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 own 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 recibientes 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.

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


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 lst 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.

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

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

H4631
He is a familiar face at the museum, where he shares his stories of the brave men and women he fought beside and friends he lost during the war.

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

HONORING EDDIE JONES, II

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

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

Eddie was truly remarkable and exemplifies what we in this House can be. 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 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 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, the development of框架 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 and access for 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, able to the same number, almost 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.)

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

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

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

In the Committee of the Whole

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with Mrs. FLETCHER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

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

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

Amendment No. 74 offered by Ms. SPANBERGER

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 51, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $3,000,000)”.

Page 90, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by $3,000,000)”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia.

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

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

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

With so many Americans like Peg and my mother-in-law diagnosed with colorectal cancer each year, Congress needs to support prevention efforts.

Over the last few years, funding for the groundbreaking Colorectal Cancer Control Program has remained the same.

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

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

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

If this critical amendment passes, the House would provide a major increase and much-needed funding for colorectal cancer screening and control under the CDC. This increased support means more necessary screenings, more evidence-based interventions, and a path toward saving lives, 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 national colorectal cancer screening 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 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 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAUR). Ms. DELAUR. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment.

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

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

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

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

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

The bottom line is, now we are up to $27 million out of this basket of money that the Secretary has to manage a Department that is actually increasing in size and increasing in complexity. That is a very real problem, and there is no question in anyone’s mind, I hope, that colon cancer screening, for instance, is essential. Every American who falls within the guidelines should be encouraged to undergo the screening, but we have to set priorities.

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

Again, since the last vote series, which we had I a.m. eastern time—it is now 9:20 eastern time—since then, we have drained that fund by $27 million. Again, that is 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 a mandate 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 to note that, 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 55 years. I am not sure I should be lectured, Madam Chair, on the proper way to take care of people in this country with regard to their health.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. BUDD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MR. DELGADO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 75 printed in part B of House Report 116-109. Mr. DELGADO, Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 90, line 1, after the dollar amount $474,169,000, insert "(reduced by $1,000,000)."

Page 51, line 1, after the dollar amount $552,622,000, insert "(increased by $1,000,000)."

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 43, the gentleman from New York (Mr. DELGADO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

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 when I have actually had to pull ticks off my little boys. It is a frightening experience.

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

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

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

This figure doesn’t even address the opportunity cost of failing to act to address Lyme disease in our communities. How will our local economy attract tourists when people can get sick? What is the cost of sending children cooped up inside rather than enjoying the outdoors for fear of tick-borne illnesses?
Upstate New Yorkers and communities struggling with tick populations need medical solutions now to stop this disease in its tracks. Prompt diagnosis and treatment of tick-borne diseases are crucial to prevent long-term complications.

Today, available diagnostic tests can be inaccurate and complex to interpret, especially during the earliest stage of infection when treatment is most effective. My amendment offers trying to better understand the disease and allowing more resources to develop a more effective treatment of the disease.

Unlike in other infectious disease settings, tests to directly measure the presence of the infecting organism are not available for Lyme disease. This leaves physicians without the tools needed to diagnose; and without an accurate diagnosis, it is challenging for physicians to provide early treatment.

The disease requires specialized treatments, which requires real investment into 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.

Ms. DelAuro. 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 gentleman 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 this 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 Secretariat 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 someone who 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 increasing by $5,000,000 (in part B of House Report 116–109).

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 5 of rule XXII, the previous proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.
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.

We must invest in a comprehensive strategy to prevent school violence. This is one of the most important first steps in the long overdue action that we need to take. Our inaction on literacy is costing us all. The National Council for Adult Learning estimates that low literacy costs our country $225 billion each year in non-productivity in the workforce, crime, and loss of tax revenue due to unemployment.

The American Journal of Public Health found that in excess of $230 billion a year in healthcare costs is linked to low adult literacy. Our inaction on literacy is costing us nearly $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.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW).

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 451, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

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

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

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

The state of literacy in our country is alarming. Before coming to Congress, I taught high school chemistry, and what I found was that most of my high school students couldn’t read above a third or fourth grade level.

How could my students learn chemistry if they couldn’t read? How could they expect to, later in life, be able to pursue a quality and rewarding life?

It was a wake-up call for me, and I spent the 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 to our progress as a nation. 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 Latinx 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?
law. I know that for Congress here, we don’t really like to follow the law. We think we make it for everybody else, and we don’t have to follow it. In fact, the bill we are discussing today doesn’t follow the Budget Control Act. It pretend doesn’t exist.

Now, the Trump administration did the appropriate thing and said: You know what? The law does exist. The reason why we get into trouble, and why America looks at what Congress does, the profligate spending that we have on 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 budgets. This is why we have a 9 percent approval rating, because Americans look at what we do here in Congress and say: This isn’t the real world.

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

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Chairwoman, I am nearly speechless with the only one. I have just heard how 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 arguing about the need to imagine, we have to give people the skills by which we imagine. I imagine the life that they will be able to have when they are able to read a street sign; when they are able to read to their child; when they are able to read their driver’s test. These are things that we should 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 not yield 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 convinced 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: What is the matter? 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 gentleman 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 gentleman from Pennsylvania will be postponed. I will now put the question.

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. PASCAREL) 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 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.

In the Committee of the Whole, 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 in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today pursuant to House Resolution 431, further proceedings on amendment No. 77 printed in the House Report 116–109 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 time.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. POCAN

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

Mr. POCAN, Madam Chairwoman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The 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. 1. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to convene an ethics advisory board authorized under section 922A 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. 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 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. 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 this 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.

Mr. POCAN. Madam Chair, I would have a counter 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 passed, in statute, to have a mechanism to consider the ethics.

Madam Chair, we are going to hear about all kinds of things done with fetal tissue. Yes, they were done decades and decades ago. Those vaccines 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 too far way.

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. 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 political science, but over here if the people who are on this new board don’t even have to be scientists, when we already have the proper oversight in place to make sure that this is ethical research.

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

Mr. HARRIS. Parliamentary inquiry.

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

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

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

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

So, again, if you want to be a scientist who doesn’twallows 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...
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 preventative 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.

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan amendment.

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

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

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

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

Again, I am an anesthesiologist, and I have been taking care of patients for 30 years, that would be the answer. 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 if instead, you give Tylenol with ibuprofen, acetaminophen with ibuprofen, is just as good as the narcotic.

If you have a broken bone, you are going to go to the emergency room and you are going to get sent out with a narcotic prescription. And the word “alternative” there, because we had good news in Maryland yesterday, for the first time, the number of deaths from overdoses went down. But the number of overdoses continues to increase.

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

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

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. FL No. 6, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the 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.

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. DELAURO. 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 589, 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 licenses to permeate foreign countries with abortion.

Promoting abortion in poor, developing nations undermines our purposes in providing lifesaving assistance and, I believe, disregards the cultures and, I think, the values 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 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.

Are 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 Appropriations Committee, and her ranking member as chair of the Appropriations Committee.

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)".

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 constitutes 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 45 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 Chairwoman 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.
To bring this practice to an end.

Female Genital Mutilation, a multinational effort

International Day of Zero Tolerance for Fe-

men, women and girls in the United States were at

the practice. Though no religion

of FGM/C with them, increasing the impor-

practice of FGM/C include the high concentra-

Other significant barriers to combatting the practice of FGM/C include the high concentra-

occur in all parts of the world, but is most prevalent in parts of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Due to the commonality of this practice many migrants to the U.S. bring the practice of FGM/C with them, increasing the importance of combating FGM/C abroad.

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

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

Centers for Disease Control (CDC) published a report in 2016 estimating that 513,000 women and girls 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 unnec-

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 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 turned to her Order of daughters across the border to Sierra Leone, but still could not find a doctor to treat Hadiatu.

Dr. Hardwick-Smith a world-renowned board certified OB/GYN—along with a team led by Houston pediatric urologist Dr. Eric Jones—certified OBGYN—along with a team led by a doctor to treat Hadiatu.

In August 2012, the United States released its first-ever Strategy to Prevent and Re-

forced 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.

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 involves, 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 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, that FGM/C is becoming less prevalent overall, and the younger generation is less vulner-

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WORKING TOGETHER FOR THE ABANDONMENT OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING

The United States also pursues regional, national and local coordination with inter-

national donors, governments and commu-

The United States also pursues regional, national and local coordination with interna-

tional donors, governments and commu-

nity 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 organi-

zations and foundations supporting the aban-

donment of the practice. USAID was a co-founder of the DWG and is
dedicated to expanding and strengthening partnerships and increasing resources for abandonment of this harmful traditional practice. The group has collaboratively issued a Call for Action that summarizes the collective programmatic approach that focuses on the community approach to social change.

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 campaigns and awareness raising. These campaigns emphasized the detrimental consequences of FGM/C on the physical and mental health of girls, their families and the community, in order to promote lasting solutions. S/GWI also worked with the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) to strengthen the reporting of this issue in the Annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. In addition to describing whether FGM/C occurred and the type and category of FGM/C most common, we are seeking information on international and governmental efforts being taken to prevent and address FGM/C (especially through educational programs, but also by means of shelter, police training, etc.).

