senate passed S. Res. 340 (114th Congress), expressing the sense of the Senate that the atrocities perpetrated by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria against religious and ethnic minorities in Iraq and Syria include war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

(5) It is consistent with the commitments of the Republic of Iraq, the Kurdish Regional Government, the United States, and the international community to guarantee the restoration of fundamental human rights, including property rights, to genocide victims, and to see that ethnic and religious pluralism survives in Iraq.

(6) President Trump issued orders to defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, and with the joint efforts of the United States and 79 allies and partners, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, which once controlled large swaths of territory in both Iraq and Syria, no longer controls any physical territory.

(7) In July 2018, under the direction of Vice President Pence, the Genocide Recovery and Persecution Response Program has partnered the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development with local faith and community leaders to rapidly deliver aid to persecuted communities, beginning with Iraq.

(8) Christians in Iraq once numbered over 1,500,000 in 2003, and have dwindled to less than 200,000 today.

(9) Armed militia groups linked to Iran and operating in Sinjar and the Nineveh Plains are increasing the instability and insecurity of Northern Iraq, preventing the conditions for local and indigenous minorities to return to their homelands.

(10) Facilitating the success of communities in Sinjar and the Nineveh Plains requires a commitment from international, Iraqi, Kurdish and local authorities, in partnership with local faith leaders, to promote the safety and security of all people, especially religious and ethnic 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 Kurdistan 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 in which the Coast Guard is operating may carry out a pilot program to establish and maintain a Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) program unit in cooperation with Lucy Garrett Beckham High School, Charleston County, South Carolina.

(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) PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL SUPPORT.—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary may provide to Lucy Garrett Beckham High School—

(1) assistance in course development, instruction, and other support activities; and

(2) necessary and appropriate course materials, equipment, and uniforms.

(d) 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, as administrators and instructors for the pilot program, retired Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve commissioned, warrant, and petty officers not on active duty who request that employment and who are approved by the Secretary and Lucy Garrett Beckham High School.

(2) AUTHORIZED PAY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Retired members employed under paragraph (1) are entitled to receive their retired or retainer pay and an additional amount of not more than the difference between—

(i) the amount the individual would be paid as pay and allowance if the individual was considered to have been ordered to active duty during the period of employment; and

(ii) the amount of retired pay the individual is entitled to receive during that period.

(B) PAYMENT TO SCHOOL.—The Secretary shall pay to Lucy Garrett Beckham High School an amount equal to one-half of the amount described in subparagraph (A), from funds appropriated for such purpose.

(3) EMPLOYMENT NOT ACTIVE-DUTY OR INACTIVE-DUTY TRAINING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, while employed under this subsection, an individual is not considered to be on active-duty or inactive-duty training.

SA 610. 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 B of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3116. MODIFICATION TO CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO PLUTONIUM PIT PRODUCTION CAPACITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) In testimony before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate on February 26, 2019, General John Hyten, Commander of United States Strategic Command, stated, ''The highest NNSA infrastructure priority is re-establishing a plutonium pit production and fabrication capacity to meet deterrent requirements. Our national requirement, supported by numerous studies and analyses, requires no fewer than 80 war-reserve pits per year by 2030. I support the NNSA plan to achieve this.''.

(2) At a press briefing on May 10, 2019, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment Ellen Lord stated, ''We need 30 plutonium pits by 2026 for GBSD, and we need to get 80 pits per year by 2030.''.

(3) The 2018 Nuclear Posture Review stated that a delay beyond 2030 in reaching the capacity to produce 80 plutonium pits per year ''would result in the need for a higher rate of pit production at higher cost''.

(4) The National Nuclear Security Administration has proposed to meet this requirement by continuing to expand infrastructure at Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, which will remain the Plutonium Center of Excellence, while building additional capacity at the Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) rebuilding a robust plutonium pit production infrastructure is critical to maintaining the viability of the nuclear stockpile;

(2) that effort will require cooperation from experts at the Savannah River Site, Los Alamos National Laboratory, and across the nuclear security enterprise; and

(3) any further delay to planning and design for the full plutonium pit production enterprise will result in unacceptable capability gap for future stockpile stewardship efforts.

(c) MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS.—Section 4219 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2538a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

''(5) during 2030, produces not less than 80 war reserve plutonium pits.'';

(2) by striking subsection (b);

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

(4) in subsection (b), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by striking ''2027 (or, if the authority under subsection (b) is exercised, 2029)'' and inserting ''2030''; and

(5) in subsection (c), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by striking ''subsection (c)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)''.

SA 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 appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. CREDIT MONITORING.

Section 605A(k) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1(k)) is amended by striking paragraph (4).

SA 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 limitations as follows:

(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.

(3) No amount may be transferred pursuant to section 1001 or 1522 into the Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide account.

(b) MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION OF TRANSFERS IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—Section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

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

''(c) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—(1) 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.''.

(2) ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—Section 2808(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the second sentence—

(i) 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

(ii) by inserting before the period at the end of the sentence the following: ''and that the Secretary of Defense determines are otherwise unexecutable''; and

(B) by adding after the second sentence the following:

''(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), the Secretary may determine that funds appropriated for military construction are unexecutable if—

''(A) a military construction project for which the funds were appropriated has been cancelled, for a reason other than to provide funds to carry out military construction under this section; or

''(B) the cost of a military construction project for which the funds were appropriated has been reduced because of project modifications or other cost savings, for a reason other than to provide funds to carry

out military construction under this section.''.

(3) WAIVER OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after 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 that would otherwise apply to a military construction project authorized by this section may be used only if—

''(1) such other provision of law does not provide a 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 (e) 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, in the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency, an explanation of how each construction 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 national emergency.

''(C) The estimated cost of the construction projects to be undertaken using the construction authority described in subsection (a), including the cost of any real estate action pertaining to the construction projects, and certification of compliance with the funding conditions imposed by subsections (b) and (c).

''(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 supporting 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 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 required by 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 AUTHORIZED.—'' after ''(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, 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. 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, 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 Coast Guard forces by military forces 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 the domain awareness capabilities of—

(A) Coast Guard forces operating alone; and

(B) Coast Guard forces operating in tandem with Navy surface and aviation forces and the surface and aviation forces of other allies.

(5) A comparison of the defensive capabilities of—

(A) Coast Guard forces operating alone; and

(B) Coast Guard forces operating in mutual defense with Navy forces, 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 DEFINED.—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 614. 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, 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 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 forces 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 Navy surface and aviation forces and the 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 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, 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. 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, 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 not under the authority of title 10, United States Code, by military forces 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 domain 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 DEFINED.—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 616. Mr. SASSE 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. _____. PRECLUDING FOREIGN NATIONALS THAT POSE A NATIONAL SECURITY RISK FROM WORKING ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-FUNDED PROJECTS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Subject to subsection (d), the Secretary of Defense may not provide any funding to any institution of higher education or any other entity to conduct any research or development project unless the Secretary has completed an assessment of the institution or entity under subsection (b) and determined that the institution or entity meets the requirements set forth under subsection (c).

(b) ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of State, and the Director of National Intelligence, shall assess each institution of higher education and any other entity that receives funding from the Department of Defense for a research or development project to determine whether the institution or entity meets the requirements set forth under subsection (c).

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements set forth under this subsection are, with respect to any institutions, entities, and projects described in subsection (a), the following:

(1)(A) Any foreign national working on such a project does not have ties to a foreign government, military, or intelligence agency, either officially or unofficially through sponsorship or coercion, that would put a United States national security interest at unnecessary risk; or

(B)(i) a foreign national working on such a project is known to have such a tie and the foreign national has been thoroughly vetted by either the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, the Counterintelligence Division at the Defense Intelligence Agency, or the appropriate Department of Defense entity in charge of investigating counterintelligence concerns to ensure that the foreign national's participation does not result in sensitive intellectual property, technologies, or research projects being known to a government that could use it against the interests of the United States or its allies; and

(ii) the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, the Counterintelligence Division at the Defense Intelligence Agency, or appropriate Department of Defense entity has verified that the appropriate information security measures have been taken to limit unnecessary risk to United States national security.

(2) The institution or entity has appropriate processes and procedures in effect to identify and vet a foreign national working on such project.

(3) The institution or entity has consulted with either the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, the Counterintelligence Division at the Defense Intelligence Agency, or the appropriate Department of Defense entity in charge of investigating counterintelligence concerns to establish and implement appropriate information security and counterintelligence best practices, including educating researchers to guard against a foreign threat to a critical technology.

(d) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibition in subsection (a) for an institution of higher education or another entity if the Secretary—

(A) determines the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(B) not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under subparagraph (A), submits to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on such determination and the reasons for the determination, including any countries to which the determination applies.

(2) FORM OF REPORT.—A report submitted under paragraph (1)(B) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(3) STANDING EXEMPTIONS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, may create a standing exemption to the prohibition in subsection (a) for foreign nationals that are citizens of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

(e) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(3) the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence 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 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. _____. 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 by section 201 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 0303140D8Z) for the National Security Agency National Cryptologic School for cybersecurity and artificial intelligence curriculum development and establishment of a pilot program to enable workforce transformation certificate-based courses that are developed through this effort and then offered by Center of Academic Excellence Universities.

(b) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR RESEARCH ON ADVANCED DIGITAL RADAR SYSTEMS.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 by section 201 for Navy research, development, test, and evaluation is hereby increased by $5,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for University Research Initiatives (PE 0601103N) for continued research on advanced digital radar systems to meet the evolving goals of the Department of Defense to improve threat detection at greater stand-off distances.

(c) OFFSET.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 by section 1405 for Defense Health Program is hereby decreased by $30,000,000, with the amount of the decrease to be taken from the amount made available for procurement of the Department of Defense Healthcare Management System Modernization.

SA 618. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. SCHATZ) 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. _____. BRIEFING ON EXPLAINABLE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(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 warfighting 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) FORM OF BRIEFING.—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall be provided in 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 E 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 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 a free and open Indo-Pacific region and includes initiatives that promote sovereignty, rule of law, democracy, economic engagement, and regional security.''.

(2) The Indo-Pacific Strategy Report further states: ''The United States has a vital interest in upholding the rules-based international order, which includes a 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.''.

(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 transfers of defense articles to Taiwan that 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, as appropriate, including mobile, survivable, and cost-effective capabilities, into its military forces.''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) has recommitted 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.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, or their designees, shall brief the appropriate committees of Congress on the efforts to implement section 209(b) of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409).

(d) 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 620. Mr. BROWN (for himself and 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:

At the end of subtitle E of title III, 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.

SA 621. Mr. BROWN (for himself and 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:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. USE OF TESTING FACILITIES TO RESEARCH AND DEVELOP HYPERSONIC TECHNOLOGY.

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. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, 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. _____. JOHN S. MCCAIN III HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION.

(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'').

(2) DUTIES.—The Commission shall—

(A) serve as a forum for bipartisan discussion of international human rights issues relating to the jurisdictions of multiple committees of the Senate, 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.

(3) MEMBERSHIP.—Any Senator may become a member of the Commission by submitting a written statement to that effect to the Commission.

(4) CO-CHAIRPERSONS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(A) 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) TERM.—The term of a member as a co-chairperson of the Commission shall end on the last day of the Congress during which the member is appointed as a co-chairperson, unless the member ceases being a member of the Senate, leaves the Commission, resigns from the position of co-chairperson, or is removed.

(C) PUBLICATION.—Appointments under this paragraph shall be printed in the Congressional Record.

(D) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the position of co-chairperson of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(b) COMMISSION STAFF.—

(1) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission is authorized, from funds made available under subsection (c), to—

(i) employ such staff in the manner and at a rate not to exceed that allowed for employees of a committee of the Senate under section 105(e)(3) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968 (2 U.S.C. 4575(e)(3)); and

(ii) incur such expenses as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out its duties and functions.

(B) EXPENSES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Payments made under this subsection for receptions, meals, and food-related expenses shall be authorized only for actual expenses incurred by the Commission in the course of conducting its official duties and functions.

(ii) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—Amounts received as reimbursement for expenses described in clause (i) shall not be reported as income, and the expenses so reimbursed shall not be allowed as a deduction under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(2) DESIGNATION OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each co-chairperson of the Commission may designate 1 professional staff member.

(B) COMPENSATION OF SENATE EMPLOYEES.—In the case of the compensation of any professional staff member designated under subparagraph (A) who is an employee of a Member of the Senate or of a committee of the Senate and who has been designated to perform services for the Commission, the professional staff member shall continue to be paid by the Member or committee, as the case may be, but the account from which the professional staff member is paid shall be reimbursed for the services of the professional staff member (including agency contributions when appropriate) out of funds made available under subsection (c).

(C) DUTIES.—Each professional staff member designated under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) serve all members of the Commission; and

(ii) carry out such other functions as the co-chairperson designating the professional staff member may specify.

(c) PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The expenses of the Commission shall be paid from the Contingent Fund of the Senate, out of the account of Miscellaneous Items, upon vouchers approved jointly by the co-chairpersons (except that vouchers shall not be required for the disbursement of salaries of employees who are paid at an annual rate of pay).

(2) AMOUNTS AVAILABLE.—For any fiscal year, not more than $200,000 shall be expended for employees and expenses.

SA 623. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. INHOFE) 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 H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. AVIATION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 625(c)(1) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–254) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''or'' after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) an organization representing aircraft users, aircraft owners, or aircraft pilots.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–254).

SA 624. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. COONS) 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. _____. 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 governments in order to build successful 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 between covered centers, 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 public and private sector partnerships and appropriate government programs and activities, including the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership.

(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 2521 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 846 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 Office of the Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program, 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:

Strike title XXXV and insert the following:

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, $95,944,000, 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, $50,280,000, 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) $30,080,000 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 ship sharing.

(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 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, $300,000,000, 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 502(5) 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, $40,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(9) For expenses necessary to implement the Port and Intermodal Improvement Program, $600,000,000, 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 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. 3512. MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM.

(a) AWARD OF OPERATING AGREEMENTS.—Section 53103 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2025'' each place it appears and inserting ''2035''.

(b) EFFECTIVENESS OF OPERATING AGREEMENTS.—Section 53104(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2025'' and inserting ''2035''.

(c) PAYMENTS.—Section 53106(a)(1) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''$3,700,000 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025.'' and inserting ''$5,233,463 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) $5,233,463 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.''.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 53111 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''$222,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter through fiscal year 2025.'' and inserting ''$314,007,780 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) $314,007,780 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.''.

SEC. 3513. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT.