The Office of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) largely supports efforts in humanitarian assistance 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 community-based programs in key countries where the practice is prevalent. The Agency’s projects have supported targeted projects in Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Mali and Nigeria, among others that consider cultural sensitivities and are integrated in a holistic, sustainable approach to improving access to services and rights for women and girls in order to end FGM/C sustainably.

USAID conducted studies to better understand the practice of FGM/C among Somali women in northeastern Kenya to inform the design and implementation of interventions and to clarify the current understanding of FGM/C. 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 end FGM/C.

USAID is supporting the launch of the Kenya Centre of Excellence for FGM/C, which will be based at Nairobi University, to create and update the evidence base and develop 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 Shilmela and My’Ayni refugee camps. Specifically, discussions were held 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 Commission on Traditional Practices to educate communities on the harmful effects of FGM/C. The program helped women and community leaders understand the motives of their neighbors to abandon FGM/C and 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 trainings. The 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 the capacity of health providers to assess GBV and FGM/C complications and educate and counsel clients and community members on the negative aspects of the practice. A network of trained providers consisting of extension workers from NGOs and community and religious leaders. As a result of their work, the percentage of men and women who know that FGM/C is abandonment of FGM/C increased from 15 to 62 percent, and the percentage who intended to have FGM/C performed on their daughters decreased from 91 to 26 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 the mothers is to have conversations about identifying 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 community-based 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 have publicly abandoned FGM/C and other harmful traditional practices upon completion of the Tostan program.

In the United States, in 2012 at the first-ever Zero Tolerance Day event that was held at the U.S. Department of State, former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton spoke passionately about creating conditions for ending FGM/C, so all girls can reach 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; Bouchra from Senegal; and Jessie Hexpoor from HIV, 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 and 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
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. Policies and ecosystem balance are essential to sustaining life as we know it on planet earth.

The rate that species are disappearing globally can easily be compared to other mass extinction events in our earth's history. Human life requires a health global biodiversity and ecosystem.

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

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

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

As new species evolve to fit ever changing ecological niches, older species fade away. But the rate of extinction is far from constant or equal.

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

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

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

For example, the population of African elephants has decreased from 1.3 million to 400,000, with 22,000 poached in 2012. Only 3,200 tigers remain in the wild, and these tigers remain in danger of being poached for their skins, bones and body parts.

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

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

The food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe rely 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 20 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 amounts 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 critically 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, Delphinapterus leucas, Near Threatened

Greater Sage-Grouse, Centrocercus urophasianus, Near Threatened

Jaguar, Panthera onca, Near Threatened

Mountain Plover, Charadrius montanus, Near Threatened

Narwhal, Monodon monoceros, Near Threatened

Plains Bison, Bison bison bison, Near Threatened

White Rhino, Ceratotherium simum, Near Threatened

Yellowfin Tuna, Thunnus albacares, Near Threatened

Arctic Fox, Vulpes lagopus, Least Concern

Arctic Wolf, Canis lupus arctos, Least Concern

Bowhead Whale, Balaena mysticetus, Least Concern

Brown Bear, ursus arctos, Least Concern

Common Bottlenose Dolphin, Tursiops truncatus, Least Concern

Gray Whale, Eschrichtius robustus, Least Concern

Macaw, Ara arauna, 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 diehi, Critically Endangered

Eastern Lowland Gorilla, Gorilla beringei graueri, Critically Endangered

Hawksbill Turtle, Eretmochelys imbriaca, Critically Endangered

Javan Rhino, Rhinoceros sondaicus, Critically Endangered

Malayan Tiger, Panthera tigris jacksoni, Critically Endangered

Orangutan, Pongo abelii, Pongo pygmaeus, Critically Endangered

Saoa, 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

Vaquta, 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 nivalis, Endangered

Blue Whale, Balaenoptera musculus, Endangered

Bluefin Tuna, Thunnus thynnus, Endangered

Bonobo, Pan paniscus, Endangered

Borneo Pygmy Elephant, Elephas maximus borneensis, Endangered

Cinchpazea, Pan troglodytes, Endangered

Fin Whale, Balaenoptera physalus, Endangered

Ganges River Dolphin, Platanista gangetica gangetica, Endangered

Green Turtle, Chelonia mydas, Endangered

Hector’s Dolphin, Cephalorhynchus hectori, Endangered

Humpback Whale, Megaptera novaeangliae, 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, Eschrichtius, 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 2019. 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. 8 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Luetkemeyer), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. 1. 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 in reverse for accountability, while being financed, in part, by the American taxpayer.

Unselected bureaucrats and foreign leaders across the globe should not have greater control over U.S. policy than our citizens and elected officials, especially when paying for failures in pursuit of renewables in developing countries acknowledge they have made little to no progress and don’t see any benefit.

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

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

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

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

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

Despite its stated goal of supporting developing countries to pursue renewable energy sources, the Green Climate Fund’s pledges do materialize and go 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 organization acknowledge that they have made little to no progress and don’t see the organization being successful in the future.

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

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

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

Mr. CHAIR, I ask everybody to vote on this amendment. 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 on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from 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 "(increased 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.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, 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 2014, 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 the wastewater from Nogales, Mexico, to the United States for treatment under the treaty that Mexico and the U.S. signed is 8.5 miles of pipes are needed to transport this waste.

Over the last decades, and the people of those communities can attest to this, there is almost daily occurrences and seasonal occurrences during the rainy season of damage to this pipeline. The infrastructure is as old as the treaty. The infrastructure and pipes are in dire need of repair. It has been identified by people through the State and Federal Government as an urgent, a public health risk. When there is discharge of waste into the drainage areas in Mexico, 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 procedures 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 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 to speak on this amendment, even though I am not opposed to it. The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection. Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to this amendment. The amendment deals with issues under the jurisdiction of the United States International Boundary and Water Commission, which is one of several such commissions funded under this act. The IBWC’s mission is to provide bi-national solutions to issues that arise during the application of United States-Mexico treaties regarding the boundary demarcation, national ownership of waters, sanitation, water quality, and flood control in the entire region, in the border region. This amendment addresses a long-running problem involving a pipeline, the International Outfall Interceptor, it is called, that transports sewage from both sides of the border to the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant. That plant is owned by the IBWC and the city of Nogales.

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

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

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

Mr. Chair, I want to applaud the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), but I also want to highlight that there is a further issue that we need to address. Not only is there a pipeline problem, but there is a floodplain problem that needs to have some jurisdiction and some changes and involvement. We have become the victims in regard to when floods run. We see our infrastructure on this side of that international border being destroyed.

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

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentleman 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. ROGERS 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. 8 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:

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

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

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

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

These agreements are technically implausible and have unrealistic emission goals in order to appease environmental extremists. This includes the flawed Paris Agreement, for example. Americans for Tax Reform estimates the Paris Agreement will cost the U.S. an estimated 6.5 million jobs by 2040 and reduce our GDP by over $2.5 trillion.

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

In June of 2017, President Trump announced he will withdraw the United States from the Paris Agreement, stating: "The same administration that 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, lowered wages, shuttered factories, and vastly diminished economic production."

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

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

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

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

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.

American 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 all children. 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 can combat climate change alone. By supporting the UNFCCC, we are signaling to the world that we are committed and serious about combating this threat.

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

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

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

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 world the way to combating climate change. That is exactly the way that we ought to handle it, not by some failed multinational bureaucracy that uses the United States as a slush fund.

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

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

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

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

I like this Amendment setting the example for everybody else to follow. We are the innovators. We are the leaders. We ought to establish that. I ask everybody to vote for this amendment.

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

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

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

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 81 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 31, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Speier) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Chairman, I rise with great enthusiasm this morning to support an amendment that would designate $40 million from the assistance for Europe and Eurasia fund to Armenia to support 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.
Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may apportion to have it.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. The question was taken; and the Committee will resume its sitting.

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 (Ms. LOWEY) 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 (Ms. SPEIER) assumed the chair.

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

The Committee resumed its sitting.

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MR. MEADOWS

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. RICHMOND). It is in order in consideration of 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 withdraws an additional $33 million from Pakistan, in addition to the $33 million that is currently being withheld. This seems like it should not be necessary, but, indeed, it is. Dr. Shakil Afridi has been in prison for his role in helping the United States Government obtain 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, repeatedly denied medical care. 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.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

June 13, 2019

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 border.

Nonetheless, this amendment sends a clear 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 we do send a clear message to those who will stomp out and try to eliminate those who are freedom-loving across the globe.

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

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. Chair, I support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes 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 for which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

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

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

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

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

Amendment No. 52 by Mr. BRYER of Virginia.

Amendment No. 53 by Mr. BRYER of Virginia.

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

Amendment No. 55 by Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.

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

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

Amendment No. 59 by Mr. MACADAMS of Utah.

Amendment No. 60 by Ms. SCHRIER of Iowa.

Amendment No. 61 by Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

Amendment No. 62 by Mrs. CRAIG of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 63 by Mrs. CRAIG of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 64 by Mrs. CRAIG of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 65 by Ms. PORTER of California.

Amendment No. 66 by Ms. PORTER of California.

Amendment No. 67 by Ms. PORTER of California.

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

Amendment No. 70 by Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

Amendment No. 71 by Ms. PRESSLEY of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 74 by Ms. SPANBERGER of Virginia.

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

Amendment No. 76 by Mr. CROW of Colorado.

Amendment No. 77 by Ms. HOULIHAN 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—aye 275, noes 148, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 295]

AYES—275

Abraham

Aderholt

Adams

Aguilar

Allred

Amash

Arrington

Babin

Beatty

Bera

Bengtson (GA)

Bibnum

Bilirakis

Bild (CA)

Bilirakis

Blake

Blanks

Bonneau

Borum

Bowen

Boyce

Boyle, Brendan

Brady

Brandt

Braun

Bray

Braun (IN)

Brewer

Brown (CA)

Brown (VA)

Brownley (CA)

Brooks (AL)

Brooks (IN)

Broun

Bruneau

Bunten

Burgos

Burks

Butler

Caballero

Cachola

Cachola (CA)

Cabrera

Calderon

Cambone

Campbell

Campbell (NY)

Canady

Capito

Carroll

Carson

Casey

Carter

Carter (OH)

Carter (TX)

Caucasus

Caucasus (CA)

Caucasus (IN)

Cautilli

Cave

Chaffetz

Chambers

Chambers (TX)

Chambers (VA)

Chan

Chapman

Chapman (NV)

Chapman (NY)

Charikhi

Cheney

Cheney (CA)

Cheney (WY)

Cheney (NE)

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MR. SEAN MALONEY OF NEW YORK

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

The Clerk redesignates the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 266, noes 150, not voting 22, as follows:

[Table of votes]

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 rollover 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 gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk redesignates the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 358, noes 65, not voting 15, as follows:
The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

Mr. GROTHMAN changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the result of the amendment was as announced above recorded.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

Mr. GROTHMAN changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the result of the amendment was as announced 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.

THE RECORD VOTE

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 6, as follows:

Mr. GROTHMAN changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

He voted “aye.”

So the result of the amendment was as announced above recorded.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

Mr. GROTHMAN changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the result of the amendment was as announced 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.

THE RECORD VOTE

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 6, as follows:
The unfinished business is the minute remaining.

There is 1 minute remaining.

The vote was taken by electronic de-

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-

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The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).

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—ays 376, noes 47, not voting 15, as follows:
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

NOT VOTING—15

Abraham
Buck
Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Joyce (PA)
Kalb
Neben
Norton
Schneider
Van Drew
Vargas
Verduzco
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The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 91, noes 331, not voting 16, as follows:

**AYES—91**

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<tr>
<th>AIDERMAN</th>
<th>Holmes</th>
<th>Sعرب</th>
<th>Amash</th>
<th>Norwalk</th>
<th>Amash</th>
<th>Arrington</th>
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**NOES—331**

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**NOT VOTING—16**
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 388, noes 30, not voting 20, as follows:

ROLL NO. 305

The roll call came to the question of agreeing to the amendment to H.R. 2802 offered by Ms. Schrier (WA) on which further proceedings were demanded.

The Acting Chair (Ms. Schrier, gentlewoman from Washington) announced that the results of the vote were as follows:

AYES—388

Baker, Mark
Bannister, Morgan
Barber, Shawn
Basa, Frank F.
Beyer, Don
Berman, Jared
Berman, Josh
Berky, Tyler
Bez砂, Ed
Bilirakis, Gus
Bilirakis, Michael
Billingsley, Ben
Bishop, Robert
Biggs, Paul
Bigeley, Tom
Bjornsen, Doug
Blackman, Christopher
Block, Adam
Blumenauer, Earl
Blumenauer, Kurt
Blumenauer, Peter
Boehlert, John
Boehlert, John W.
Boggs, James
Boggs, Richard
Bono, Marilyn
Bonham, Wayne
Bonner, Randy
Bonger, Mark
Bonham, Karen
Bosco, John
Bosman, Vern
Boustany, Jeff
Boulware, Lisa
Boucher, Dee
Bouchard, Richard
Boucher, Tom
Boehlert, James
Boehlert, James H.
Bowen, Bruce
Bowen, David
Bowman, Tom
Bowman, Trent
Boehlert, John
Boehlert, John W.
Bourdeaux, Vic
Bowser, Rodney
Boyd, John
Boyd, John B.
Boyd, John Y.
Boehlert, James
Boehlert, James H.
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<th>Roll No.</th>
<th>Legislative Title</th>
<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Committee Names</th>
<th>Subcommittee Chairs</th>
<th>Committee Members</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Bill Title</th>
<th>Report Text</th>
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- **H4658** COgressional Record— House June 13, 2019

- **AYES—371**

- **AYES—365**

- **NOES—49**

- **NOT VOTING—18**

- **ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR**

- **The Acting CHAIR.** The vote in the present was taken. There is 1 minute remaining.

- **Record Vote.** The record 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.**

- **ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR**

- **The Acting CHAIR.** The unfinished business is the demand for a record 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 redesigned the amendment.

- **Record Vote.** The record vote has been demanded.

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MRS. CRAIG

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

[Vote details]

NOT VOTING—19

Abraham Green (TN)
Bost Harder (CA)
Buck Hastings
David (KS)
Doyle, Michael P
Gianforte Gianforte

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Voting was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 383, noes 36, not voting 19, as follows:

[Vote details]
No votes were recorded.

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.
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—aye 316, noes 103, not voting 19, as follows:

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<th>AYES—316</th>
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[Roll No. 311]
AGS—311

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

No so vote was ordered.

The Clerk redesignate the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—aye 335, noes 183, not voting 20, as follows:

[Names of voting members]

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

AYES—235

[Names of voting members]

NOES—183

[Names of voting members]
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—aye 281, noes 138, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 314]

AYES—281

Adams
Aderholt
Agnew
Ahmed
Alexander
Albaugh
Alcon
Alcorn
Allard
Allred
Allen
Alexander
Annunzio
Armstrong
Arrington
Ash
Assarco
Balderson
Banks
Bar
Bergman
Bent
Bishop
Brou
Brooks
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Carter
Carson
Carson
Caskey
Castor
Catlett
Ceballos
Cedillo
Cedillos
Ceraso
Chabot
Chaffetz
Cheyney
Cheung
Chu
Cicilline
Cline
Cobo
Collings
Connelly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtenay
Cox
Cruz
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Cummins
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DelMonte
Denham
Denzinger
Dent
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doggett
Ehlers
Evans
Finkenauer
Fincke
Fitch
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gold
Gomez
Gonzalez-Colon
Gonzalez-Colon
Gonzalez-Colon
Gosar
Goods 

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Bost
Buck
Clyburn
Deutch
Doyle
F. Plaskett

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs.寶,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 taken.

A recorded vote has been ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device. The Acting Chairman declared the amendment agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as follows:

Voting for the amendment: 

For--179

Not Voting--18

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman 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 Chairman. A recorded vote has been demanded.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device and there were--ayes 342, noes 77, as answered "present" 1, not voting 18, as follows:

[Names of representatives]
The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote was ordered.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 364, noes 54, not voting 20, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ayes</th>
<th>Noes</th>
<th>Not Voting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>364</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

June 13, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H4665

Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stansbury
Stefanik
Stock
Steube
Steuart
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MI)
Thompson (PA)

Tipton
Titus
Tulsi
Tuncko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
Tran
Tran
Turner
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Welday
Wagner
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Weich
Winston
Wood
Wright

NOES—77

Allen
Amash
Arrington
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Bacon
Barr
Barrasso
Barron
Bart
Bergman
Bielirak
Blumenauer
Blunt-Rochester
Romanucci
Byrne, Brendan F.
Brandis
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Byrne
Calvert
Carabajal
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Chene
Chu, Judy
Culline
Cuneros
Clark (MA)
Clay
Cleaver
Coelho
Collins (NY)
Connelly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtey
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuener
Cunningham
Davis (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Dent
Dent
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan
Dunn
Duffy
Engel
Esser
Espaillat
Evans
Ehlers
Elker
Ehlers
Espaillat

[Axes—364]

Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lied, Ted
Lipinski
Loeback
Logan
Lowenthal
Lowry
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lujan
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mammel
Mansor
Marchant
Mart
Matsui
McAdams
McCarthy
McClintock
McCollum
McElhinney
McKnelly
Mckinley
Mckinley
Mckinley
Mckinley
Mckinley
Mcdonald
Meadows
Meece
Meng
Mitchell
Mitchell
Moulton
Moua
Napolitano
Neal
Neuge
Newhouse
Norton
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olsen
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pen
Perlmutter
Perry
Peterson
Phillips
Pierce
Porter
Posey
Presley
Price (NJ)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Rhentz
Rice (NJ)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roh
Rodgers (WA)
Rose, David P.
Rosen
Rooney (FL)
Rosen
Rouda
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ruppersberger
Rutherford

NOES—54

Allen
Arrington
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Bacon
Barr
Barrasso
Barron
Bart
Bergman
Bielirak
Blumenauer
Blunt-Rochester
Romanucci
Byrne, Brendan F.
Brandis
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Byrne
Calvert
Carabajal
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Chene
Chu, Judy
Culline
Cuneros
Clark (MA)
Clay
Cleaver
Coelho
Collins (NY)
Connelly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtey
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuener
Cunningham
Davis (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.