The Inspector General of the Department of Transportation shall—

(1) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, initiate an audit of the Maritime Administration's actions to address only those recommendations from Chapter 3 and recommendations 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, and 5-6 identified by a National Academy of Public Administration panel in the November 2017 report entitled ''Maritime Administration: Defining its Mission, Aligning its Programs, and Meeting its Objectives''; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of that audit once the audit is completed.

SEC. 3514. APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES ATTENDING SPONSORED PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Section 51303 of title 46, United State Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR PREPARATORY SCHOOL SPONSORSHIP.—The Secretary of Transportation may appoint each year as cadets at the United States Merchant Marine Academy not more than 40 qualified individuals sponsored by the Academy to attend preparatory school during the academic year prior to entrance in the Academy, and who have successfully met the terms and conditions of sponsorship set by the Academy.''.

SEC. 3515. INDEPENDENT STUDY ON THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Transportation shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Public Administration (referred to in this section as the ''Academy'') to carry out the activities described in this section.

(b) STUDY ELEMENTS.—In accordance with the agreement described in subsection (a), the Academy shall conduct a study of the United States Merchant Marine Academy that consists of the following:

(1) A comprehensive assessment of the United States Merchant Marine Academy's systems, training, facilities, infrastructure, information technology, and stakeholder engagement.

(2) Identification of needs and opportunities for modernization to help the United States Merchant Marine Academy keep pace with more modern campuses.

(3) Development of an action plan for the United States Merchant Marine Academy with specific recommendations for—

(A) improvements or updates relating to the opportunities described in paragraph (2); and

(B) systemic changes needed to help the United States Merchant Marine Academy achieve its mission of inspiring and educating the next generation of the mariner workforce on a long-term basis.

(c) DEADLINE AND REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the agreement described in subsection (a), the Academy shall prepare and submit to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration a report containing the action plan described in subsection (b)(3), including specific findings and recommendations.

SEC. 3516. GENERAL SUPPORT PROGRAM.

Section 51501 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) NATIONAL MARITIME CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE.—The Secretary shall designate each State maritime academy as a National Maritime Center of Excellence.''.

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, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, with respect to the applicable services in their respective departments, and in coordination with one another and with the United States Committee on the Marine Transportation System, and in consultation with the Merchant Marine Personnel Advisory Committee, shall, consistent with applicable law, identify all training and experience within the applicable service that may qualify for merchant mariner credentialing, and submit a list of all identified training and experience to the United States Coast Guard National Maritime Center for a determination of whether such training and experience counts for credentialing purposes.

(b) REVIEW OF APPLICABLE SERVICE.—The United States Coast Guard Commandant shall make a determination of whether training and experience counts 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 through the National Maritime Center license evaluation, issuance, and examination for members of the uniformed services on active duty, if a waiver is authorized and appropriate, and, if a waiver is not granted, take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the payment of fees for members of the uniformed services on active duty by the applicable service to the fullest extent permitted by law;

(2) direct the applicable services to take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for Transportation Worker Identification Credential cards for members of the uniformed services on active duty pursuing or possessing a mariner credential, such as implementation of an equal exchange process for active duty service members at no or minimal cost;

(3) ensure that members of the applicable services who are to be discharged or released from active duty and who request certification or verification of sea service be provided such certification or verification no later than one month after discharge or release;

(4) ensure 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 section, take all necessary and appropriate actions to review and implement service-related medical certifications to merchant mariner credential requirements.

(d) ADVANCING MILITARY TO MARINER WITHIN THE EMPLOYER AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, the Secretary of Commerce, 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, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) APPOINTMENTS OF RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—Except in the case of positions in the Senior Executive Service, the requirements of section 3326(b) of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the hiring of a separated member of the uniformed services under paragraph (1).

(e) SEPARATED MEMBER OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.—In this section, the term ''separated member of the uniformed services'' means an individual who—

(1) is retiring or is retired as a member of the uniformed services;

(2) is voluntarily separating or voluntarily separated from the uniformed services at the end of enlistment or service obligation; or

(3) is administratively separating or has administratively separated from the uniformed services with an honorable or general discharge characterization.

SEC. 3518. SALVAGE RECOVERIES OF FEDERALLY OWNED CARGOES.

Section 57100 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) FUNDS TRANSFER AUTHORITY RELATED TO THE USE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET VESSELS AND THE PROVISION OF MARITIME-RELATED SERVICES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Secretary of Transportation provides for the use of its vessels or 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:

''(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.

''(B) MARITIME-RELATED SERVICES DEFINED.—For the purposes of this subsection, maritime-related services includes the acquisition, procurement, 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 operations 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 by the Secretary or, if the period of availability of obligations for that appropriation has expired, to the appropriation of funds that is currently available to the Secretary for substantially the same 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 conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

''(5) ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—Payments made in advance shall be for any part of the estimated cost as determined by the Secretary of Transportation. 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 AND CARGOES.

Section 53909 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.

''(f) MILITARY CRAFT.—The Secretary of Transportation shall consult with the Secretary of the military department concerned prior to engaging in or authorizing any activity under subsection (e) that will disturb sunken military craft, as defined in title XIV of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (10 U.S.C. 113 note).

''(g) RECOVERIES.—Notwithstanding other provisions of law, the net proceeds from salvage agreements entered into as authorized in subsection (e) shall remain available until expended and be distributed as follows for marine insurance-related salvages:

''(1) Fifty percent of the net funds recovered shall be deposited in the war risk revolving fund and shall be available for the purposes of the war risk revolving fund.

''(2) Fifty percent of the net funds recovered shall be deposited in the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund as established by section 50301(a) of this title and shall be available until expended as follows:

''(A) Fifty percent shall be available to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for such acquisition, maintenance, repair, reconditioning, or improvement of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet as is authorized under other Federal law.

''(B) Twenty-five percent shall be available to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for the payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred by or on behalf of State maritime academies or the United States Merchant Marine Academy for facility and training ship maintenance, repair, and modernization, and for the purchase of simulators and fuel.

''(C) The remainder shall be distributed for maritime heritage preservation to the Department of the Interior for grants as authorized by section 308703 of title 54.''.

SEC. 3520. PORT OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Ports Improvement Act''.

(b) PORT AND INTERMODAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.—Section 50302 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) PORT AND INTERMODAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.—

''(1) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of Transportation shall make grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible applicants to assist in funding eligible projects for the purpose of improving the safety, efficiency, or reliability of the movement of goods through ports and intermodal connections to ports.

''(2) ELIGIBLE APPLICANT.—The Secretary may make a grant under this subsection to the following:

''(A) A State.

''(B) A political subdivision of a State, or a local government.

''(C) A public agency or publicly chartered authority established by 1 or more States.

''(D) A special purpose district with a transportation function.

''(E) An Indian Tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304), without regard to capitalization), or a consortium of Indian Tribes.

''(F) A multistate or multijurisdictional group of entities described in this subsection.

''(G) A lead entity described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), or (F) jointly with a private entity or group of private entities.

''(3) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—The Secretary 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;

''(II) the movement of goods into, out of, around, or within a port, such as for highway or rail infrastructure, intermodal facilities, freight intelligent transportation systems, and digital infrastructure systems;

''(III) environmental mitigation measures and operational improvements directly related to enhancing the efficiency of ports and intermodal connections to ports; or

''(IV) the movement of vessels in and out of the port facility by dredging a vessel berthing area, making other improvements to 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 under this subsection may not be used—

''(A) to finance or refinance the construction, reconstruction, reconditioning, or purchase of a vessel that is eligible for such assistance under chapter 537, unless the Secretary determines such vessel—

''(i) is necessary for a project described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii)(III) of this subsection; and

''(ii) is not receiving assistance under chapter 537; or

''(B) for any project within a small shipyard (as defined in section 54101).

''(5) APPLICATIONS AND PROCESS.—

''(A) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible for a grant under this subsection, an eligible applicant shall submit to the Secretary an application in such form, at such time, and containing such information as the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(B) SOLICITATION PROCESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date that amounts are made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall solicit grant applications for eligible projects in accordance with this subsection.

''(6) PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may select a project described in paragraph (3) for funding under this subsection if the Secretary determines that—

''(i) the project improves the safety, efficiency, or reliability of the movement of goods through a port or intermodal connection to a port;

''(ii) the project is cost effective;

''(iii) the eligible applicant has authority to carry out the project;

''(iv) the eligible applicant has sufficient funding available to meet the matching requirements under paragraph (8);

''(v) the project will be completed without unreasonable delay; and

''(vi) the project cannot be easily and efficiently completed without Federal funding or financial assistance available to the project sponsor.

''(B) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In selecting projects described in paragraph (3) for funding under this subsection, the Secretary shall give substantial weight to—

''(i) the utilization of non-Federal contributions;

''(ii) the net benefits of the funds awarded under this subsection, considering the cost-benefit analysis of the project, as applicable; and

''(iii) the public benefits of the funds awarded under this subsection.

''(C) SMALL PROJECTS.—The Secretary may waive the cost-benefit analysis under subparagraph (A)(ii), and establish a simplified, alternative basis for determining whether a project is cost effective, for a small project described in paragraph (7)(B).

''(D) RESEARCH HARBORS.—The Secretary may waive the determination under subparagraph (A)(i) for a project in a research harbor.

''(7) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

''(A) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—Not more than 25 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year may be used to make grants for projects in any 1 State.

''(B) SMALL PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall reserve 25 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection each fiscal year to make grants for eligible projects described in paragraph (3)(A) that request the lesser of—

''(i) 10 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year; or

''(ii) $11,000,000.

''(C) DREDGING PROJECTS.—Not more than 25 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year may be used to make grants for projects described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii)(III).

''(D) DEVELOPMENT PHASE ACTIVITIES.—Not more than 10 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year may be used to make grants for development phase activities under paragraph (3)(B).

''(E) RESEARCH HARBORS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds that may be used under subparagraph (C), the Secretary 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 (2), the Secretary may allow entities not described in that paragraph to be eligible applicants for grants under this subparagraph.

''(8) FEDERAL SHARE OF TOTAL PROJECT COSTS.—

''(A) TOTAL PROJECT COSTS.—To be eligible for a grant under this subsection, an eligible applicant shall submit to the Secretary 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 80 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.

''(9) 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 of grant funds; and

''(C) grant funds not used for such purposes and amounts not obligated or expended are returned.

''(10) 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 the records described in clause (i) available for review and audit by the Secretary; and

''(iii) periodically report to the Secretary such information as the Secretary considers necessary to assess progress.

''(B) LABOR.—The Federal wage rate requirements of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40 shall apply, in the same manner as such requirements apply to contracts subject to such subchapter, to—

''(i) each project for which a grant is provided under this subsection; and

''(ii) all portions of a project described in clause (i), regardless of whether such a portion is funded using—

''(I) other Federal funds; or

''(II) non-Federal funds.

''(11) LIMITATION ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect existing authorities to conduct port infrastructure programs in—

''(A) Hawaii, as authorized by section 9008 of the SAFETEA-LU Act (Public Law 109–59; 119 Stat. 1926);

''(B) Alaska, as authorized by section 10205 of the SAFETEA-LU Act (Public Law 109–59; 119 Stat. 1934); or

''(C) Guam, as authorized by section 3512 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (48 U.S.C. 1421r).

''(12) REPORTS.—The Secretary shall make available on the website of the Department of Transportation at the end of each fiscal year an annual report that lists each project for which a grant has been provided under this subsection during that fiscal year.

''(13) ADMINISTRATION.—

''(A) ADMINISTRATIVE AND OVERSIGHT COSTS.—The Secretary may retain not more than 2 percent of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year under this subsection for the administrative and oversight costs incurred by the Secretary to carry out this subsection.

''(B) AVAILABILITY.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Amounts appropriated for carrying out this subsection shall remain available until expended.

''(ii) UNEXPENDED FUNDS.—Amounts awarded as a grant under this subsection that are not expended by the grantee during the 5-year period following the date of the award shall remain available to the Secretary for use for grants under this subsection in a subsequent fiscal year.

''(14) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(i) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

''(ii) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

''(B) PORT.—The term 'port' includes—

''(i) a seaport; and

''(ii) an inland waterways port.

''(C) PROJECT.—The term 'project' includes construction, reconstruction, environmental rehabilitation, acquisition of property, including land related to the project and improvements to the land, equipment acquisition, and operational improvements.

''(D) RESEARCH HARBOR.—The term 'research harbor' includes a harbor that supports or will support a federally owned vessel operated by a State maritime academy (as defined in section 51102 of this title) or a non-Federal oceanographic research facility.

''(E) RURAL AREA.—The term 'rural area' means an area that is outside an urbanized area.

''(d) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may—

''(1) receive funds from a Federal or non-Federal entity that has a specific agreement with the Secretary to further the purposes of this section;

''(2) 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 of port facilities to improve the efficiency of the transportation system, to increase port security, or to provide greater access to port facilities;

''(3) seek to coordinate all reviews or requirements with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies; and

''(4) 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 apportioned or allocated before the effective date of the repeal. Such apportioned or allocated funds shall continue to be subject to the requirements to which the funds were subject under section 50302(c) of title 46, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this title.

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.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, with respect to port facilities included in the report, the following:

(1) An assessment whether there are structural integrity or other deficiencies in such facilities.

(2) If there are such deficiencies—

(A) an assessment of infrastructure improvements to such facilities that would be needed to meet, directly or indirectly, national security and readiness requirements;

(B) an assessment of the impact on operational readiness of the Armed Forces if such improvements are not undertaken; and

(C) an identification of, to the maximum extent practical, all potential funding sources for such improvements from existing authorities.

(3) An identification of the support that would be appropriate for the Department of Defense to provide in the execution of the Secretary of Transportation's responsibilities under section 50302 of title 46, United States Code, with respect to such facilities.

(4) If additional statutory or administrative authorities would be required for the provision of support as described in paragraph (3), recommendations for legislative or administrative action to establish such authorities.

(c) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall prepare the report required by subsection (a) in consultation with the Maritime Administrator and the individual responsible for each port facility described in such subsection.

SEC. 3522. MARITIME TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 50307 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''The Secretary of Transportation may engage in the environmental study'' and inserting ''The Maritime Administrator, on behalf of the Secretary of Transportation, shall engage in the study'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''may'' and inserting ''shall''; and

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''that are likely to achieve environmental improvements by'' and inserting ''to improve'';

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (C) as clauses (i) through (iii), respectively;

(iii) by inserting before clause (i), the following:

''(A) environmental performance to meet United States Federal and international standards and guidelines, including—''; and

(iv) in clause (iii), as redesignated by clause (ii), by striking ''species; and'' and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting ''species; or

''(iv) reducing propeller cavitation; and

''(B) the efficiency and safety of domestic maritime industries; and

''(2) coordinate with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Coast Guard, and other Federal, State, local, or tribal agencies, as appropriate.''.