Announcement by the acting chair

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

[Roll No. 317]

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lawson (GA)
LaLonde
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Lauban
Lambrinudi
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Lawn (VA)
Lawn (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lawson (GA)
Lee (NY)

Vargas
Vanezis
Velasco
Wagner
Walden
Walden
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Weich
Winston
Wood
Wright

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham
Bates
Buck
Clyburn
Doyle, Michael F.
Gianforte
Green (TN)

Hastings
Hayes (NM)
Hayes (NY)
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Pfingst
Radewagen

San Nicolas

Thornton
Tran
Trahman
Trent
Turner
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Welday
Wagner
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Weich
Winston
Wood
Wright

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

[339]

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 374, noes 44, not voting 20, as follows:
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

NOES—44

NOT VOTING—20

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). (The vote) is called to order.

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.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—aye 345, noes 73, not voting 20.
Abraham
Amash
Arendt
Baker
Bandy
Bauer
Bowman
Brooks
Broun
Budd
Buck
Byrne
Carter
Cheney
Clay
Collins
Connor
Cromer
Cummings
Curts
Davis
DeLauro
DeOca
DeSaulnier
DeSaulnier
DeVito
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Dodd
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Escarbav
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Fleming
Fleischmann
Fleischmann
Foster

Announcement by the Acting Chair

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Amendment No. 77 offered by Ms. Houlahan

The Acting Chair. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AYES—333</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
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<td>House</td>
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<td>Jackson Lee</td>
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<td>Fleischmann</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fortenberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foster</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Announcement by the Acting Chair

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Personal Explanation

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I apologize for my absence this morning as I was attending the funeral service of my Godson, 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; NAY 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; NAY 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. Wasserman) declared the House研判。
GLEANER 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 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 directs Mr. CARSON of Indiana (Mr. CARSON) kindly resume the chair.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved into itself 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. The Chair will proceed to the reading 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.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AYES—225</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams (NY)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alford (AL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albornoz (CA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allred (TX)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allison (SC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alpine (CA)</td>
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<td>Anderson (AZ)</td>
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<td>Anderson (IN)</td>
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<td>Anderson (SC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anthony (OH)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appalachian (TN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appalachian (WV)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appalachian (WV)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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A recorded vote was ordered. The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

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The motion was agreed to. According to the rules of the House of Representatives, 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 the 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, 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 Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

The motion was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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. 297; 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. 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.
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


LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

Members are being advised that debate on the amendment of 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 consider 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 provide 12 appropriation bills in this work period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They are about to completely run out of money. This isn’t a new development. They have been saying this over and over for the past 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 this is, they kid, “It’s time to cut the squabbling and pass an emergency relief package.”

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

Just in this fiscal year, HHS has taken charge of nearly 41,000 unaccompanied children. On average, every single day, over 200 young children are referred to HHS for medical needs.

HHS is about to run out of money in a matter of days, and Congress has still not taken action.

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


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

We cannot stress enough the urgency of immediate passage of emergency supplemental spending legislation. The Administration needs 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 to continue providing the full range of services to the children in our custody.

While Congress has been considering the regular spending legislation, the average daily UAC in U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) custody has grown from nearly 700 on May 1 to more than 2,300 today. This is because the number of arriving children (UAC) exceeds the 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 with 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 custodial 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 we continue, this fiscal year HHS will care for the largest number of UAC in the program’s history. HHS continues to operate near capacity levels, placing children 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 Antideficiency 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 deploying 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 for the protection of life and property, including education services, legal services, and recreation. This was done solely to ensure full compliance with the law 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 funding to ORR and the CBP 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 such as food and shelter.

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. ORR anticipates that, if 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. ORR is working with state refugee coordinators to add new child care facilities to address the overflow of children in DHS border facilities that were not designed for children. Our valuable 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 Antideficiency Act regulatory authority will not allow ORR to reallocate up to $167 million from Refugee Support Services (RSS), Victims of Trafficking, and Survivors of Torture to the UAC program. The RSS program does not meet the criteria in 31 U.S.C. § 1515(b)(1)(B).

Last week, HHS informed the state refugee coordinators and refugee resettlement grantees in 49 states and the District of Columbia that ORR was withholding third quarter funding for those programs. The RSS program addresses barriers to employment for refugees such as language and education, interpreters for medical 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 present, 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 provide the full range of services to the children and other vulnerable populations to which we are responding. For example:

- 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. The gentleman probably knows because it was reported in the press, we had a leadership meeting with the appropriators yesterday, urging the swiftest action possible.

What I am saying is, I frankly think to put this in context, the gentleman indicates the system is broken. I would agree with that. I think everybody agrees with that. The Senate tried to fix it in 2013. We have urged for the last 6 years for a bill to comprehensively address the issue. We had a leadership meeting with the appropriators last week, early as next week. I can’t promise that. I can’t promise we will have a lot better opportunity to get a consensus. Now, I think the gentleman probably knows, that Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD has been working very hard to reach a consensus not only within her committee but reach a consensus with those who have a particular focus on it. The Congressional Hispanic Caucus, as you know, is very concerned about the humanitarian situation at the border, as we all are.

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

I would hope that we could move as early as next week. I can’t promise that, but I am hopeful that we can reach a consensus.

It would be nice if we could reach a consensus between the House and the Senate. I know the Senate talked about acting next week. We will see what they do.
I guarantee that this week, over the weekend, or the beginning of next week. Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and others are working to get a bill together that we believe could get a majority of the House and a majority of the Senate and the signature of the President because we need to act. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

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

I don’t have an opportunity to do this often, so I will quote The New York Times because it is nothing I am normally used to doing. But to quote them: ‘’It’s time to cut the squabbling and pass an emergency relief package.’’

I know there might be differences over every single 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 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, 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 basing, in fact, we are doing the same kind of quick action.

We can disagree on the wall funding. Again, this isn’t that disagreement.

This is a request from the President that was made in May and that is literally coming to a head in days, where HHS has told all of us—nobody is disputing it—HHS completely runs out of money and has no ability to take, safely, any more children who are being sent to them.

And they are coming over at more than 200 kids a day, not who are coming across illegally, but as Homeland Security receives them, over 200 a day have serious enough health needs that they aren’t sending to HHS or HHS. HHS has told us clearly that they will run out of money in a matter of days. I hope it is in a matter of days that we take up the request.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments, and I understand the deep concern. We have deep concern on this side of the aisle about the administration’s attitude, for instance, on whether or not 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 has made some of the things that it has done and that has made it much more difficult for people to pursue asylum to which they may be entitled under American law, we want to make sure that, in dealing with humanitarian issues that the gentleman raises and not issues that seem to be related by this administration.

We have cause for concern and we have cause for caution, but I am hopeful, as I said, that we can get this done, because I don’t disagree with the gentleman, and The New York Times and we don’t disagree.

There is a very serious challenge at the border to make sure that people who are coming into the United States are treated in a way that is dignified and with dignity. And our concern is that when they come across illegally, the average is over 3,000 people per day.

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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 OF TOMICROW, 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 raise the chair?

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, 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, 87, 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 International Hotel & Tower Miami, Miami, FL
Trump International Hotel & Tower Vancouver, Vancouver, Canada
Trump Tower, 721 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York
Trump International Hotel & Tower, New York City, New York
Trump World Tower, 845 United Nations Plaza, New York City, New York
Trump Park Avenue, 502 Park Avenue, New York City, New York
Trump Palace, 200 Riverside Blvd, New York City, New York
Trump International Hotel & Golf Links Ireland, Dublin, Ireland
Trump International Hotel & Tower New York, New York City, NY
Trump World Tower, 845 United Nations Plaza, New York City, New York
Trump Parc West, 100 Central Park South, New York City, New York
Trump Place, 220 Riverside Blvd, New York City, New York
Trump Park Residences, Yorktown, VA
Trump Park Plaza, New Rochelle, NY
The Estate at Trump National, Los Angeles, CA
Trump Towers Makati, Philippines, Makati, Philippines
Trump Tower Punta Del Este, Uruguay, Punta Del Este, Uruguay
DT Dubai Golf Manager LLC, New York, New York
Trump International Hotel Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV
Trump SoHo New York, New York City, NY
Trump International Hotel Washington, D.C.
Trump Park Avenue, 562 Park Avenue, New York City, New York
Trump Palace, 200 East 69th Street, New York City, New York
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

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 20, 2020

Mr. ROY. Will there be any amendments to this current appropriations bill taken up during that time?