(3) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''benefits'' and inserting ''or other benefits to domestic maritime industries''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF FUNDS.—. Not more than 3 percent of funds appropriated to carry out this program may be used for administrative purposes.''.

SEC. 3523. REQUIREMENT FOR SMALL SHIPYARD GRANTEES.

Section 54101(d) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''Grants awarded'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Grants awarded''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) BUY AMERICA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), no funds may be obligated by the Administrator of the Maritime Administration under this section, unless each product and material purchased with those funds (including products and materials purchased by a grantee), and including any commercially available off-the-shelf item, is—

''(i) an unmanufactured article, material, or supply that has been mined or produced in the United States; or

''(ii) a manufactured article, material, or supply that has been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States.

''(B) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the requirements of that subparagraph shall not apply with respect to a particular product or material if the Administrator determines—

''(I) that the application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the public interest;

''(II) that such product or material is not available in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities, of a satisfactory quality, or on a timely basis; or

''(III) that inclusion of a domestic product or material will increase the cost of that product or material by more than 25 percent, with respect to a certain contract between a grantee and that grantee's supplier.

''(ii) FEDERAL REGISTER.—A determination made by the Administrator under this subparagraph shall be published in the Federal Register.

''(C) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

''(i) The term 'commercially available off-the-shelf item' means—

''(I) any item of supply (including construction material) that is—

''(aa) a commercial item, as defined by section 2.101 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of the Maritime Administration Authorization and Enhancement Act of 2019); and

''(bb) sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and

''(II) does not include bulk cargo, as defined in section 40102(4) of this title, such as agricultural products and petroleum products.

''(ii) The term 'product or material' means an article, material, or supply brought to the site by the recipient for incorporation into the building, work, or project. The term also includes an item brought to the site preassembled from articles, materials, or supplies. However, emergency life safety systems, such as emergency lighting, fire alarm, and audio evacuation systems, that are discrete systems incorporated into a public building or work and that are produced as complete systems, are evaluated as a single and distinct construction material regardless of when or how the individual parts or components of those systems are delivered to the construction site.

''(iii) The term 'United States' includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.''.

SEC. 3524. IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) ADDITIONAL MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF GOALS OF PROGRAM THROUGH OCEANOGRAPHIC EFFORTS.—Section 8931(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by inserting '', creating,'' after ''identifying''; and

(B) by inserting ''science,'' after ''areas of''; and

(2) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) soliciting, accepting, and executing oceanographic research and observational projects funded by private grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements that contribute to such goals.''.

(b) NATIONAL OCEAN RESEARCH LEADERSHIP COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP.—Section 8932 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (f) through (h) as subsections (g) through (i), respectively;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (10);

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (11) through (14) as paragraphs (12) through (15), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following new paragraphs:

''(10) The Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management of the Department of the Interior.

''(11) The Director of the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement of the Department of the Interior.'';

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''broad participation within the oceanographic community'' and inserting ''appropriate participation within the oceanographic community, which may include public, academic, commercial, and private participation or support''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''peer''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

''(D) Preexisting facilities''; such as regional data centers operated by the integrated ocean observing system, and expertise

(4) in subsection (e)—

(A) in the subsection heading by striking ''REPORT'' and inserting ''BRIEFING'';

(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''to Congress a report'' and inserting ''to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a briefing'';

(C) by striking ''report'' and inserting ''briefing'' each place the term appears;

(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'';

(5) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) REPORT.—Not later than March 1 of each year, the Council shall publish on a publically available website a report summarizing the briefing described in subsection (e).'';

(6) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(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 operator for the partnership program office.''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting '', where appropriate,'' before ''managing''; and

(7) by amending subsection (h), as redesignated by paragraph (1), to read as follows:

''(h) CONTRACT AND GRANT AUTHORITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out the purposes of the National Oceanographic Partnership Program, the Council shall have, in addition to other powers otherwise given it under this chapter, the following authorities:

''(A) To authorize one or more of the departments or agencies represented on the Council to enter into contracts and make grants or cooperative agreements, and establish and manage new collaborative programs as considered appropriate, to address emerging science priorities using both donated and appropriated funds.

''(B) To authorize the program office under subsection (g), on behalf of and subject to the direction and approval of the Council, to accept funds, including fines and penalties, from other Federal and State departments and agencies.

''(C) To authorize the program office, on behalf of and subject to the direction and approval of the Council, to award grants and enter into contracts for purposes of the National Oceanographic Partnership Program.

''(D) To authorize the program office, on behalf of the Council, to solicit, accept and execute oceanographic research projects for purposes of the National Oceanographic Partnership Program that are funded by private grants, contracts, or donations.

''(E) To transfer funds to other Federal and State departments and agencies in furtherance of the purposes of the National Oceanographic Partnership Program.

''(F) To authorize one or more of the departments or agencies represented on the Council to enter into contracts and make grants, for the purpose of implementing the National Oceanographic Partnership Program and carrying out the responsibilities of the Council.

''(G) To use, with the consent of the head of the agency or entity concerned, on a nonreimbursable basis, the land, services, equipment, personnel, facilities, advice, and information provided by a Federal agency or entity, State, local government, Tribal government, territory, or possession, or any subdivisions thereof, or the District of Columbia as may be helpful in the performance of the duties of the Council.

''(2) FUNDS TRANSFERRED.—Funds identified for direct support of National Oceanographic Partnership Program grants are authorized for transfer between agencies and are exempt from section 1535 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Economy Act of 1932'').''.

(c) OCEAN RESEARCH ADVISORY PANEL.—Section 8933(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''State governments'' and inserting ''State and Tribal governments''.

SEC. 3525. IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 53701 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (15) as paragraphs (5) through (14), respectively; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(15) VESSEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—The term 'Vessel of National Interest' means a vessel deemed to be of national interest 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).''.

(b) PREFERRED LENDER.—Section 53702(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(2) PREFERRED ELIGIBLE LENDER.—The Federal Financing Bank shall be the preferred eligible lender of the principal and interest of the guaranteed obligations issued under this chapter.''.

(c) APPLICATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—Section 53703 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**procedures**'' and inserting ''**and administration**'';

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) INDEPENDENT ANALYSIS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To assess and mitigate the risks due to factors associated with markets, technology, financial, or legal structures related to an application or guarantee under this chapter, the Secretary or Administrator may utilize third party experts, including legal counsel, to—

''(A) process and review applications under this chapter, including conducting independent analysis and review of aspects of an application;

''(B) represent the Secretary or Administrator in structuring and documenting the obligation guarantee;

''(C) analyze and review aspects of, structure, and document the obligation guarantee during the term of the guarantee;

''(D) recommend financial covenants or financial ratios to be met by the applicant during the time a guarantee under this chapter is outstanding that are—

''(i) based on the financial covenants or financial ratios, if any, that are then applicable to the obligor under private sector credit agreements; and

''(ii) in lieu of other financial covenants applicable to the obligor under this chapter with respect to requirements regarding long-term debt-to-equity, minimum working capital, or minimum amount of equity; and

''(E) represent the Secretary or Administrator to protect the security interests of the Government relating to an obligation guarantee.

''(2) PRIVATE SECTOR EXPERT.—Independent analysis, review, and representation conducted under this subsection shall be performed by a private sector expert in the applicable field who is selected by the Secretary or Administrator.

''(d) VESSELS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—

''(1) NOTICE OF FUNDING.—The Secretary or Administrator may post a notice in the Federal Register regarding the availability of funding for obligation guarantees under this chapter for the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of a Vessel of National Interest and include a timeline for the submission of applications for such vessels.

''(2) VESSEL CHARACTERISTICS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or 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, shall develop and publish a list of vessel types that would be considered Vessels of National Interest.

''(B) REVIEW.—Such list shall be reviewed and revised every 4 years or as necessary, as determined by the Administrator.''.

(d) FUNDING LIMITS.—Section 53704 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''that amount'' and all the follows through ''$850,000,000'' and inserting ''that amount, $850,000,000''; and

(B) by striking ''facilities'' and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting ''facilities.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(4)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (K), as subparagraphs (A) through (J), respectively.

(e) ELIGIBLE PURPOSES OF OBLIGATIONS.—Section 53706 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''(including an eligible export vessel);''

(B) in clause (iv) by adding ''or'' after the semicolon;

(C) in clause (v), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a period; and

(D) by striking clause (vi); and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) after applying subparagraphs (A) and (B), Vessels of National Interest.''.

(f) AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS.—Section 53709(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (3) and (6); and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

(g) CONTENTS OF OBLIGATIONS.—Section 53710 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''or, in the case of'' and all that follows through ''party''; and

(ii) by striking ''and'' after the semicolon; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) documented under the laws of the United States for the term of the guarantee of the obligation or until the obligation is paid in full, whichever is sooner.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''AND PROVIDE FOR THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF THE OBLIGOR'' after ''INTERESTS'';

(B) by striking ''provisions for the protection of'' and inserting ''provisions, which shall include—

''(1) provisions for the protection of'';

(C) by striking '', and other matters that the Secretary or Administrator may prescribe.'' and inserting, ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) any other provisions that the Secretary or Administrator may prescribe.''.

(h) ADMINISTRATIVE FEES.—Section 53713 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''reasonable for—'' and inserting '' reasonable for processing the application and monitoring the loan guarantee, including for—'';

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''; and'' and inserting ''or a deposit fund under section 53716 of this title;'';

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) monitoring and providing services related to the obligor's compliance with any terms related to the obligations, the guarantee, or maintenance of the Secretary or Administrator's security interests under this chapter.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''under section 53708(d) of this title'' and inserting ''under section 53703(c) of this title'';

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively;

(C) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) FEE LIMITATION INAPPLICABLE.—Fees collected under this subsection are not subject to the limitation of subsection (b).''.

(i) BEST PRACTICES; ELIGIBLE EXPORT VESSELS.—Chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in subchapter I, by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 53719. Best practices

''The Secretary or Administrator shall ensure that all standard documents and agreements that relate to loan guarantees made pursuant to this chapter are reviewed and updated every four years to ensure that such documents and agreements meet the current commercial best practices to the extent permitted by law.''; and

(2) in subchapter III, by striking section 53732.

(j) EXPRESS CONSIDERATION OF LOW-RISK APPLICATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall, in consultation with affected stakeholders, create a process for express processing of low-risk maritime guaranteed loan applications under chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, based on Federal and industry best practices, including proposals to better assist applicants to submit complete applications within 6 months of the initial application.

(k) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

(1) NOTIFICATION.—Not less than 60 days before reorganizing or consolidating the activities or personnel covered under chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation shall notify, in writing, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives of the proposed reorganization or consolidation.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each notification under paragraph (1) shall include an evaluation of, and justification for, the reorganization or consolidation.

(l) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 53718 the following new item:

''53719. Best practices.''.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, is further amended by striking the item relating to section 53732.

SEC. 3526. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, shall identify key skills and competencies necessary to maintain a balance of expertise in merchant marine seagoing service and strategic sealift military service in each of the following positions within the Office of the Commandant:

(1) Commandant.

(2) Deputy Commandant.

(3) Tactical company officers.

(4) Regimental officers.

(b) SEA YEAR COMPLIANCE.—Section 3514(a)(1)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 46 U.S.C. 51318 note) is amended by inserting ''domestic and international'' after ''criteria that''.

SEC. 3527. UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY'S SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAM.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Secretary of Transportation shall ensure that, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the recommendations in the Inspector General of the Department of Transportation's report on the effectiveness of the United States Merchant Marine Academy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program (mandated under section 3512 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2786)), are fully implemented.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit a report to Congress—

(1) confirming that the recommendations described in subsection (a) have been fully implemented, and explaining how those recommendations have been implemented; or

(2) if such recommendations have not been fully implemented as of the date of the report, including an explanation of why such recommendations have not been fully implemented and a description of the resources that are needed to fully implement such recommendations.

SEC. 3528. REPORT ON VESSELS FOR EMERGING OFFSHORE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the heads of other relevant agencies as appropriate, shall prepare and submit a report on the need for vessels to install, operate, and maintain emerging offshore energy infrastructure, including offshore wind energy.

(b) CONTENTS.—Such report shall include—

(1) an inventory of vessels (including existing vessels and vessels that have the potential to be refurbished) to install, operate, and maintain such emerging offshore energy infrastructure;

(2) a projection of existing vessels needed to meet such emerging offshore energy needs over the next 10 years; and

(3) policy recommendations to ensure the vessel capacity to support such emerging offshore energy.

(c) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit such report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

Subtitle B—Maritime SAFE Act

SEC. 3531. SHORT TITLES.

(a) SHORT TITLES.—This subtitle may be cited as the ''Maritime Security and Fisheries Enforcement Act'' or the ''Maritime SAFE Act''.

SEC. 3532. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) 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).

(2) COMBINED MARITIME FORCES.—The term ''Combined Maritime Forces'' means the 33-nation naval partnership, originally established in February 2002, which promotes security, stability, and prosperity across approximately 3,200,000 square miles of international waters.

(3) EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Unless otherwise specified by the President as being in the public interest in a writing published in the Federal Register, the term ''exclusive economic zone'' means—

(i) the area within a zone established by a maritime boundary that has been established by a treaty in force or a treaty that is being provisionally applied by the United States; 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 400 nautical miles, a zone, the outer boundary of which is represented by a line equidistant between the United States and the other country.

(B) INNER BOUNDARY.—Without affecting any Presidential Proclamation with regard to the establishment of the United States territorial sea or exclusive economic zone, the inner boundary of the exclusive economic zone is—

(i) in the case of coastal States, a line coterminous with the seaward boundary of each such State (as described in section 4 of the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1312));

(ii) in the case of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a line that is 3 marine leagues from the coastline of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(iii) in the case of American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands, a line that is 3 geographic miles from the coastlines of American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, or the Northern Mariana Islands, respectively; or

(iv) for any possession of the United States not referred to in clause (ii) or (iii), the coastline of such possession.

(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to diminish the authority of the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, or any other Federal department or agency.

(4) FOOD SECURITY.—The term ''food security'' means access to, and availability, utilization, and stability of, sufficient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for an active and healthy life.

(5) GLOBAL RECORD OF FISHING VESSELS, REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT VESSELS, AND SUPPLY VESSELS.—The term ''global record of fishing vessels, refrigerated transport vessels, and supply vessels'' means the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' initiative to rapidly make available certified data from state authorities about vessels and vessel related activities.

(6) IUU FISHING.—The term ''IUU fishing'' means illegal fishing, unreported fishing, or unregulated fishing (as such terms are defined in paragraph 3 of the International Plan of Action 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).

(7) 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 set forth by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, done at Rome, Italy November 22, 2009, and entered into force June 5, 2016, which offers standards for reporting and inspecting fishing activities of foreign-flagged fishing vessels at port.

(8) PRIORITY FLAG STATE.—The term ''priority flag state'' means a country selected in accordance with section 3552(b)(3)—

(A) whereby the flagged vessels of which actively engage in, knowingly profit from, or are complicit in IUU fishing; and

(B) that is willing, but lacks the capacity, to monitor or take effective enforcement action against its fleet.

(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 subparagraph (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 by self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate transnationally for the purpose of obtaining power, influence, or monetary or commercial gains, wholly or in part by 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 catches 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 across the Federal Government 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 food 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 develop 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 port 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 and trade;

(D) to enhance information sharing within and across governments and multilateral organizations through the development and use of agreed standards for information sharing; and

(E) to support effective, science-based fisheries management regimes that promote legal and safe fisheries and act as a deterrent to IUU fishing;

(4) to promote global maritime security through improved capacity and technological assistance to support improved maritime domain awareness;

(5) to engage with priority flag states to encourage the use of high quality vessel tracking technologies where existing enforcement tools are lacking;

(6) to engage with multilateral organizations working on fisheries issues, including Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to combat and deter IUU fishing;

(7) to advance information sharing across governments and multilateral organizations in areas that cross multiple jurisdictions, through the development and use of an agreed standard for information sharing;

(8) to continue to use existing and future trade agreements to combat IUU fishing;

(9) to employ appropriate assets and resources of the United States Government in a coordinated manner to disrupt the illicit networks involved in IUU fishing;

(10) to continue to declassify and make available, as appropriate and practicable, technologies developed by the United States Government that can be used to help counter IUU fishing;

(11) to recognize the ties of IUU fishing to transnational organized illegal activity, including human trafficking and illegal trade in narcotics and arms, and as applicable, to focus on illicit activity in a coordinated, cross-cutting manner;

(12) to recognize and respond to poor working conditions, labor abuses, and other violent crimes in the fishing industry;

(13) to increase and improve global transparency and traceability along the seafood supply chain as—

(A) a deterrent to IUU fishing; and

(B) an approach for strengthening fisheries management and food security; and

(14) to promote technological investment and innovation to combat IUU fishing.

PART I—PROGRAMS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING AND INCREASE MARITIME SECURITY

SEC. 3541. COORDINATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

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, as appropriate, to enhance regional 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 (as defined in section 102 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3902)) 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, foreign officials, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and representatives of local fishermen in the region; and

(B) experts on IUU fishing, law enforcement, criminal justice, 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, with clear and measurable targets and indicators of success, including—

(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 on combating 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 sectors 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.

(c) PORT SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—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 help those states implement programs related to port security and capacity for the purposes of preventing IUU fishing products from entering the global seafood market, including by supporting other countries in working toward the adoption and implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement.

(d) CAPACITY BUILDING FOR INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.—The officials referred to in subsection (a), in collaboration with the governments of countries in priority regions and of priority flag states, shall evaluate opportunities to assist those countries in designing and implementing programs in such

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 involved in complex 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; and

(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.

(e) CAPACITY BUILDING FOR INFORMATION SHARING.—The officials referred to in subsection (a) shall evaluate opportunities to provide assistance, as appropriate, to key countries in priority regions and priority flag states in the form of training, equipment, and systems development to build capacity for information sharing related to maritime enforcement and port security.

(f) COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES.—The Secretary of State, in collaboration with the Commandant of the Coast Guard is operating and the Secretary of Commerce, shall coordinate with other relevant agencies, as appropriate, in accordance with this section.

SEC. 3544. EXPANSION OF EXISTING MECHANISMS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING.

The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies shall assess opportunities to combat IUU fishing by expanding, as appropriate, the use of the following mechanisms:

(1) Including counter-IUU fishing in existing shiprider agreements in which the United States is a party.

(2) Entering into shiprider agreements that include counter-IUU fishing with priority flag states and countries in priority regions with which the United States does not already have such an agreement.

(3) Including counter-IUU fishing as part of the mission of the Combined Maritime Forces.

(4) Including counter-IUU fishing exercises in the annual at-sea exercises conducted by the Department of Defense, in coordination with the United States Coast Guard.

(5) Creating partnerships similar to the Oceania Maritime Security Initiative and the Africa Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership in other priority regions.

SEC. 3545. IMPROVEMENT OF TRANSPARENCY AND TRACEABILITY PROGRAMS.

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, if merited, shall work, as appropriate, with priority flag states and key countries in priority regions—

(1) to increase knowledge within such countries about the United States transparency and traceability standards for imports of seafood and seafood products;

(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 that—

(A) 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.

The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Secretary of Defense, 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, including universities, 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.

The Director of National Intelligence, in conjunction with other agencies, as appropriate, shall develop an enterprise approach to appropriately share information and data within the United States Government or with other countries or nongovernmental organizations, or the private sector, as appropriate, on IUU fishing and other connected transnational organized illegal activity occurring in priority regions and elsewhere, 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 Navy.

PART II—ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON IUU FISHING

SEC. 3551. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON IUU FISHING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a collaborative interagency working group on maritime security and IUU fishing (referred to in this subtitle as the ''Working Group'').

(b) MEMBERS.—The members of the Working Group shall be composed of—

(1) 1 chair, who shall rotate between the Coast Guard, the Department of State, and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration on a 3-year term;

(2) 2 deputy chairs, who shall be appointed by their respective agency heads and shall be from a different Department than that of the chair, from—

(A) the Coast Guard;

(B) the Department of State; and

(C) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(3) 12 members, who shall be appointed by their respective agency heads, from—

(A) the Department of Defense;

(B) the United States Navy;

(C) the United States Agency for International Development;

(D) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(E) the Department of Justice;

(F) the Department of the Treasury;

(G) U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

(H) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement;

(I) the Federal Trade Commission;

(J) the National Institute of Food and Agriculture;

(K) the Food and Drug Administration; and

(L) the Department of Labor;

(4) 1 or more members from the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)), who shall be appointed by the Director of National Intelligence; and

(5) 5 members, who shall be appointed by the President, from—

(A) the National Security Council;

(B) the Council on Environmental Quality;

(C) the Office of Management and Budget;

(D) the Office of Science and Technology Policy; and

(E) the Office of the United States Trade Representative.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Working Group shall ensure an integrated, Federal Government-wide response to IUU fishing globally, including by—

(1) improving the coordination of Federal agencies to identify, interdict, investigate, prosecute, and dismantle IUU fishing operations and organizations perpetrating and knowingly benefitting from IUU fishing;

(2) assessing areas for increased interagency information sharing on matters related to IUU fishing and related crimes;

(3) establishing standards for information sharing related to maritime enforcement;

(4) developing a strategy to determine how military assets and intelligence can contribute to enforcement strategies to combat IUU fishing;

(5) increasing maritime domain awareness relating to IUU fishing and related crimes and developing a strategy to leverage awareness for enhanced enforcement and prosecution actions against IUU fishing;

(6) supporting the adoption and implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement in relevant countries and assessing the capacity and training needs in such countries;

(7) outlining a strategy to coordinate, increase, and use shiprider agreements between the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard and relevant countries;

(8) enhancing cooperation with partner governments to combat IUU fishing;

(9) identifying opportunities for increased information sharing between Federal agencies and partner governments working 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 international initiatives to make available 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 subsection (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.—In selecting priority regions under paragraph (1), the Working Group shall select regions that—

(A) are at high risk for IUU fishing activity or the entry of illegally caught seafood into their markets; and

(B) lack the capacity to fully address the issues described in subparagraph (A).

(3) PRIORITY FLAG STATES SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting priority flag states under paragraph (1), the Working Group shall select countries—

(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 Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, 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;

(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 and intelligence, which can be used for either enforcement operations or strategies to combat IUU fishing;

(5) summaries of the situational threats with respect to IUU fishing in priority regions and an assessment of the capacity of countries within such regions to respond to those threats;

(6) an assessment of the progress of countries in priority regions in responding to those threats as a result of assistance by the United States pursuant to 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, including the Port State Measures Agreement, by countries in priority regions;

(C) an assessment of the implementation by countries in priority regions of seafood 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 sustain the programs for which the United States has provided assistance under this subtitle;

(7) 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

(8) an assessment of the extent of involvement in IUU fishing of organizations designated as foreign terrorist organizations under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

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, in coordination with the Coast Guard and the Department of State, shall establish a subworking group to address IUU fishing in the exclusive economic zone of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico.

(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 exclusive economic zone of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, including such actions and policies related to—

(A) the surveillance, interdiction, and prosecution of any foreign nationals engaged in such fishing; and

(B) the application of the provisions of the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826d et seq.) to any relevant nation, including the status of any past or ongoing consultations and certification procedures;

(2) actions and policies, in addition to the actions and policies described in paragraph (1), each of the Federal agencies described in subsection (a) can take, using existing resources, to combat IUU fishing in the exclusive economic zone of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico; and

(3) any additional authorities that could assist each such agency in more effectively addressing such IUU fishing.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the IUU Fishing Subworking Group is established under subsection (a), the group shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives that contains—

(1) the findings identified pursuant to subsection (b); and

(2) a timeline for each of the Federal agencies described in subsection (a) to implement each action or policy identified pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

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. 7103(b)) is amended by inserting ''the Secretary of Commerce,'' after ''the Secretary of Education,''.

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);

(3) a description and assessment of the methods, if any, in the countries on the list compiled pursuant to paragraph (1) to trace and account for the manner in which seafood is caught;

(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 enhance and improve 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 subtitle shall be construed to authorize an increase in required or voluntary contributions paid by the United States to any multilateral 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 subtitle shall, to the greatest extent practicable, prepare and submit to Congress a report that provides an accounting of all funds made available under this subtitle 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. _____. 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 on 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 ''John S. McCain 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 the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(ix) one member appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

(x) one member appointed by the minority 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) LIMITATIONS.—A member of the Commission appointed under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall be a citizen of the United States;

(ii) may not be a member of Congress; and

(iii) may not be an employee of the Federal Government.

(C) REQUIREMENTS.—The members of the Commission appointed under subparagraph (A) shall have appropriate and 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) NONVOTING MEMBERS.—In addition to the members appointed under subparagraph (A), the following shall be nonvoting members of the Commission:

(i) The Under Secretary for Benefits of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(ii) The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.

(iii) The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training.

(iv) The Associate Administrator for the Office of Veterans Business Development at the Small Business Administration.

(F) LIAISONS.—

(i) GOVERNMENT LIAISONS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Labor and the Administrator of 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.

(ii) 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 APPOINTMENT DATE.—If one or more appointments under clauses (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), or (ix) of subparagraph (A) is not made by the appointment date specified in subparagraph (G)—

(i) the authority to make such appointment or appointments shall expire; and

(ii) the number of members of the Commission shall be reduced to the number so appointed.

(3) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—Members of the Commission shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(4) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(5) MEETINGS.—

(A) INITIAL MEETING.—The Commission shall hold its first meeting not later than 30 days after a majority of members are appointed to the Commission.

(B) MEETING.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall regularly meet at the call of the chairperson of the Commission.

(ii) TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.—Meetings of the Commission may be carried out through the use of telephonic or other appropriate telecommunication technology if the Commission determines that such technology will allow the Commission to communicate simultaneously.

(6) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—A chairperson and vice chairperson of the Commission shall be selected from among the members of the Commission jointly by—

(A) the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(B) the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(C) the Chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate;

(D) the Ranking Member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate;

(E) the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(F) the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Chairman of Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(H) the Ranking Member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(I) the majority leader of the Senate;

(J) the minority leader of the Senate;

(K) the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(L) the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(7) PANELS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may establish panels composed of less than the full membership of the Commission for the purpose of carrying out the Commission's duties.

(B) ACTIONS.—The actions of a panel established by the Commission shall be subject to the review and control of the Commission.

(C) FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS.—Any findings and determinations made by a panel established by the Commission shall not be considered the findings and determinations of the Commission unless approved by the Commission.

(b) DUTIES.—

(1) GENERAL DUTIES.—

(A) REVIEW OF THE ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall review the adequacy and effectiveness of all aspects of the lifecycle of members of the Armed Forces as a critical aspect of the all-volunteer nature of the Armed Forces, including recruiting, retention, and the assistance services provided by government and nongovernmental entities to members of the Armed Forces in making the transition and adjustment to and throughout civilian life.

(ii) HOLISTIC FOCUS ON CARE.—The review required by clause (i) shall include a holistic focus on care from inception into the Department of Defense until death.

(iii) LINES OF EFFORT.—The review required by clause (i) shall include establishment of particular lines of effort with a focus on the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and nongovernmental organizations.

(B) IDENTIFICATION OF BEST PRACTICES AND CRITICAL FAILURES.—

(i) LIST.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall identify and compile a list of best practices and critical failures in meeting the needs of national security, members of the Armed Forces, and veterans at each phase of a transition from service in the Armed Forces to and throughout civilian life.

(II) RESOURCES.—In carrying out subclause (I), the Commission shall identify contemporary resource owners, both government and nongovernment, who affect the population of members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and identify how such resources flow to recipients.

(ii) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out clause (i), the Commission shall—

(I) analyze the Department of Defense National Resource Directory and the Department of Veterans Affairs databases that map

the benefits available to veterans and their families; and

(II) determine where such directory and database fall short of meeting the transition needs of such veterans and families throughout civilian life.

(C) EVALUATION.—The Commission shall evaluate proposals for improving recruiting, retention and transition assistance and benefits programs, including proposals for alternative means of providing resources furnished by such programs.

(D) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Commission shall develop recommendations for legislative or administrative action to improve sustainability 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 submit to the appropriate committees of Congress 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 submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting for the activities, findings, and recommendations of the Commission, including such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Commission may consider appropriate.

(c) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(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 Commission.

(2) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the Federal Government such information as the Commission 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 information through the consultation with foundations, veteran services organizations, nonprofit groups, faith-based organizations, private and public institutions of higher education, and such other organizations as the Commission determines appropriate.