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 raise the chair?
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 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 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 Worll Corp, New York, New York

DT Tower Gurgaon Managing Member Corp, New York, New York

Jupiter Golf Club Managing 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 Endavour 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 Atlana 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 Canouan, LLC New York, New York

Trump Marks Dubai 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 Jerse 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

Trump Marks Puerto Rico I LLC, New York, New York

Trump Marks Puerto Rico I Member Corp, New York, New York

Trump Marks Qatet Member Corp, New York, New York

Trump Marks Worll Corp, New York, New York

Indian Hills Development LLC, New York, New York

Lamington Family Holdings LLC, New York, New York

Nitto World Co, Limited, Turnberry, Scotland

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 Corp, 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 Menwear 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 LLC, New York, New York

Trump Marks Puerto Rico I Member Corp, New York, New York

Trump Marks Qatet Member Corp, New York, New York

Trump Marks Wori Member Corp, New York, New York

Trump Marks Worll Corp, New York, New York

Indian Hills Development LLC, New York, New York

Lamington Family Holdings LLC, New York, New York

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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 Menwear 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 LLC, New York, New York

Trump Marks Puerto Rico I Member Corp, New York, New York

Trump Marks Qatet Member Corp, New York, New York

Trump Marks Wori Member Corp, New York, New York

Indian Hills Development LLC, New York, New York

Lamington Family Holdings LLC, New York, New York

Nitto World Co, Limited, Turnberry, Scotland

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 Corp, 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Address Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trump Marks Puerto Rico II LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Marks Puerto Rico II Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Puna del Este Manager Corp, New York, New York</td>
<td>The Donald J. Trump Company LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks SOHO License Corp, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Marks SOHO LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Stamford Corp, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Marks Sunny Isles I LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Sunny Isles II LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Marks Sunny Isles II Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Tampa LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Marks Toronto Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Toronto LP (formerly Trump Toronto Management LP), New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Marks Waikiki Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Westchester Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Panama Hotel Management Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Park Avenue Condominium, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Productions LLC (former Rancho Lien LLC), New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Production Managing Member Inc, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Realty Services LLC (fka Trump Mortgage Services LLC (69) &amp; Tower Mortgage Services LLC), Palm Beach, Florida</td>
<td>Trump Restaurants LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Ruffin Commercial LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Ruffin LLC, Las Vegas, NV</td>
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<td>Trump Sales &amp; Leasing Chicago Member Corp, Chicago, IL</td>
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<td>Trump Toronto Development Inc, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Tower Commercial LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Tower Condominium Residential Section, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Keyyard Estates Lot 3 Owner LLC (fka Eric Trump Land Holdings LLC), New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Virginia Acquisitions LLC (fka Virginia Acquisitions LLC), New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Wine Marks Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump World Productions LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>TW Venture I LLC, Palm Beach, Florida</td>
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<td>Ultimate Air Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Unit 2002 Enterprises LLC, Chicago, IL</td>
<td>VH Property Corp (Trump National Golf Club -Los Angeles), Los Angeles, CA</td>
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<td>West Palm Operations LLC, WPB, Florida</td>
<td>Wexford Hall Inc., New York, New York</td>
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<td>White Course Managing Member Corp, Miami, FL</td>
<td>Wilsire Hall LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Punta del Este LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>The Donald J. Trump grantor Trust - DJT is the Trustee Successor - Trustee is Donald J. Trump, Jr., New York, New York</td>
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<td>The Trump Marks Real Estate Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump National Golf Club Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Westchester LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Old Post Office Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Sunny Isles I Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Palace/Parc LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Sunny Isles II Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Sunny Isles II LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Park Avenue Acquisition LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Toronto LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Plaza LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Toronto Management Corp, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Plaza Member Inc (FKA Trump Plaza Corp), New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Toronto LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Toronto Member Corp (formerly Trump Tower Management Member Corp), New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Riverside Management LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Toronto Member Corp (formerly Trump Tower Management Member Corp), New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Ruffin Tower I LLC, Las Vegas, NV</td>
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<td>Trump Scotland Member Inc, Aberdeen, Scotland</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Toronto Member Corp (formerly Trump Tower Management Member Corp), New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump SoHo Member LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Vineyard Estates Manager Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Toronto Member Corp (formerly Trump Tower Management Member Corp), New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Virginia Acquisitions Manager Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Wine Marks LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump World Productions Manager Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Toronto Member Corp (formerly Trump Tower Management Member Corp), New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump's Castle Management Corp, Atlantic City, NJ</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Toronto Member Corp (formerly Trump Tower Management Member Corp), New York, New York</td>
<td>Turnberry Scotland LLC, Turnberry, Scotland</td>
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<td>Unit 2602 Enterprises Corp, Chicago, IL</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Toronto Member Corp (formerly Trump Tower Management Member Corp), New York, New York</td>
<td>VHS LLC, Los Angeles, CA</td>
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<td>White Course LLC, Miami, FL</td>
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<td>Wollman Rink Operations LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Toronto Member Corp (formerly Trump Tower Management Member Corp), New York, New York</td>
<td>Trust U/W/O Fred C. Trump- F/B/O Elizabeth Trump Grau, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Marks Toronto Member Corp (formerly Trump Tower Management Member Corp), New York, New York</td>
<td>DT Bali Golf Manager LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>DT Ball Golf Manager Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
<td>DT Ball Hotel Manager LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>DT Ball Technical Services Manager LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>DT Endeavor I LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>DT Endeavor I Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>DT Lido Golf Manager Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
<td>DT Lido Hotel Manager LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>DT Marks Ball LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>DT Marks Ball Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>DT Marks Lido Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
<td>DT Tower I LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>DT Tower Kolkata Managing Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>DT Venture II LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>DT Venture II Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>DTTM Operations Managing Member, New York, New York</td>
<td>EID Venture II LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>THC DC Restaurant Hospitality LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>Lamington Farm Club (TRUMP NATIONAL GOLF CLUB-BEDMINSTER)*, Bedminster, NJ</td>
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<td>Mobile Payroll Construction Manager Corp, New York, New York</td>
<td>C DEVELOPMENT VENTURES LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>40 Wall Street LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>401 North Wabash Venture LLC, Chicago, IL</td>
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<td>Caribusiness Investments, S.R.L., Dominican Republic</td>
<td>County Properties, LLC, Norfolk, VA</td>
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<td>DJWT Operations I LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>DT Connect II LLC, Palm Beach, Florida</td>
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<td>Fifty-Seventh Street Associates LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>Pine Hill Development LLC, Pine Hill, NJ</td>
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<td>Trump Las Vegas Development LLC, Las Vegas, NV</td>
<td>Trump Marks Asia LLC, Sterling, VA</td>
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<td>Trump National Golf Club - Washington DC, Potomac Falls, VA</td>
<td>1125 South Ocean LLC, Palm Beach, Florida</td>
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<td>NIKIA DTW VENTURE LLC, Palm Beach, Florida</td>
<td>THC Vancouver Management Corp, Vancouver, Canada</td>
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<td>Trump Toronto Hotel Management Corp, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump Management Inc., Manhasset, NY</td>
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<tr>
<td>THC IMEA Development LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>DT Lido Technical Services Manager LLC, Lido, Indonesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albermarle Estate, Charlottesville, VA</td>
<td>MacLeod House &amp; Lodge, Aberdeen, Scotland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trump International Golf Club, Dubai, UAE</td>
<td>Trump World Golf Club Dubai, UAE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seven Springs, Bedford, NY</td>
<td>Le Chateau des Palmiers, St. Martin, French West Indies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AMENDMENT NO. 98 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. 99 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

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

```
Sec. 99. 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. 100 OFFERED BY MR. CICLILLI OF RHODE ISLAND

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

```
Sec. 100. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to establish the Department of State’s Commission on Un-American Rights, as proposed in Federal Register Vol. 84, No. 104, on May 30, 2019 (Public Notice 1077).
```

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

Page 421, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $1,500,000) (reduced by $1,500,000)”.

### AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MR. KRISHNAMOORTHI OF ILLINOIS

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

```
Sec. 100. 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. 101 OFFERED BY MR. CUNNINGHAM OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 414, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $1,500,000) (reduced by $1,500,000)”.

### AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. BRENDAN F. BOYSE 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. ESPAILLAT OF NEW YORK

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

```
Sec. 99. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in violation of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (subtitle B of title XVII of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019; Public Law 115–223).
```

### AMENDMENT NO. 102 OFFERED BY MR. COX OF CALIFORNIA

Page 414, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $3,000,000)”.

### AMENDMENT NO. 100 OFFERED BY MR. ESPAILLAT OF NEW YORK

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

### AMENDMENT NO. 101 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. 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 $5,000,000)”.

### 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)”.

Page 410, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $5,000,000)”.

Page 410, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $5,000,000)”.
AMENDMENT NO. 385 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

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

AMENDMENT NO. 386 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

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

SEC. 1415. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide assistance to Forces Armées d’Haïti.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) will have 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COHEN), a senior member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to 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 mission 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 not supported with U.S. assistance. For these reasons, Mr. Chair, 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 Judiciously spelling his name, Mr. Chair.

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. Chair, 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 policies, President Trump and Secretary of State have cozied up to dictators and made excuses for flagrant human rights violations, even by some of our supposed allies.
Mr. KRISHNA MOORTHY. 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 Oversight Committee, the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, the DFC, with increased capabilities to invest and drive economic growth around the world.