(4) COMMISSION RECORDS.—The Commission shall keep an accurate and complete record of the actions and meetings of the Commission. 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 compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 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 employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business 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 necessary to enable the Commission to perform its duties. The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Commission.

(B) COMPENSATION.—The chairperson of the Commission may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General 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 reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil services status or privilege.

(5) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The chairperson of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(e) TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION.—The Commission shall terminate 30 days after the date the Commission submits the final report under subsection (b)(3)(B). Members of the Commission may be consulted as necessary by the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs to carry out the strategy submitted under subsection (b)(4).

(f) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall, upon the request of the chairperson of the Commission, make available to the Commission such amounts as the Commission may require to carry out its duties under this section. The Secretary shall make such amounts available from amounts appropriated for the Department of Defense, except that such amounts may not be from amounts appropriated for the Transition Assistance Program (TAP), or any similar program.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Any sums made available to the Commission under paragraph (1) shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until the termination of the Commission.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—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. _____. NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINMENT OF THE ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE.

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the John S. McCain Commission on the Sustainability of the All-Volunteer Force submits the final report under section 2(b)(2)(B), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Commission, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a comprehensive strategy on sustaining the all-volunteer nature of the Armed Forces with emphasis on recruiting, retention, transition and enduring vigilance for the life-cycle of members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their families.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An action plan for implementing the recommendations developed by the Commission on such solutions and remedies for sustaining the all-volunteer nature of the Armed Forces for the contemporary military.

(2) A feasible timeframe for implementing changes in the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs, department-wide, that the Commission considers necessary to improve the transition of members of the Armed Forces and veterans from service in the Armed Forces to civilian life.

(3) A plan to engage with nongovernmental organizations to maximize civil initiatives and continuity of engagement on issues relevant to such transition.

(4) A plan to update, expand, and maximize the capabilities of the National Resource Directory, including recommendations for the proper proponent of the Directory, the enactment of real-time updating, and full availability to those in need.

(c) DESIGNATION.—The strategy submitted under subparagraph (A) shall be known as the ''National Strategy for Sustainment of the All-Volunteer Force''.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—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.

SA 627. 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 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 established Military Operating Areas (MOA) for manned or unmanned aircraft;

(2) the training and readiness benefits of a single, continuous east-west airspace corridor 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 corridor involving North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas that may intersect and be used in conjunction with the east-west airspace corridor.

SA 628. 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 II, add the following:

SEC. _____. CYBERSECURITY COORDINATOR AT NATIONAL SECURITY COUNSEL.

Section 101 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3021 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (i); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

''(h) CYBERSECURITY COORDINATOR.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall designate an employee of the National Security Council to be the Cybersecurity Coordinator.

''(2) REPORTING.—The Cybersecurity Coordinator shall report directly to the President.

''(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of the Cybersecurity Coordinator are as follows:

''(A) To coordinate the interagency process for addressing the defense of information infrastructure operated by agencies in the case of a large-scale attack on information infrastructure.

''(B) To review agency information security programs and ensure that they are complementary.

''(C) To ensure each agency provides reporting on the adequacy of protections for privacy and civil liberties.

''(D) To ensure, in consultation with the agencies, that the efforts of agencies related to the development of regulations, rules, requirements, or other actions applicable to the national information infrastructure are complimentary.

''(E) To coordinate, certify, and provide guidance for the budgetary process for each agency so that resources are streamlined and consistent across the necessary agencies.

''(F) To provide a report of information security vulnerabilities presented by each agency, as well as a review of the compliance efforts of each agency.

''(G) To ensure information security resilience and compliance for each agency.

''(H) To establish a national strategy for improving agency information security.''.

SA 629. 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. _____. PILOT PROGRAM ON CYBER THREAT DETECTION IN A REAL ENVIRONMENT.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of using leading commercial technologies to identify cyber threats within moments and enabling personnel of the Security Operations Center to investigate issues almost immediately thereafter and then isolate or remediate any issues within an hour of detection.

(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.

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. _____. REQUIRING DEFENSE CONTRACTORS WITH INFORMATION SYSTEMS THAT HAVE BEEN INFILTRATED OR BREACHED BY NATION STATE ADVERSARIES TO IMPROVE CYBSECURITY MEASURES.

The Secretary of Defense may not enter into a contract with a contractor or subcontractor at any tier who the Secretary determines has an information system that has been infiltrated or breached by a nation state adversary unless the contractor or subcontractor adopts within one year of the infiltration or breach cybersecurity measures related to the infiltration or breach that are equivalent to those of the Department of Defense.

SA 631. 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 A of title XII, 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 subsection (c), 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 that were issued before the date of the enactment of this Act for the export to a covered foreign country of any item designated under Category IV of the United States Munitions List.

(b) PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER OF COMPONENTS OR TECHNOLOGIES.—Except as provided in subsection (c), beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) any entity in the United States shall not sell or transfer intellectual property, electronic components, or related technologies to a covered foreign country for any item designated under Category IV of the United States Munitions List; and

(2) any licenses or other approvals that were issued before the date of the enactment of this Act for assembly or production in a covered foreign country for any item designated under Category IV of the United States Munitions List shall be void.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The prohibitions under subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to sales, transfers, or export licenses relating to ground-based missile defense systems.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED FOREIGN COUNTRY.—The term ''covered foreign country'' means Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

(2) ENTITY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The term ''entity in the United States'' means an officer or employee of the United States Government acting in an official capacity or a person engaged in the business of brokering activities with respect to the manufacture, export, import, or transfer of any defense article or defense service in the United States.

(3) GROUND-BASED MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS.—The term ''ground-based missile defense system'' mean an anti-ballistic missile system for intercepting or destroying an incoming short-, medium-, or long-range ballistic missile.

SA 632. 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. ____. 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 of the Federal agency for the purposes described in paragraph (1).

''(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 Administration that administers the SBIR program and the STTR program, subject to agreement from other agencies about how the funds will be used, in carrying out those programs and the program described in clause (i).

''(8) 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 subparagraph (A) as of April 1 of each fiscal year for awards to carry out paragraph (7)(B)(ii)) after providing written notice to—

''(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:

''(vv) 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 is in the bottom half of States, based on the average number of annual SBIR program awards made to companies in the State for the preceding 3 years for which the Administration has applicable data; and

''(ii) an EPSCoR State that—

''(I) is a State described in clause (i); or

''(II) is—

''(aa) not a State described in clause (i); and

''(bb) 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, as established under section 113 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 1862g);

''(D) the term 'pilot program' means the Regional SBIR State Collaborative Initiative Pilot Program established under paragraph (2);

''(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 competitive in the proposal and selection process for awards under the SBIR program and the STTR program and to increase technology transfer and commercialization.

''(3) GOALS.—The goals of the pilot program are—

''(A) to create regional collaboratives that allow eligible entities to work cooperatively to leverage resources to address the needs of small business concerns;

''(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 STTR projects;

''(E) to increase the competitiveness of the SBIR program and the STTR program;

''(F) to identify sources of outside funding for applicants for an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program, including venture capitalists, angel investor groups, private industry, crowd funding, and special loan programs; and

''(G) to offer increased one-on-one engagements with companies and entrepreneurs for SBIR program and STTR program education, assistance, and successful outcomes.

''(4) APPLICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A regional collaborative that desires to participate in the pilot program shall submit to the Administrator an application 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 (6).

''(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 outreach activities in each eligible State in the regional collaborative.

''(5) LEAD ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible State in a regional collaborative shall designate 1 eligible entity located in the eligible State to serve as the lead eligible entity for the eligible State.

''(B) AUTHORIZATION BY GOVERNOR.—Each lead eligible entity designated under subparagraph (A) shall be authorized to act as the lead eligible entity by the Governor of the applicable eligible State.

''(C) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each lead eligible entity designated under subparagraph (A) shall be responsible for administering the activities and program initiatives described in paragraph (7) in the applicable eligible State.

''(6) REGIONAL COLLABORATIVE COORDINATOR.—Each 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 measuring cross-State collaboration and program effectiveness and documenting best practices.

''(7) 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—

''(A) establish an initiative under which first-time applicants for an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program are reviewed by experienced, national experts in the United States, as determined by the lead eligible entity designated under paragraph (5)(A);

''(B) engage national mentors on a frequent basis to work directly with applicants for an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program, particularly during Phase II, to assist with the process of preparing and submitting a proposal;

''(C) create and make available an online mechanism to serve as a resource for applicants for an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program to identify and connect with Federal labs, prime government contractor companies, other industry partners, and regional industry cluster organizations;

''(D) conduct focused and concentrated outreach efforts to increase participation in the SBIR program and the STTR program by small business concerns owned and controlled by women, small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals (as defined in section 8(d)(3)(C)), and historically black colleges and universities;

''(E) administer a structured program of training and technical assistance—

''(i) to prepare applicants for an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program—

''(I) to compete more effectively for Phase I and Phase II awards; and

''(II) to develop and implement a successful commercialization plan;

''(ii) to assist eligible States focusing on transition and commercialization to win Phase III awards from public and private partners;

''(iii) to create more competitive proposals to increase awards from all Federal sources, with a focus on awards under the SBIR program and the STTR program; and

''(iv) to assist first-time applicants by providing small grants for proof of concept research; and

''(F) assist applicants for an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program to identify sources of outside funding, including venture capitalists, angel investor groups, private industry, crowd funding, and special loan programs.

''(8) AWARD AMOUNT.—The Administrator shall provide an award to each eligible State in which an eligible entity of a regional collaborative is located in an amount that is not more than $300,000 to carry out the activities described in paragraph (7).

''(9) 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.

''(10) TERMINATION.—The pilot program shall terminate on September 30, 2022.

''(11) 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 assessment 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 REQUIRED.—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).''.

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:

At the appropriate place in subtitle F of title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____. CIVIL ACTIONS AGAINST FOREIGN STATES FOR DEATHS BY TORTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 97 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1605B the following:

"§ 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

''(3) the term '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 the jurisdiction of courts of the United States or of the States in any case in which money damages are sought against the foreign state relating to the death of a national of the United States or a member of the armed forces who was in the custody of the foreign state 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.

''(c) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—A civil action relating to a death described in subsection (b) 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.''.

(b) ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY.—Section 1610(a)(7) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting '', 1605C,'' after ''1605A''.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 97 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1605B the following:

''1605C. Torture exception.''.

SA 634. Mr. CASSIDY (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 C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 729. REVIEW OF RECORDS OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO DIE BY SUICIDE WITHIN ONE YEAR OF SEPARATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly and retrospectively review the records of each former member of the Armed Forces who died by suicide within one year of separation from the Armed Forces during the five-year period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The review required by subsection (a) with respect to a former member of the Armed Forces shall include consideration of the following:

(1) Whether or not the Department of Defense had previously identified the former member as being at risk for suicide and if so, what risk factors were present and how those risk factors correlated to the circumstances of the death of the former member.

(2) If the former member was eligible to receive health care services from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(3) If the former member received health care services, including mental health care services and Readjustment Counseling Services, from a facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs, following their separation from the Armed Forces.

(4) If the former member had received a mental health waiver during service in the Armed Forces.

(5) The employment status, housing status, marital status, age, rank within the Armed Forces (such as enlisted and officer), and branch of the Armed Services of the former member.

(6) If support services, specified by the type of service (such as employment, mental health, etc.), were provided to the former member during the one-year period after separation from the Armed Forces, disaggregated by—

(A) services from the Department of Defense;

(B) services from the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(C) services provided by another entity.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the aggregate results of the review performed under subsection (a).

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, 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.

SA 635. 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 C of title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. MODIFICATION OF DEFENSE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INSTRUMENTATION PROGRAM.

The Secretary of Defense shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that the amount of a grant awarded under the Defense University Research Instrumentation Program is $10,000,000 for a proposal to acquire a transmission electron microscope to be used for purposes relating to quantum engineering, bioengineering, national defense priorities, and aerospace.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have 5 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of 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 FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations 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: Ada E. Brown, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Jason K. Pulliam, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas, Steven D. Grimberg, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, David John Novak, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Matthew H. Solomson, of Maryland, and David Austin Tapp, of Kentucky, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, Daniel Aaron Bress, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Mary S. McElroy, to be United States District Judge for the District of Rhode Island, Gary Richard Brown, Diane Gujarati, Eric Ross Komitee, and Rachel P. Kovner, all to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, Lewis J. Liman, and Mary Kay Vyskocil, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, John L. Sinatra, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of New York, Stephanie Dawkins Davis, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Stephanie A. Gallagher, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, Martha Maria Pacold, Mary M. Rowland, and Steven C. Seeger, all to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Frank William Volk, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of West Virginia, William D. Hyslop, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, Gary B. Burman, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Kentucky, Randall P. Huff, to be United States Marshal for the District of Wyoming, and Edward W. Felten, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

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 SMOKEHOUSE

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 was gaining good points from my Members so if I need a vote I can get it. That is not any way of using influence, but it is a way of using barbecue.

I want to thank Dale and his group, and I want to recognize all of them by name because I think they are listening at this time: Dale Thornton, who is the chief pitmaster; Tracey Thornton, who is his chief, I might add, but she is the chief and brains of the organization; Charles Wells, retired Fulton County Fire Department; Chief Todd Houghton, pitmaster and Air Force flight mechanic; Margaret Houghton; Brian Rule, pitmaster; Jay Tinney, pressmaster; Chuck Taylor, a 35-year chef; Jeff Carson, 20-year veteran chef; Kell Phelps, pitmaster; Janet Phelps; and Raylyn Phelps, the daughter.

They drove up here from Marietta, GA, about 700 miles away, to prepare the best food you ever had to eat. Republicans and Democrats shared eating it all. We didn't have to do the dishes. So we ate all the food. We did it so we can take the last half of this year and work hard for the American people, and I hope a byproduct is our working together to find solutions for the American people's problems. After all, our job is not about who has the best food but who has the best ideas and what is right for the American people, and you can always find that when you are working together.

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 put on today 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. He is chairman of that committee. 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 that I take to come 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 Jacob Adams from Utqiagvik, formerly known as Barrow, AK. 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 entire 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, those 11 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 communities. 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 hunts are used for the blanket. It 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 continue to 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 has not been easy, 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—respecting their elders and revering the land and resources for his spiritual, physical, and emotional sustenance.

Like so many Alaska Natives, 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 and 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 passage of ANCSA in 1971, after 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 on the 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 funds to do this. But he is a wise man, 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.