Critically, the DFC will be able to compete with China on a global stage, strengthening our relationship with nations around the world. However, these agencies do not have specific national security processes or reviews in place. They are entirely dependent on Federal standards.

My bipartisan amendment, which I introduced with Republican Congressman Chris Stewart, prohibits any agency from violating the Export Control Act, which lays out what goods, items, and knowledge can be exported. This amendment would ensure that an American company's technology and foreign ventures are not inadvertently exporting equipment that is of concern to the U.S. and Huawei supported.

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

Mr. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield the gentleman from Illinois an additional 1 minute.

Mr. KRISHNA MOORTHY. 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 rise today in support of my amendment designates $1.5 million for the International Fund for Ireland and our continued involvement is important for maintaining that peace.

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, it is a critical time for our 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 direct incentive for military technology sales, 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 and outside Saudi Arabia, provision of IMET—and the significant savings it unlocks—to Riyadh is no longer tenable.

The United States must take stock of our strategic interests and reexamine our relationship with Saudi Arabia to ensure that U.S. policy is rooted in American values, particularly respect for human rights.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to this bill and ensure that we hold Saudi Arabia accountable for its gross violations of human rights.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my bipartisan amendment which would add conditions 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. 104. 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.

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 what Washington is doing exactly what is expected, spending too much money overall while not funding critically important programs like border security.

Given that last year we borrowed nearly $1 trillion, or 20 percent of total spending, this partisan 4.1 percent spending increase, an additional $2.2 billion, included in the State and Foreign Operations division of H.R. 2740, as proposed by House Democrats, puts America’s national 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 is an attempt 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 our diplomatic and development personnel and their facilities, which would be cut by $86 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 gentleman yield?

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, 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 bill would cut everything across the board, and that includes the $3.3 billion in foreign military financing for Israel. Now it 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 the 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.

The Acting 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)".

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 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $500,000)"

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. COX OF CALIFORNIA

Page 383, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $500,000)"

Page 384, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced 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 yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman 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 $500,000,000 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 “Pakistanian” 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 expansion of broadcast in the South Asia region 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 the Mr. Chair, it is, as we go through the legislative process, we can increase that amount to $1.5 million, which is the estimate that the Broadcasting Board of Governors has given me for what it would cost to have a year-round, mostly close to 24-hour Sindhi language service.

I know that amount seems low, but keep in mind that they already have most of the content since they are already doing the journalism necessary to do stories about Pakistan in the Urdu language. This would give them a chance to broadcast that same content and some other content in the Sindhi language.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. 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 work through the legislative process, $1.5 million in reaching out to those who speak the Sindhi language, some 40 million people.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from New York will be postponed.

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of Ranking Member LOWEY, and I move to strike the last amendment.

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

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of my amendment to H.R. 2740, which ensures vital funding for the ongoing demining and rehabilitation projects in Nagorno-Karabakh.

In 1992, during the fall of the Soviet Union, war broke out in Nagorno-
Karabakh. Twenty thousand people were killed and hundreds of thousands more were displaced before the conflict froze. While an agreed upon ceasefire has been held for over 2 decades, the lack of a formal agreement 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 fatalities 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 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, 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.

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) have been 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. WALKER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 405, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $3,966,500,000)"

Page 409, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $5,820,000,000)"

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 $3,853,121,000)"

Page 411, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $52,043,000)"

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 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $101,000,000)"

Page 414, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $52,043,000)"

Page 415, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $3,853,121,000)"

Page 416, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $770,334,000)"

Page 417, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $245,000,000)"

Page 418, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $92,043,000)"

Page 419, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $30,000,000)"

Page 419, line 18, 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 insupportable 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 have liked that every dollar appropriated by Congress is for a worthy cause. But as then-Representative MIKE PENCE said in 2005, following the devastation of Hurricane Katrina, does Congress have a duty to ensure that a catastrophic disaster 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 that charge 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 efforts.

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.

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 ROE 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.

We have advocated for continued 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 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.

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

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to 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.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chair, my amendment would strike the section that allows payments to go towards the Paris climate agreement. Most importantly, it would allow President Trump to follow through on his plan to withdraw from the agreement.

Just a few months ago, it was reported that the U.S. economy exceeded analysts’ predictions and grew at over 3 percent in the first quarter of this year.

In October of last year, unemployment hit a near 50-year low, and wages are going up. In fact, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported there are 7.4 million jobs available.

Mr. Chair, now those on the other side of the aisle want to put at risk that growth and enforce policies that will do nothing to stop climate change.

What would staying in the agreement lead to?

The Heritage Foundation has modeled the policies that would be required to meet the Obama administration’s Paris commitments and found that by 2035 there would be an overall cost of nearly $360 billion, at a cost of 2.7 trillion would be in manufacturing, an average total income lost of more than $20,000 for a family of four, an aggregate GDP loss of over $2.5 trillion, and an increase in household electricity expenditures between 13 percent.

My amendment would allow the United States to stay out of this unrealistic and overbearing agreement. I urge the Members to vote “yes” on this amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALMER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. 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 would nullify 6.5 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 provides 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 climate crisis is 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. Chair, 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 globe 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 participation, codify, or support this scenario, and 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. Chair, 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 to put money into it, and they are going to have a savings club, and they are going to 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 our mankind, and that is climate change?

The fact that other countries are not moving as fast as we are is no reason for us to give up the mantle of leadership and allow the United States of America to be the only country on the face of the Earth not a member of the Paris climate accord.

It is time for us to 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.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
June 13, 2019
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 emissions—what—it still wouldn’t be enough to offset the carbon pollution coming from the rest of the world.

I would also like to point out that, in a hearing before the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, I asked the Democrat witnesses, including an author and editor of the International Panel on Climate Change, if the United States completely eliminated all of its carbon emissions, would it stop climate change, and their answer was it would not.

We have led the world in reducing carbon emissions without harming our economy, and it makes no sense scientifically or from an engineering perspective 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. 303. 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 2 million barrels of oil a day to 4 million a day, soon to be 8 million in just 3 or 4 years, making it the most active oil and gas producing region in the world.

The blessings of these natural resources have given us an overwhelming advantage for economic prosperity as well as national security. To ensure we continue these advantages for the next generation, I offer this amendment that would prevent U.S. taxpayer dollars from going to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, a costly, ineffective, and irresponsible program that has produced the likes of the Paris climate accord.

The climate activists’ agenda, Mr. Chairman, is ideological views promoted by the Framework Convention embrace the view that the only means to successfully reduce carbon emissions is to eliminate conventional fuels, which, by the way, power our Nation’s economy, again, at 90 percent.

This framework is flawed in its assumptions, fraught with political bias, hostile towards our main source of energy, and amounts to a jobs program for ideological bureaucrats, and I oppose, and I oppose, and I oppose a couple of times—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 technological development in partnership with industry, and the results are remarkable and measurable.

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

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 1990.

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 and 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.

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

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to rule XXIX, 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 environment and corporate welfare because I believed that capitalism could help solve these problems. I still believe it as a Democrat on this side of the aisle, and I am hopeful that we can work together.

For example, for every $1 that we provide in economic incentives for renewable energies, we have provided $80 to the fossil fuel industry. Clearly, if we had parity, we would see a much faster adoption of clean energies and the dissemination of clean energies by the energy efficiency conservation companies.

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 idea that actually would 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, the amendment applies an indiscriminate 14 percent cut across the board to all programs, projects, and activities in the bill, apart from those administered by the 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 $500 million.

Development assistance, which supports basic education, water, sanitation programs, efforts to combat human and wildlife trafficking, and global food security activities in the developing world would be cut by $383 million.

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

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Chair, the contrast here would not be as stark if we have so many young people who are watching us in the gallery today. At home, I have three daughters who are aged 9, 7, and 6. If we don’t do something about a $22 trillion national debt today, they are going to be holding the bag for the lack of leadership that they are seeing firsthand with the spend, spend, spend mindset of politicians in Washington, D.C.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to continue spending our way out 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 hurting today for the purposes of 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) 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 on bloc offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) had been postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. Part. Each amount made available by this division shall be 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 are operating on a premise that an increase in defense spending justifies increases in non-defense 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 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 avert 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.

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 State and Foreign Affairs. 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. My amendment is necessary 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 $138 million less for HIV; $76 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 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.

Mr. ALLEN. 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)”.

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 1995. However, this agreement has not been renegotiated since its signing, 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.

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 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 the balance of my time.

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

Mr. LOWNETHAL. I rise today in support of this amendment to provide protections for Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Laotian communities outside of both countries.

As the co-chair of both the Vietnam and Cambodian 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 outside 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.

There are many of us, our friends, and our family. Often the case, they also have spouses and children who are American citizens.

Deporting them back to countries ruled by authoritarian governments is inhumane and will separate families from their loved ones. I 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 motion 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 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 pre-existing conditions, we still have much more work to do.

Healthcare is the people's issue. When polled, 75 percent of Americans listed it as the most important issue to them and making 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 flasco of a practice for D-Day, which some attributed as being a sign of 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 we were then called Rangers—and have been called Rangers since—who trained at Fort Benning, Georgia, for that type of 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 enough landing 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.