He was able to do 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 resolution, I flew 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 here 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 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 confiscate, 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 discrimination 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 to move in 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 or to Virginia for the first time, excited to begin their college career, 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 place where they were worshipping, and 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 because they 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 archetypal 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 the 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 in the 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 Nazi graffiti and 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. Yet this hasn't happened just once; it happens 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 stand at a time when, 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 point at things folks on 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 that, as a Senate, we will do all 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 religious worship that is enshrined in the First Amendment. It is in the First Amendment for a very important reason.

I applaud my colleague, and I hope it is the pleasure of this body to accept the motion he will soon make by unanimous 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 Texas.

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 discharged 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 committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered 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 ''Submitted 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 immediate consideration; 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 upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I am reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I am deeply disappointed that the majority has rejected this request before I can even lay out why I think it is needed. My request was to take up and pass the filed S. 1562, as amended.

This legislation is pretty simple, even for this body. It would require that any Presidential campaign that receives offers of assistance from an agent of a foreign government have an obligation to report that offer of assistance to law enforcement—specifically the FBI.

Remember, our laws already prohibit campaign assistance from foreign governments. Let's take a moment and see how we got here. I am going to lay out a little bit of history, and then I am going to ask the minority leader to make a couple of comments, and then I will come back and finish my statement. Before I turn it over to the minority leader, let me refresh my colleagues on the other side and others as to how we got here.

In 2016, Russia and its agents intervened in our Presidential election—breaking into personal files, attempting to hack into our voting system, and using Facebook and Twitter to create fake accounts to splinter our country.

During the campaign, then-Candidate Trump publicly called on Russia—that if they had any damaging information on then-Candidate Clinton, they should release it. Remarkably, that very same day was the first day Russia started to dribble out its damaging information.

The unanimous consensus of the entire American intelligence community, the Mueller investigation, and the bipartisan Senate Intelligence Committee, of which I am proud to be vice chairman—all have stated that Russia massively intervened in our elections, and they did so in an attempt to help then-Candidate Trump and hurt Candidate Clinton.

President Trump's own FBI Director and his Director of National Intelligence have said that Russia or others will likely be back in 2020 because their tactics in 2016 were both cheap and effective. We are now 17 months before the 2020 election. I personally believe we are not prepared.

This body needs to take up bipartisan election security legislation to ensure there is a paper ballot trail after all the voting in America so Americans can have trust that the integrity of their votes will be counted. We need to work together—I know there are many working on this issue—to put some guardrails on our social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Google so they are not as easily manipulated by foreign agents to create fake accounts.

Unfortunately, this White House and this President still don't seem to appreciate the seriousness of the threat. Mr. Trump continues to undermine the Mueller report. As a matter of fact, it has been reported that he won't even convene a Cabinet meeting on election security. His Homeland Security Secretary was told not to have that meeting because it might offend the President. Against the advice of his own FBI Director, who said just in the last 2 weeks—he said yesterday—even in a world where we have gotten used to outrageous statements coming from the White House, he said yesterday that he might not report and he would maybe even welcome Russia or China or other bad actors if they again offered him assistance in the next campaign.

I yield the floor.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, first, I thank my friend from Virginia for offering this unanimous consent request. I express my severe, severe disappointment in our friends on the Republican side blocking it.

The bottom line is very simple. When a President feels it is more important to win an election than conduct a fair election, we are a step further away from democracy and towards autocracy. That is what dictators believe—winning at all costs. That seems to be what President Trump said yesterday.

The shame of this is that our Republican colleagues can't even bring themselves to say that when a foreign nation tries to interfere in our election, it ought to be reported to the FBI. How minimal. How minimal.

How disgraceful it is that our Republican friends cower before this President when they know that the things he does severely damage democracy. This one is a new low. It is OK for foreign powers to interfere, and we don't have to report it to law enforcement? That is welcoming foreign powers to interfere, and, as my friend from Virginia said, the President's own FBI Director said it is going to get worse in 2020. But our Republican friends say: Let's cover it up because it might have an effect that we like.

Today is a new low for this Senate, for this Republican Party here in the Senate, and for this democracy.

I would urge my friends, when they go home over the weekend—my friends on the other side of the aisle—to rethink this. We will offer this unanimous consent request again. To say that it is OK to interfere, that we shouldn't have any law enforcement, that we should have no knowledge, is to encourage Russia, China, North Korea, and Iran to interfere in our elections with no recourse. Shame. Shame.

It is truly outrageous that this unanimous consent request, which should bring all of us together, is being blocked by our Republican friends.

I thank my colleague for his wise, wise unanimous consent request.

I yield the floor.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I thank my friend, the Senator from New York, the minority leader, and I agree with him.

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—after 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 think there would be a sense 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 to law enforcement. All evidence 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—security at 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 this: If there is indication that agents of foreign governments are trying to intervene in our elections, tell law enforcement. Tell the FBI.

I tried to draft my legislation in ways to make sure it wouldn't involve any of our activities in an official sense. It wouldn't involve dealings at Embassy parties, and it wouldn't involve contacts in the normal course.

I would say to my friends on the other side, if there are ways to improve this legislation to make sure we can reach agreement on what I have to believe is common agreement here—that we don't want foreign governments intervening 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 to have the man sitting 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 of foreign intervention, or do 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 intervention, 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 or that somehow 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 out from 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 their speaking out at a time when there is huge fear of the White House and this President's willingness to take 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 does this. So he would take a look at 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 appreciates that our county election commissions and our State election commissions are in charge of securing those elections.

I have to state to the Presiding Officer that I know that in the great State of Tennessee, our county election commissions and our State election commission 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 always helpful. First of all, 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 girl 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 to my colleagues 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 realization 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 actors to in any way impede our freedoms or infringe on our government.

Now, specific to the UC that was presented to us, this would require a Presidential campaign and all employees to report their contacts with foreign nationals in which they discuss a contribution, donation, or expenditure, such as an ad, or coordination, collaboration, providing information, providing services, or persistent and repeated contact with a government or a foreign country or a foreign agent thereof.

This is what it all means. These reporting requirements are overbroad. Presidential campaigns would have to worry about disclosure at a variety of levels, so many different levels. Consider 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 candidate.

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 campaign contact to start with these words: Before you tell me anything, are you a foreign national?

We have the Foreign Agent Registration Act. Campaign finance law makes it illegal to take contributions or coordinate expenditures with foreign nationals without a green card. We have public official ethics laws.

Campaigns could have to report social media responses 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 campaign or knocks on doors or even knocks on the door of a foreign national.

Every vendor contact, every call center, 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 interfering, 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 flexibility after the election. We didn't appreciate that.

We didn't appreciate all that was transpiring 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 Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. I see the Senator from the Finance Committee is here. I will not 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 only thing that would have to be reported is if an agent of a foreign government or foreign national offered something that was already prohibited, not a foreign national wanting to volunteer on a campaign. We already laid out prohibited activities that violate the law. The only action reported would be those actions that are prohibited.

Again, I will take my colleague at her word. If there are ways to improve on this legislation, I am wide open for business.

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 discussion and debate because, in a lot of ways, 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 National Committee's individuals' personal accounts.

I would remind the Presiding Officer 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 that day.

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 that year.

We have done better in 2018, but I think we can even do more and, again, only for States that want to take additional 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 are as much different 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 social media companies out there that provide a lot of good, but we have seen in repeated ways that they can be manipulated. 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 absolutely clear going forward. The reason for the immediacy of this legislation proposed, and why it is so necessary, is because the President of the United States, yesterday, from the Oval Office, said that everybody in politics takes input from foreign governments. He left everybody with that impression. I don't. I absolutely believe the Senator from Iowa doesn't. He said, even after all that has happened in the last 2½ years, that if Russia or China or other countries intervene again, he might take that information, take that assistance again.

Our country 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 yesterday 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 care facilities, nursing homes, and all kinds of group living arrangements. 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.

The Des Moines Register last year published reports 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 facility that held the highest possible rating—a five-star rating—on a Federal Government website. The family discovered that the nursing home was the subject of multiple complaint investigations related to those complaints in recent years. Yet, after each complaint, government inspectors reported the facility had come back ''into substantial compliance with program requirements.''

At this same hearing, another witness from another State testified about her mother's rape in a nursing home.

These and similar cases around the country point to the need for reform. By one estimate, 1 in 10 persons older than the age of 60 will fall victim to elder abuse each year.

According to the inspector general at the Department of Health and Human Services, one-third of nursing home residents may experience harm while under the care of these facilities. In more than half of these cases, the harm was preventable. That is why statutes like the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act, which I championed in the last Congress; also the Older Americans Act, which promotes seniors' independence; and the Elder Justice Act, which I have long supported, are all very important pieces of legislation.

On Monday, I introduced a resolution designating June 15 as World Elder Abuse Awareness Day. I would like to thank my lead cosponsor, Senator BLUMENTHAL of Connecticut, for joining me in introducing this legislation. The ranking member of the Senate Finance Committee, as well as the leaders of Senate Aging Committee, Senators COLLINS and CASEY, along with Senators LANKFORD and HASSAN, also are original cosponsors. I thank all of them for doing that.

This bipartisan resolution recognizes those adult protective services and healthcare personnel, ombudsmen, criminal justice personnel, and advocates who help prevent and combat elder abuse in communities all around our country.

It calls for us to promote awareness and long-term prevention of elder abuse. Congress has a very key role to play in ensuring the protections of seniors, not only in the passing of legislation but in our constitutional oversight role to make sure the executive branch of government faithfully executes those laws. In faithfully executing our laws in spirit as well as in the legalese, they will be helping us prevent elder abuse.

Years ago, I joined my colleagues in developing an earlier version of the Elder Justice Act. It is time to update and extend the key programs authorized under this important law, which authorized the Elder Justice Coordinating Council and also authorized resources to support forensic centers to investigate elder abuse, among other initiatives in that important legislation. I am working closely with the members of the Elder Justice Coalition on legislation to accomplish that goal.

It is also time for us to update and extend the Older Americans Act, which I have long supported.

As Finance Committee chairman, I intend to convene a hearing to discuss ways that we can continue to promote the health and well-being 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 Dyrek, 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 he would have hot water when he got ready for the day. He was also known for acquiring his brother Dyrek'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 easygoing 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 dunked the basketball so hard that he had broken the entire hoop. While Rita was worried about paying for a replacement, all Brent could do was laugh and smirk 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. Coincidentally, he was assigned to 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 this 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 Brent 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 at the Calvary Cemetery. American flags and Patriot Guard Riders lined the streets from the church to 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 notwithstanding rule XXII, following morning business on Tuesday, June 18, the Senate proceed to executive session and resume 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 H.R. 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?

Hearing none, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 3151) was passed.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONDEMNING THE HORRIFIC ANTI-SEMITIC ATTACK ON THE CHABAD OF POWAY SYNAGOGUE NEAR SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, ON APRIL 27, 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 231, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 231) condemning the horrific anti-Semitic attack on the Chabad of Poway Synagogue near San Diego, California, on April 27, 2019.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 231) was agreed to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of June 5, 2019, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

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

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.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE 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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF CONGRESSMAN DONALD FRASER

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

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 hardworking families and building a brighter future for our children and grandchildren.

Congressman Fraser was a true champion for good. Together with 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-governance 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 Minnesota and for all Americans. May it be a comfort to Thomas, Mary, John, Jean and the entire Fraser 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.

CELEBRATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF CR FLETCHER ASSOCIATES

HON. JOHN KATKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in celebration of CR Fletcher Associates, Inc. This year marks the organization's 30th anniversary providing employment placement services throughout the greater Central New York area. CR Fletcher Associates has assisted job seekers and employers alike throughout its history.

CR Fletcher Associates was started in 1989 by Carol Fletcher. A graduate of LeMoyne College, Ms. Fletcher spent nine years gaining expertise in the recruiting industry before using her knowledge to begin her own recruitment and professional placement business. Her business has rapidly grown since opening its doors and has become a family operation with her husband Tom Fletcher joining in 2000. Thousands of job openings have been filled with the help of CR Fletcher Associates under the esteemed leadership of Ms. Fletcher, and she is a symbolic role model for those aspiring to become business leaders.

The services provided by CR Fletcher strengthen the Central New York economy by helping businesses meet labor needs. In addition, CR Fletcher supports individuals eager to pursue meaningful careers and opportunities. The firm's efforts have yielded several awards and recognitions, including CNY Business Journal's Fast Track 50 Award and Greater Syracuse Chamber of Commerce's Business of the Year Award.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in celebrating the 30th anniversary of CR Fletcher Associates. Businesses and individuals truly benefit from the presence of CR Fletcher Associates in our community. I am confident CR Fletcher Associates will provide further benefit to our community for many more years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

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.

CARBON CAPTURE PRIZE ACT

HON. GRACE MENG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

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 (CO_2) 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 CO_2 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 CO_2 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 CO_2 removal from the atmosphere.

My legislation would address this issue by establishing a prize competition for direct air capture technology that reduces CO_2 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.

RECOGNIZING THE 2019 FAIRFAX COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS 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.

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 worked as a special agent for the IRS in Minneapolis, where he met Beverly Stockstad, whom he married in 1952. They eventually settled in Minot, where he worked as the business manager of the Medical Arts Clinic and they raised their four sons.

Lynn's public service to North Dakota began by serving in the North Dakota Legislative Assembly in the 1967 and 1969 sessions. He also served as a member of the North Dakota Constitutional Convention in 1972. Upon retirement, he returned to the legislature, serving during the 1987 and 1989 sessions, marking four sessions as a North Dakota legislator.

Lynn has continued to have a profound impact on his community of Minot and the state of North Dakota. He is a longtime supporter of Minot State University, playing an instrumental role in starting their Nursing Program. He served 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 most in need, 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

half of its land owned by the federal government, receives a fair share of the Federal Lands Access Program (known as FLAP) so we can continue to enjoy access to our amazing natural wonders. In 2012, the Obama Administration proposed replacing the existing Forest Highways Program with the new FLAP. My office turned to Mr. Baker to provide the analysis needed to ensure that the new program worked as intended, to ensure that Oregon and western states with huge tracts of federal lands would not be disadvantaged, and helped me safeguard program funding for States with the greatest needs.

This summer, Oregon's first Transportation Asset Management Plan will be finalized thanks to Mr. Baker's steady guiding influence. With his deep professional connection to federal transportation policy and funding, it is only fitting that Mr. Baker be recognized here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives for his remarkable career.

The Oregon Department of Transportation will suffer an irreplaceable departure this month when Mr. Baker retires. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me and all Oregonians in thanking John Baker for his long and dedicated service to the people of Oregon. My home state is an immeasurably better place because of Mr. Baker's contributions. Simply put, Oregon would not be Oregon without people like John Baker.