There 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.

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 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 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 jihadis reveal.”

This article tells us: “A captured ISIS fighter 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 emniment intelligence—to return to Europe to mount attacks at home.’

‘We learn that if ISIS had been freed, 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.

‘The ISIS fighter’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 emniment 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.

“Recounts: ‘I was asked to leave ISIS to go to America because I’m from that area. Cause they wanted and planned to come here, 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 jobs in ISIS might make it possible for them to board airplanes.”

“However, Ms. Speckhard reasoned: ‘This plot is likely dead as those who were pressured to join it are, according to Abu Henricki, now all dead and ISIS is a retreat as we 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 disgraced FBI Director named Comey who at one time testified—it used to mean something when an FBI Director testified before Congress. Comey has hurt that a great deal because of so many falsehoods that have been spoken while under oath here on Capitol Hill. But he had indicated that we have ISIS investigations and ISIS cells in every State in the Union, at one time, basically to that affect. That would tell us that this plot recently discovered is not inconsistent with what the FBI Director was concerned about some years back.

So it is important to control our borders and to know who is coming in because we know people want to take down the United States of America. People who have evil intentions know if you take down the United States of America as a power, then evil can prevail throughout the world.

I had mentioned to a few Australians here a year or so ago, one of the other Members of Congress said that it seems like we keep losing liberties here, free speech, they wanted to take away our Second Amendment rights. Well, if we lose our liberties, then we may just all need to go to Australia.

Now the smile on my face is not from me 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 scolding. One Congressman was making fun, and none of them bothered to mention that I was quoting the FBI Director in testimony 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 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, 96 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.

I mean, the world has seen, with the huge invasion, 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.

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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 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 quite simply descend into anarchy.

You have to be intolerant of those who break the law. You have to be intolerant of those who hurt others.
most of us were taught, growing up: “Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me.” Well, the truth is words do hurt. The Bible talks about the damage that a tongue can do.

But only in recent years have we degenerated from the time of the Revolution’s great proclamation, usually quoting Voltaire, though there is some indication he may not have been the originator of the phrase: I disagree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.

Now, that has degenerated, basically, in today’s society to: I disagree with what you say. I am going to get you fired. I am going to make your family miserable that they all want to die. I am going to try to keep your family from ever being employed. I am going to make you miserable living in your house. I am going to just create chaos. You are going to regret the day you ever went 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 lawmaker, according to the code 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 there is never a question we can get away from, was because it was thought his Ten Commandments were the greatest law gift ever in history.

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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 there is never a question we can get away from.

"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 last week that the majority did—that was basically a flashing neon sign to those who want to come into the United States illegally: You better come on now because we just passed a bill in the House that will legalize people.

So the thought of some around the world who just want to come here and have a better way of life is: Gee, if I can get there, maybe I can claim that I was there before whatever the cutoff date is.

We have seen that happen before. And others like ISIS are thinking: Gee, thank goodness there are people in Congress who don’t want the borders secure. They don’t want President Trump to have a victory, so they are leaving it open so we can keep pouring in. Let’s take advantage. Let’s get over there and come through.

And then, as if it is not enough of a crisis with an invasion coming in every month through our southern border, coming illegally, we keep getting more and more information about the illegality, even criminality, within the Department of Justice, the FBI, and even, potentially, the intel community. More to follow in days ahead on the intel community.

But there is a release here from the Office of the Inspector General, the Department of Justice. This was dated May 29, 2019. It says:

The Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, initiated this investigation upon receipt of information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation alleging that a then-FBI Deputy Assistant Director had numerous contacts with members of the media in violation of 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 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 also 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 Inspector General 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.

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 us. If don’t even 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 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 concluded there is no basis on that bias affected any investigation.

Are you kidding me? With all the evidence he gathered, and you see how the investigation into Hillary Clinton’s alleged violations—and now we know, actual violations of the law—how they were swept under the rug and disregarded, and you have the nerve to say the bias didn’t affect that?

Having a conference between the Attorney General herself and the husband of the person being investigated on 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 herself stood up. 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 his friends. Parts 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 in charge 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. They didn't do that.

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 hoped 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, Jeannette Mitchell, I believe. He said: Hey, I know you guys said you found no evidence that her private server was hacked, but we now know there is no question her private server was hacked. It was hacked by China.

There were embedded instructions in that private server from the Chinese intelligence. It directed every email coming in and out of her private server to go to this Chinese intelligence agency in the United States.

There was a glitch with four emails. But over 30,000 others, going in and out, they went straight to Chinese intelligence. We know that.

Frank Rucker was surprised that Peter Strzok and Dean Chappell didn't look surprised. They just said, basically: Okay, thank you.

He thought they would be blown away: Wow, really? Are you serious? Do you really have this evidence? Maybe we should check it.

No, they didn't ask to see the evidence. They didn't ask to review it. They didn't ask for a report. They shook his hand and sent him on his way. Well, he wasn't sure if they shook hands or not, but they sent him on his way.

For Christopher Wray to continue to come out and have statements come from the FBI saying they have never seen any evidence that Hillary Clinton's personal server was ever hacked continues a fraud being put out at the top of the FBI.

I don't know. I haven't talked to the President about Christopher Wray. But I believe we need a different FBI Director who is not going to continue 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."

"Committing the FBI's 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 the 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 committed to the FBI's, DEA's, U.S. attorney's, or U.S. marshals' 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, including a bottle of mascara, into her purse and did not pay for them before leaving the store. The FBI attorney was caught shoplifting at 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."
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. 1397.—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. COHMER. 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, 112 Stat. 952); to the Committee on Armed Services.


1297. A letter from the Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Spectrum Horizons (ET Docket No.: 18-21; James Edwin Whedbee Petition for Rulemaking to Allow Unlicensed Operation in the 95-1,000 GHz Band [RM-1175] (Proceeding terminated) released June 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.


1299. A letter from the Acting Deputy Chief, National Forest System, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report on the McCloud fire in Siskiyou County, California (S-126); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1300. A letter from the Assistant Secretary 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); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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 service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 106-277, 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 determination of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 106-277, 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. 2654); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1304. A letter from the Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines, transmitting the 2018 Management Report of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines including financial statements, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2654); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1305. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka, transmitting the management report and financial statements of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2654); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1306. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a report in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(2), the annual report for Calendar Year 2018, of the United States Railroad Retirement Board, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 701(c)(2); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1307. A letter from the Acting Deputy Chief, National Forest System, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the final map showing the boundary of the Whychus Creek Wild and Scenic River, in Oregon, added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by Public Law 105-307, October 21, 1998, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 701(c)(2); Public Law 105-307, Sec. 3(b) (as amended by Public Law 106-384, Sec. 501; (102 Stat. 2708); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1308. A letter from the General Counsel, Visa Office, Legislation and Regulations Division, Department of State, transmitting...
the Department’s interim final rule — Visas: Diversity Immigrants [Public Notice: 10641] (RIN: 1490-AE74) received June 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251 (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1390. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department’s temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Cumberland River, Nashville, TN [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0944] (RIN: 1625-AAB0) received June 11, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1); 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); 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 Transportation Security, Department of Transportation, 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. 1738(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 87-190, Sec. 513 (as added by Public Law 105-214, Sec. 1); (112 Stat. 893); jointly to the Committees on Foreign Agriculture and Agriculture.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Ms. VELAZQUEZ: 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. VELAZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 2142. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require 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. VELAZQUEZ: 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 (Rept. 116-115). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BUCSHON (for himself, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FENCE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. ROYDEN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BUSTOS, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. SCHENK, Mrs. KINZINGER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. BANKS, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. VLICH, Mr. RUCKER of Montana, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. GARCIA of Illinois):

H.R. 3251. 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. PASCARELL (for himself, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. SHES):

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, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. NADLER, Ms. BASS, and Ms. STEVENS):

H.R. 3250. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the sites associated with the life and legacy of the noted American philanthropist and business executive Julius Rosenwald, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. LAWSON 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, Mr. BROWN of Rhode Island, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWNLY of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. Himes, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACOBSEN, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIND, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE of Ohio, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY of Michigan, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. NADER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEKINISS, Mr. MURCH, Ms. OCASIO-CORTÉZ, Ms. O’MARA, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY of New York, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIZER, Ms. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. WATSON COYLE, Mr. WATSON SMITH, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Mrs. LOWEY):

H.R. 3252. A bill to impose sanctions on foreign entities, Governments, and individuals for human rights violations against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and 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 Mr. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WALDEN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. KENNEDY):
H.R. 3257. A bill to increase purchasing power through economic recovery, and restore fairness in financing higher education in the United States through student loan interest rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ of Florida, Mr. LOEBSACK of Iowa, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVID of Rhode Island, Mr. DEAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HUFFMAN, MS. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. NOR顿, Ms. PETTERS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CINNERS, Mr. CRIST, Mr. DESAULNIER of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. LEY of California, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SOTO, Ms. TTITUS, Mr. CARDENAS of Texas, Mr. MENY, Mr. PAYNE, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 3263. 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 Committees on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURBISI (for himself, Mr. FITTIPATRICK, Mr. O’HALLORAN, Mr. MCADAMS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of New Jersey, Ms. FINNEY-KENNA, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. GOLDEN):