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 of 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 Northern Virginia and attended church 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 certain honors. 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 workforces 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 650,000 veterans, 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 "Trailblazers and Lost Einsteins: Women Inventors and the Future of American Innovation." There she noted gender disparities that result in fewer women inventors and made 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 laserphaco 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 the black population." 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: NAY on Roll Call No. 264; NAY on Roll Call No. 265; YEA on Roll Call No. 266; YEA on Roll Call No. 267; NAY on Roll Call No. 268; YEA on Roll Call No. 269; NAY on Roll Call No. 270; NAY on Roll Call No. 271; NAY on Roll Call No. 272; NAY on Roll Call No. 273; NAY on Roll Call No. 274; YEA on Roll Call No. 275; NAY 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; NAY on Roll Call No. 287; NAY on Roll Call No. 288; YEA 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 emergency operations plans 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 Communications System and the E–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 get that decision reversed 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 and to Northern Virginia. 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 prophesized 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 70 years including 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. Benning 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, Germany; commander of SF forces in Djibouti, Horn of Africa; Battalion Commander / Deputy Commander of Combined Forces Special Operations Command (Afghanistan); and the Commander of Afghanistan National Army Special Operations Advisor Group. 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 beloved family connections as well as his 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, 1919, 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 primarily 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

Thursday, June 13, 2019

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 oversees. 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 describes the 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

Thursday, June 13, 2019

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.

RECOGNIZING THE 2019 BLACK AND GOLD SCHOLARSHIP BALL AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

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 Gillespie, 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:

Andrews Boateng—Stone Bridge H.S.; Jacklyn Bostic-Clarke—Broad Run H.S.; Ariana Frazier—TC Williams H.S.; Alexander Harvey—Freedom H.S.; Kevin M. Jackson—Lake Braddock S.S.; Abigail Jegels—Broad Run H.S.; Sydney Jenkins—Briar Woods H.S.; Cameron Miller—Broad Run H.S.; Andrew Otchere—Rock Ridge H.S.; Derrick L. Pough, Jr.—Loudoun County H.S.; Jonathan G. Williams—Tuscarora H.S.

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.

IN HONOR OF G. ROLAND VELA, PH.D.

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 courses in microbiology. He was chosen to be part of the American Academy of Microbiology and was named the Associate Dean of 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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, on Monday, June 10, 2019, I was unable to vote on any legislative measures due to travel complications. Had I been present, I would have voted the following:

(Roll No. 242) H.R. 542—Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act, had I been present I would have voted yes.

(Roll No. 243) H.R. 2539—Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act, had I been present I would have voted yes.

(Roll No. 244) H.R. 2590—DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act, had I been present I would have voted yes.

RECOGNIZING KIMBERLEE BURKS

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 Allen 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 is gone far too soon. She is survived by her mother, Barbara, and her two sons, Austin and Preston. They have my deepest condolences.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER KELLY RAPP

HON. ABIGAIL DAVIS SPANBERGER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, it is with great sadness today that I rise to honor the life of Mr. Christopher Kelly Rapp, a husband, son, musician, and public servant from Virginia's 7th Congressional District whose life was taken too early on May 31 of this year.

Friends and colleagues describe Mr. Rapp as empathetic, honest, and helpful. As a public works employee for Virginia Beach, Stafford, and Powhatan, he dedicated much of his working career to improving the lives of those around him. A man of deep faith, Mr. Rapp was also a devoted volunteer. In fact, he was scheduled to volunteer at an event to help the less fortunate on June 5th—an event which he was never able to attend.

In addition to his commitment to service, Mr. Rapp was known for the true and abiding love he possessed for his wife, Bessie. When they met, she was a travel agent and he wanted to travel the world. As husband and wife, they spent 24 years traveling it together. This abiding love also led to Mr. Rapp embracing his wife's culture by becoming an active member of Kultura Filipino. Through this group, he learned Filipino dances, empowered Pinoy children by teaching them about Filipino culture, and made his home a central location for all types of cultural communities from the Tidewater to Central Virginia.

Chris loved the experiences of life and was a life-long learner. Whether it was buying a Tagalog dictionary on his wedding day, starting piano lessons in his mid-50s, or avidly writing short stories, he capitalized on every second of life. He was renowned for his passionate performances on the bagpipe and served as a member of Greater Richmond Pipes & Drums, as well as Tidewater Pipes & Drums. These bands remember him for his love for music and eagerness to share his sound with the community.

I am heartbroken by the death of Mr. Rapp during the senseless shooting at the Virginia Beach Municipal Center. While I know that I can offer no true consolation, I offer my prayers and heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Rapp's wife, parents, family, and friends.

Madam Speaker, please join me today in commemorating the life of Mr. Christopher Kelly Rapp.

HONORING BOB COFFIN

HON. DINA TITUS

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN KATKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

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.

BLACK HISTORY HONOREE: ANNA M. PINELLAS

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Mrs. Anna M. Pinellas.

Anna M. Pinellas moved to join her husband, Louis C. Pinellas, Sr., in his hometown of Kissimmee, FL in 1981, after having worked in local government in Washington, Maryland, and Virginia.

Having knowledge in securing funds for various projects, she was hired by the City of Kissimmee and was able to secure grants for the infrastructure around Osceola Square Mall, the paving of Hill Street, and John Young Parkway. The first of those grants being $750,000.

She was also hired by Osceola County Government to secure federal funds for projects which included bringing Head Start back to Osceola County, refurbishing the Old Courthouse, and the establishment of a Salary Plan for Osceola County employees.

One of her primary goals was to pursue the establishment of the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday in the city of Kissimmee, City of St. Cloud, Osceola County and the School Board. Thirty-four years ago, Pinellas founded Osceola Visionaries Inc., a non-profit corporation devoted to honoring and celebrating Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. before the holiday was observed.

Today, Pinellas continues to honor Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. by hosting their annual banquet and holding programs for the Central Florida community.

HONORING MRS. ANTONIETTA ''TONI'' HERNANDEZ-SERNA

HON. JOAQUIN CASTRO

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today in honor of Mrs. Antonietta ''Toni'' Hernandez-Serna whose commitment to our hometown of San Antonio is one to be admired. Today marks the beginning of her retirement after over 20 years of public service; throughout which her passion for improving her community remained unchanged.

Toni was born on April 20, 1954 in San Antonio, Texas to union leaders Louisa and Jesus Hernandez and is the oldest of six siblings—Yolanda, Jesse, David, Hector, and Roland. Louisa's community activism is reflected in Toni's work as a community organizer.

Upon receiving a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology from Texas State University, Toni found her calling as an organizer while serving as a Field Representative with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL–CIO) where she led the implementation of their national policies.

Fulfilling a desire to return home, Toni transferred from Colorado with her husband of now 28 years, Joe Serna, and their daughter, Selina Rocha, to take on a position as the Political and Community Director with the Service Employees International Union. Throughout the years, she worked to elect numerous candidates into local office who empowered workers' rights. In 2007, she served as Outreach Coordinator for Texas State Representative Mike Villarreal, and later became District Director in 2010.

In 2013, Toni's journey lead her to Texas' 20th Congressional District where she served as my Outreach and District Director. I have seen firsthand her dedication and persistence to serve our community. Her tireless efforts combined with a true passion for public service is nothing short of extraordinary. With this in mind, Toni is a remarkable role model to Selina Rocha; her nephew, Jesse Rene Hernandez; and grandmother to Charlotte Rocha, and to all of us in the San Antonio community.

Madam Speaker, Mrs. Antonietta ''Toni'' Hernandez-Serna has played a tremendous part in moving Texas 20th forward. I thank Toni for her many years of service and steadfast commitment to our hometown. I am proud to have served the people of Texas 20th with you.

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 93.

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 on 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 to clear the titles 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 frequent 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 intervened 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 would come 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 monument over the grave of James Louis Petigru in Charleston, South Carolina describes Lloyd much better than my feeble efforts:

''Future times will hardly know how great a life
This simple stone commemorates—
The tradition of his Eloquence, his
Wisdom and his Wit may fade:
But he lived for ends more durable than fame,
His Eloquence was the protection of the poor and wronged;
His Learning illuminated the principles of Law—
In the admiration of his Peers,
In the respect of his People,
In the affection of his Family,
His was the highest place;
The just need
Of his kindness and forbearance
His dignity and simplicity
His brilliant genius and his unwearied industry
Unawed by Opinion,
Unseduced by Flattery,
Undismayed by Disaster,
He confronted Life with antique Courage
And Death with Christian Hope.''

ST. LOUIS BLUES STANLEY CUP VICTORY

HON. ANN WAGNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleague Representative LACY CLAY, in congratulating the St. Louis Blues on their 2019 Stanley Cup Victory.

In 1967, the National Hockey League expanded its roster from the ''Original Six'' franchises to include an additional six organizations, bringing the first professional hockey team to my hometown: the St. Louis Blues.

In each of the team's first three seasons, the Blues made it to the Stanley Cup Final. And in each of those first three championship series, 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 the Gateway City.

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 eleven 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 2019 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 Bruins in the Stanley Cup Final.

While the Blues mounted their unprecedented run toward the playoffs, a new sense of excitement took over the city. What was once an unknown team ritual—playing the 1982 song ''Gloria'' by Laura Branigan after each win—evolved into tens of thousands of St. Louisans blasting the record in their homes, cars, and workplaces to celebrate a Blues victory, marking each step closer to the Stanley Cup.

The Blues relished in this admiration and were quick to give back to the city that supported them through thick and thin. When a video went viral of an eleven-year-old superfan, Laila Anderson, who was suffering from a rare blood disease, the team rallied around her. They invited her to every Blues home playoff game, dubbing her the team's ''good luck charm.'' She then accompanied the Blues to Game 7 of the 2019 Stanley Cup Final in Boston.

Yesterday, on June 12, 2019, the Blues accomplished what many St. Louisans feared they would never see in their lifetime: the Stanley Cup being hoisted above the heads of hockey players emblazoned with the Blue Note across their chest. The victory marked the end of the longest Stanley Cup drought in National Hockey League history, and was ushered in by thousands of Blues fans packed into the home of the Blues, the Enterprise Center, the home of the Cardinals, Busch Stadium, and countless homes and sports bars across the nation.

If one were to ask any St. Louisan, this accomplishment meant far more than winning 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 congratulate the St. Louis Blues on this historic victory.

RECOGNIZING THE 2019 FAIRFAX COUNTY 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, 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:

Gold Medal of Valor: 2nd Lt. Peter J. Massaro, Sgt. Bradley P. Woehrlen, PFC Jason S. Edminster, PFC Jonathan E. Epperson, PFC Louis J. Marino, PFC Benjamin J. McIntosh, PFC Andrew D. Napieralski, Ofc. Nicholas J. Kirsch

Silver Medal of Valor: MPO Joseph N. Wallace, PFC Kelvin D. Catron

Bronze Medal of Valor: 2nd Lt. Edward S. Rediske, Sgt. David J. Giaccio, MPO Douglas D. Meyer, MPO Robert T. Murray Jr., PFC Brian P. Donoghue, PFC John H. Lamper, PFC Amanda N. O'Connor, PFC Kevin L. Reynolds, PFC Ali Sepehri, PFC Shane S. Oh, PFC Hudson A. Bull, PFC John J. Donohue, PFC Dale A. Drewry, PFC Tarik Sefaine, PFC Stacey L. Wells, Det. Eric W. Crago, Det. John D. Sykes, Ofc. Erik J. Laursen, Ofc. Michael J. DiLuccio, Ofc. Matthew R. Kramer, Pilot Matthew P. Hobbs

Certificate of Valor: MPO Peter B. Katinsky, PFC Matthew H. Wolff, PFC Jeremy C. Harvey, PFC Leslie G. Schmitt, PFC Jason L. Deal, Ofc. Ryan K. Miller, Ofc. Jacob D. Bettilyon, Ofc. Evan D. Brandolino, Ofc. Nickolas P. Slaker

Lifesaving Award: 2nd Lt. Christopher D. Sharp, MPO Jeffrey M. Gregory, MPO Stephen P. Kaganowich, MPO Kenyatta L. Momon, PFC Zachary R. Bargeron, PFC Kenner D. Fortner, PFC Matthew C. Bedekovich, PFC Katelynn M. Bullock, PFC Matthew C. McMann, PFC Colton J. Weaver,

PFC Jessica L. DiGirolamo, PFC Quentin S. Eley, PFC James T. Hill, PFC Juan C. Grande, PFC Travis L. Tate, PFC Bryant E. Hartzell, PFC Stephen R. Klier, PFC John H. Lamper, PFC Edwin M. Pastora Minero, PFC Julian G. Menk, PFC Matthew E. Nilssen, PFC Justun W. Patrick, PFC Timothy B. Schilling, PFC William R. Bouey, PFC Trevor W. Jenkins, PFC Matthew A. Thomas, PFC Gary S. Tuggle, PFC Michael P. Zesk, Ofc. Jennifer E. Habig, Ofc. Lincoln Jones, Ofc. Mark S. Greatheart, Ofc. Nicolas P. Slaker, Ofc. Michael S. Tokarski

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 served as a paratrooper until his honorable 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.

In 2009, Chris was appointed city manager for the city of Nassau Bay, a role he held for six years. He began his own consulting agency, but a love of public service drew him back to law enforcement where he served as Chief of Police for the City of Kemah until his death. He was selected by the Shepperd Leadership Institute at the University of Texas–Permian Basin as Texas's 2012 Outstanding Local Leader, and was a finalist for the University of Houston Public Official of the Year in 2015.

Chief Reed's passion and support for the community led him to serve on several boards and committees that worked to benefit the Clear Creek Independent School District (CCISD). In 2016, he was elected to the CCISD Board of Trustees and had just recently been named the board's secretary.

Chris is survived by his wife of nearly twenty-nine years, Jana, and their three children, Logan, Chase, and Alexis. Madam Speaker, my prayers and condolences remain with the family, friends, and law enforcement colleagues of Chief Reed.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MR. MALCOLM JOHN REBENNACK, JR.

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 musical icon Mr. Malcolm John Rebennack, Jr., universally known as Dr. John. Mr. Rebennack passed away on Thursday, June 6, 2019 at the age of 77.

During his iconic career, Dr. John won several Grammy awards, released more than 30 albums, and was highly regarded not only as a performer, but also as a songwriter, composer, and producer. His sound played a pivotal role in shaping New Orleans culture and the music that makes it so distinctive.

Dr. John was born on November 20, 1941 in New Orleans' 3rd Ward. A precocious young talent, he honed his God-given gifts at Jesuit High School where he grew immensely at his craft. His time spent with older musical peers helped Dr. John lay the foundation for the success he would enjoy later in his career.

After serving time in the 1960's, Dr. John spent some time in Los Angeles, California before releasing his debut album, ''Gris–Gris'' in the beginning of 1968. The album, which could be described as an eclectic mixture of rock and traditional New Orleans-themed music, included ''I Walk on Guilded Splinters,'' which is widely considered one of his most recognizable songs.

Four years later, Dr. John released ''Dr. John's Gumbo'' followed by ''In the Right Place'' in 1973, and ''Desitively Bonnaroo'' in 1974.

Dr. John performed at several large platforms during his career, including the White House and the 2006 National Football League Super Bowl in Detroit where he performed the national anthem with Aretha Franklin and Aaron Neville as part of a tribute to New Orleans in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

Dr. John was a Rock and Roll Hall-of-Famer who proudly spread New Orleans culture through his music. He embodied New Orleans and personified its bold character. While he will be sorely missed, his imprint and legacy in New Orleans history will remain present for a lifetime to come.

Madam Speaker, I celebrate the life and legacy of Mr. Malcolm John Rebennack, Jr.

RECOGNIZING ALDERMAN MARGARET LAURINO ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. MIKE QUIGLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Alderman Margaret Laurino on her retirement from her position as Alderman of the 39th Ward of the City of Chicago.

Born and raised in the very ward that she served as Alderman, Margaret Laurino has dedicated her life to providing the strong, community-minded administration that our city deserves. She is an accomplished public servant who has demonstrated exemplary leadership in the City Council and worked hard to improve the lives of her constituents in Chicago's 39th Ward for 25 years.

Margaret ''Marge'' Laurino was elected by her colleagues to serve as President Pro Tempore of the Chicago City Council, bestowing upon her the responsibility to preside over City Council meetings in the Mayor's absence. She served as Chairman of the City Council Committee on Pedestrian and Traffic Safety as well as the Committee on Economic, Capital and Technology Development, and was a member of the Committees on Budget and Government Operations; Committees, Rules and Ethics; Finance; Workforce Development and Audit; and Zoning, Landmarks, and Building Standards.

Alderman Laurino has been a champion for Chicago's youth and an advocate for quality education throughout her career. During her time in the ward, she successfully advocated for the building of new annexes in five existing schools, in addition to the construction of two new public schools. She also expanded healthcare access for students in the ward by opening new health centers in both the Albany Park Multicultural Academy and Roosevelt High School.

Alderman Laurino also oversaw numerous infrastructure improvements to benefit senior citizens in her ward. She worked in conjunction with the City's Department of Housing to fund the construction of a 97-unit senior building, secured funding for senior citizen home improvement grants, and played an instrumental role in the renovation of an outdated building on North Park Village's grounds, which will soon serve as a wellness center for seniors.

The improvement of the 39th Ward under Alderman Laurino's leadership did not just reach youth and seniors, but the entire community as well. In 2014 she oversaw the construction of the new Albany Park Library, which was built to the highest current environmental standards, and features more space and nearly four times as many free public computers as the neighborhood's previous library. Alderman Laurino also addressed public safety concerns within the ward by replacing the outdated 17th District Police station with new facilities that are home to state-of-the-art technology and community-oriented meeting spaces.

The City of Chicago is lucky to have been served by Margaret Laurino, who improved access to fresh, nutritious foods for Chicagoans by creating the Food Desert Task Force, championed government transparency by video streaming all City Council meetings and fought unethical practices in government by mandating ethics trainings for all City employees. Furthermore, Alderman Laurino made our roads safer and more accessible by banning texting while bicycling and advancing the first-ever Pedestrian Plan. Finally, Alderman Laurino created new opportunities for young Chicago residents to learn about City government operations and to follow in her footsteps by cultivating careers dedicated to serving the public through the Aldermanic intern program.

Marge would be the first to tell you that her family is her first priority and they have provided support during her entire career; her

husband Randy Barnette, her son John Hundrieser and his wife Maria, and their children, Oliver and Emma.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding Alderman Laurino's years of service to the City of Chicago. I hope that her dedication and hard work inspire us all to see the difference we can make by serving our local communities. I wish her a happy and successful retirement and all the best in her future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING THE CITY OF PLEASANTON'S 125TH ANNIVERSARY

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 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 same rich 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. ALCEE 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 ''Cannonball'' 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 as a ''Gold Standard with 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. As a result, the 120 employees maintain a high-level of professionalism, dedication, and commitment to the more than 41,000 residents.

It is my honor to include in the RECORD the following names of the City of Manassas Police Department law enforcement professionals. These brave men and women put their lives at risk on a daily basis to keep our families and neighborhoods safe. In recognition of their acts of valor, the following individuals are being honored for their extraordinary dedication and outstanding performance under unusually difficult or dangerous circumstances.

Valor Merit Award: Senior Police Officer Alexander, Officer Joshua Aussems, Officer Shaun Barrett, Officer Ethan Eustace, Officer Juan Armas, Parking Enforcement Officer Isabel Myers.

Hillary Robinette Valor Award: Detective Derrick Black, Senior Detective Speights, Lieutenant Elia Alfonso, Sergeant Serena Bowers, Master Detective Michael Gemmell, Master Detective Tim Urey, Master Detective Jonathan Agule, Detective Luis Armas, Officer Ryan McCarthy, Crime Analyst Alemayehu, Sergeant Gavin Young.

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.

HONORING SEÑORA DOÑA CRUZ CORTEZ

HON. JOAQUIN CASTRO

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, today I rise in honor of Señora Doña Cruz Cortez, who passed away on May 30, 2019 at the age of 98. Señora Cortez hails from my hometown of San Antonio, Texas and is survived by four generations of Cortez family members. An entrepreneurial icon, her impact in our community is unparalleled after decades of work that has contributed to the overall success of San Antonio's economy, tourism, and workforce. She will be greatly missed.

Señora Cortez was born on May 2, 1921 near the banks of San Pedro Creek. Señora Cortez started from humble beginnings but held strong convictions from the beginning of the importance of family, culture and community.

In 1941, shortly after marrying her husband Señor Pedro ''Pete'' Cortez, the family opened Mi Tierra Café in San Antonio's El Mercado. From what began as a small three-table venue, Mi Tierra Café grew into a well-established community hub.

After 75 years, Mi Tierra still stands as one of San Antonio's cultural institutions. Today, La Familia Cortez Restaurants represent iconic local establishments throughout San Antonio and serves thousands per year.

At the age of 90, Señora Doña Cruz Cortez retired from La Familia Cortez Restaurants and left the booming family enterprise to her grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, the San Antonio community mourns the loss of this icon. Señora Doña 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.

IN RECOGNITION OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS RECIPIENT AARON JACOBSON

HON. SEAN P. DUFFY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. DUFFY. 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 machine gun nest. 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 solider he had just killed, he neutralized the remaining three Germans 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.

HONOR FLIGHT OF OREGON

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize one Vietnam veteran, nine World War II veterans and thirteen Korean War veterans from Oregon who are visiting their memorials on the National Mall on Friday, June 14, 2019, through Honor Flight of Oregon. Every time I have the chance to meet one of these heroes, I am reminded of the poignant words of General Dwight D. Eisenhower. In a message to Allied troops just before D-Day, he said, ''The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you.''

He was right then, of course, Madam Speaker. But over seventy years later, liberty-loving people everywhere continue to owe these heroes for their extraordinary service and their incredible stories of sacrifice and bravery on behalf of our country. That's why it is my privilege to include in the RECORD their names today.

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; Ma1jorie Cook, Army; Lorin Culver, Army; Frederic DeGanna, Air Force; Walter Dye, Navy; Charles Elson, Army; Morris Fruitman, Navy; Ronald Gutekunst, Air Force; Harry Krogman, Air Force; Jack Lakey, Navy; Vernon Lesher, Navy; Harold Mehrten, 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 volunteers nationwide since 2005.

I would also like to recognize the ten guardians traveling on this trip who have also served our country: Anginette Echols, 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, Navy; and Tanya Wilson, Navy.

Madam Speaker, at the height of the Civil War in 1863, President Abraham Lincoln wrote, ''Honor to the Soldier, and Sailor everywhere, who bravely bears his country's cause.'' Each of us in this chamber and in this nation should be humbled by the courage of these brave veterans who put themselves in harm's way for our country and way of life. As a nation, we can never fully repay the debt of gratitude owed to them for their honor, commitment, and sacrifice in defense of the freedoms we have today.

My colleagues, please join me in thanking these veterans and the volunteers of Honor Flight of Oregon for their exemplary dedication and service to this great country.

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 January 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.

Upon graduation, Mrs. Chase took on several different jobs before she finally entered into the culinary industry as a French Quarter restaurant waitress. After meeting Edgar ''Dooky'' Chase Jr. in 1946 and eventually marrying him three months later, she transformed his family's sandwich stand into a full-fledged restaurant known as ''Dooky Chase'' that served as the only top-tier dining option available to African Americans in New Orleans.

During the following decade, Dookie Chase became a key location for leaders of the Civil Rights movement to come together, organize, and discuss pressing social issues. ore broadly, countless black entertainers and icons dined at her restaurant including James Baldwin, Thurgood Marshall, Quincy Jones, and Ray Charles.

In August 2005, Hurricane Katrina ravaged her home and her restaurant with devastating flood waters . However, it was her steadfast determination and sheer will to rebuild the restaurant that made it possible to re-open its doors a mere two years later.

Mrs. Chase's talent and contributions led to numerous accolades, including awards from the James Beard Foundation, the NAACP, and Southern Foodways Alliance. In her honor, the Southern Food and Beverage museum even named a permanent gallery after her.

Mrs. Chase served on several boards including the New Orleans Museum of Art, the Arts Council of New Orleans, the Louisiana Children's Museum, the Urban League of Greater New Orleans, and the Greater New Orleans Foundation.

Mrs. Chase was known to most as the legendary Queen to Creole Cuisine, but to me, she was a close friend , mentor, and source of inspiration. Her passion and skill in culinary

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 EAGLES OF FREEDOM HIGH SCHOOL FOR THEIR ACADEMIC AND RESILIENT HIGH SCHOOL CAREERS

HON. 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 tomorTow'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.

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. **Page 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. **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**

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. **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 Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas. **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**

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. **Page S3469**

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 Florida. **Page S3469**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S3469**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S3469**

Guidry Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana. **Page S3469**

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 James David Cain, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana. **Page S3469**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S3469**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S3469**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding Rule XXII, at approximately 11:30 a.m., on Tuesday, June 18, 2019, Senate resume consideration of the nomination of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination occur at 12 noon; that if cloture is invoked on the nomination, Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination at 2:15 p.m.; that following disposition of the nomination of Sean Cairncross, Senate vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, 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, 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. **Page S3626**

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). **Pages S3467–68, S3627**

By 90 yeas to 4 nays (Vote No. EX. 165), Edward F. Crawford, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Ireland. **Pages S3468, S3627**

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. **Page S3462**

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. **Pages S3469, S3627**

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 S3471–74**

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. Solomson, 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.

Pages H4693–95

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H4697–98**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

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). **Page H4693**

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.

Pages H4632–69, H4673–87

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); **Pages H4650–51**

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); **Page H4651**

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); **Pages H4651–52**

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); **Pages H4652–53**

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); **Page H4653**

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); **Pages H4653–54**

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); **Pages H4654–55**

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); **Page H4655**

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); **Pages H4655–56**

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); **Page H4657**

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); **Pages H4657–58**

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); **Pages H4658–59**

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); **Page H4659**

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); **Pages H4659–60**

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); **Pages H4660–61**

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); **Page H4661**

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); **Pages H4661–62**

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); **Pages H4662–63**

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); **Page H4663**

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); **Pages H4663–64**

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); **Pages H4664–65**

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 $3 million to be directed towards colorectal cancer and reduces funding by $3 million for the HHS General Departmental Management account

(by a recorded vote of 364 ayes to 54 noes, Roll No. 317); **Pages H4633–34, H4665**

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); **Pages H4634–35, H4665–66**

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 technical 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); **Pages H4635–36, H4666–67**

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); **Pages H4636–37, H4667**

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); **Pages H4637–39, H4668**

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); **Pages H4639–40, H4668–69**

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 **Page H4686**

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. **Pages H4686–87**

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). **Pages H4656–57**

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; **Pages H4640–41**

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 practice of Female Genital Mutilation; **Pages H4641–44**

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 80 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; **Pages H4644–45**

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; **Pages H4645–46**

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); **Pages H4646–47**

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; **Pages H4647–48**

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; **Pages H4648–49**

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; **Pages H4649–50**

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; Krisnamoorthi (No. 100) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds in violation of the Export Control Act of 2018 (subtitle B of title XVII of Public Law 115–232); Murphy (No. 101) that seeks to provide that, of the $2,153,763,000 in funds provided under Title IV, International Security Assistance, Department of State, Economic Support Fund, funding made available for programs to promote democracy and the rule of law in Venezuela shall be increased by $3,000,000, from $17,500,000 to $20,500,000; Espaillat (No. 102) that seeks to increase the appropriated amount to the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative by $2,000,000; Cox (No. 103) that seeks to ensure continued funding for de-mining projects in Nagorno-Karabakh, and support for regional rehabilitation services for infants, children, and adults with physical and cognitive disabilities; Cunningham (No. 104) that seeks to increase and then decrease the Development Assistance account by $5 million to combat illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing in foreign waters; Spanberger (No. 105) that seeks to increase and decrease $1 in the Administration of Foreign Affairs Diplomatic Programs account for the purpose of encouraging the Department of State to implement recommendations of the Government Accountability Office study GAO–19–220, which 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 prohibit the use of funds in this Act for assistance to Forces Armées d'Haiti (FAdH)—in English, the Armed Forces of Haiti;

Pages H4673–79

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; **Pages H4679–80**

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;

Pages H4680–81

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; **Pages H4681–82**

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;

Pages H4682–83

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;

Pages H4683–84

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 14 percent; and **Pages H4684–85**

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. **Pages H4685–86**

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. **Page H4673**

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.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Twenty-eight recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4650–51, H4651, H4651–52, H4652–53, H4653, H4653–54, H4654–55, H4655, H4655–56, H4656–57, H4657, H4657–58, H4658–59, H4659, H4659–60, H4660–61, H4661, H4661–62, H4662–63, H4663, H4663–64, H4664–65, H4665, H4665–66, H4666–67, H4667, H4668, H4668–69. There were no quorum calls.

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; Grayford 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

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