H.R. 3269. 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. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3270. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to extend and modify certain charitable tax provisions as well within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

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

H.R. 3272. A bill to require the Government Accountability Office to conduct periodic reviews of the flood insurance rates and flood insurance rates maps under the national flood insurance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. BURRELL (for himself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

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 “Lansing Corporal Andy ‘Ace’ Nowacki Post Office”; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. BURRELL (for himself, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 3276. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow the Secretary of Education to award College in High School Pell Grants; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. FALCONE of New Jersey, Mr. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. LEY of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia):

H.R. 3277. 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. LEY of California, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 3278. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow the Secretary of Education to establish a program to award College in High School Pell Grants; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GOTHTHEIMER (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KIND, and Mr. YOHIO):

H.R. 3279. A bill to establish an independent advisory committee to review existing 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. GOTHTHEIMER (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KIND, and Mr. YOHIO):

H.R. 3280. A bill to establish an independent advisory committee to review existing 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 Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. ROBINSON of New York, Ms. BILIRAKIS, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, and Mr. WALBERGER):

H.R. 3281. A bill to establish a commission to study and make recommendations regarding the provision of a National Commission on child care.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. ROBINSON of New York, Ms. BILIRAKIS, Ms. FOXX of North Carolina, and Mr. WALBERGER):

H.R. 3282. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to initiate a proceeding to protect called parties from one-ring scammers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ of Florida, Mr. LOEBSACK of Iowa, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVID of Rhode Island, Mr. DEAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HUFFMAN, MS. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. NOR顿, Ms. PETTERS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CINNERS, Mr. CRIST, Mr. DESAULNIER of California, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. LEY of California, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. SOTO, Ms. TTITUS, Mr. CARDENAS of Texas, Mr. MENY, Mr. PAYNE, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 3283. A bill to amend chapter 4 of title 18, United States Code, to require financial institutions to create a publically accessible web-based tool that provides automatic pay adjustments 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 under 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 Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. NOR顿, 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.

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 Ms. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. O’HALLORAN, Mr. KINZINGER, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 3276. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to authorize 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. ROTHERFORD, Mr. WEBB 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. LEE of Illinois, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. McNERNY, Mr. O’HALLORAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MEANS, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. PALLOURN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MALIK, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WEISS):

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 Internet service 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. BEIRA, Mr. BIES, Mr. COHEN of New York, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CARHAJAL, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. C. G. COLLINS of Georgia, Ms. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CRIST, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. DENT, Mr. ESCH, Ms. ESPALLAT, Mr. GALLISCO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALLAND, Ms. HALL 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. TEO LIEU of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MEENES, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NANO, Mr. NORTON, Ms. PANEITA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHAPIRO, Mr. SLOTKIN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. TITUS, Ms. WADE, Mr. WADESMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BASS, Ms. MENG, Mr. KEATING, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. DUNCAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KRISHNA MOORTHY, and Ms. SHALALA).

H. Res. 2028. A bill to provide a requirement to improve data collection efforts; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. McECHIN (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GALLISCO, Ms. MOORE, Ms. WILD, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LEE, Ms. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. SAABANAS, Mr. O’HALLERAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MEENES, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. TITUS, Ms. WADE, Mr. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. BASS, Ms. MENG, Mr. KEATING, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. DUNCAN, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. DeGETTE, Mr. ESPALLAT, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SHER, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. HARRIS of California, Mr. OMAR, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mrs. LURIA, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SCHARSKY, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. REED, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PATRICK, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. RAYES, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. SCHAPIRO).

H. Res. 8249. A bill to prohibit deceptive practices in Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENG (for herself, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CINZEROS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MEENES, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. SOTO, Ms. SUOZZI, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Ms. WILD).

H. Res. 2029. 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 Mr. NORTON:

H. Res. 2383. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to the effect that the United States shall 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. QUIGLY (for himself, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KRISHNA MOORTHY, Ms. WILD, Mr. WILD, Mr. MEENES, Mr. BEYER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. 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. DRUTCH, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO).

H. Res. 2384. 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. Res. 2385. A bill to provide for grant program for firearm licensing programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H. Res. 2386. 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. Res. 2387. 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. CARTWEIGHT, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas):

H. Res. 2388. 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. WUSTHOEFER):

H. Res. 2389. A bill to amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in addition to the Committee 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. EHOO, Mr. DAVIS of California, and Mr. SHEPPARD):

H. Res. 2390. 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 Committee 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. TAYLOR (for himself, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BYNE, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. FORTEBERRY, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAMAR of Louisiana, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, and Ms. ROGERS):

H. Res. 2391. 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. 240. 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. DRUTCH (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SIEBS, and Mr. ROONEY of Florida):

H. Res. 241. 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. CHARLOT, and Mr. ROSE of New York):

H. Res. 242. A resolution recognizing the 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, 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, Mr. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BARN, and Ms. KENDRICK H. HOYT 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.
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 I 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:

This resolution is enacted pursuant to the power granted in Congress under Article I, Section 1.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 3257.

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 States 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:

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 3261.
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. 3290.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8 of the US Constitution.
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, 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:
By Mr. Rutherford:
H.R. 40: Ms. Clark of Massachusetts and Mr. McGovern.
H.R. 51: Mr. Ruiz and Mr. Cuello.
H.R. 151: Mr. Womack.
H.R. 216: Mr. Rutherford.
H.R. 213: Mr. Curtis, Mr. Riggleman, Mr. Steube, Mr. Norman, and Mrs. Miller.
H.R. 303: Mr. Delgado.
H.R. 336: Mr. Malafa.
H.R. 397: Mr. Peterson.
H.R. 556: Mr. Case.
H.R. 562: Mrs. Joyce of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 669: Mrs. Carolin 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: Mr. AXNE.
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. 906: Mr. Foster.
H.R. 910: Mr. Perlmutter.
H.R. 949: Mr. Case.
H.R. 960: Mr. Costa.
H.R. 990: Mr. Harder of California.
H.R. 992: Mr. Spano.
H.R. 993: 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, Mr. Posey, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Clyburn, Mr. Scott of Virginia, Ms. Jackson Lee, Mr. Johnson of Ohio.
H.R. 2089: Mr. McNerney and Mr. Casten of Illinois.
H.R. 2093: Ms. McCollum, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Scherfler, and Mr. Porter.
H.R. 2096: Mr. Lucan.
H.R. 2102: Mr. Stone.
H.R. 2105: Ms. AXNE.
H.R. 2133: Ms. Lofgren.
H.R. 2139: Mr. Bush of New Hampshire.
H.R. 2142: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 2148: Ms. Britt and Mr. Bass.
H.R. 2207: Mr. Waudall.
H.R. 2210: Mr. Nusser and Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2211: Mr. Neal and Ms. DelBene.
H.R. 2212: Mr. Upson.
H.R. 2214: Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Swalwell of California, Ms. Bonamici, and Mr. Panetta.
H.R. 2219: Ms. Wild.
H.R. 2222: 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, Ms. Britt, and Ms. Wilson of Florida.
H.R. 2235: Mr. Levin of Michigan.
H.R. 2256: Mr. Crist, Ms. Barragan, Mr. Luhan, and Mr. Rush.
H.R. 2266: Mr. Kelly of Mississippi, Ms. Finkenauer, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Brindisi, Mr. Perlmutter, Mrs. Lie 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: Mr. Meng.
H.R. 2341: 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, Ms. 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. 2429: Mr. Vela, Ms. Norton, and Mr. Vargas.
H.R. 2424: Ms. Haaland, Mr. Huffman, Mr. Espallart, and Mr. Napolitano.
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. 2474: Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Ms. Castor of Florida, and Mr. Schief.
H.R. 2478: Mr. Ryan.
H.R. 2482: Mr. Sergey, Mr. Espallart, Mr. Collins of New York, Ms. Velazquez, Mr. Huffman, Mr. Perlmutter, 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 California.
H.R. 2568: Mr. Case.
H.R. 2591: Mr. Kilmer.
H.R. 2594: Ms. Lucas.
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. Bush and Mr. Cohen.
H.R. 2687: Ms. Tlaib.
H.R. 2693: Ms. Jackson Lee and Mr. DeFazio.
H.R. 2708: 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 New York.
H.R. 2788: Mr. Wittman, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, and Mr. Higgins of Louisiana.
H.R. 2790: Mr. Sensenbrenner.
H.R. 2797: Ms. Lofgren.
H.R. 2802: Mr. Carter of Georgia, Ms. Norton, and Mr. Upton.
H.R. 2810: Mrs. Walorski.
H.R. 2829: Mr. Pappas.
H.R. 2833: Mr. DeSaulnier.
H.R. 2862: Mr. Rose of New York and Ms. Garcia of Texas.
H.R. 2863: Mr. Khanna, Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania, Ms. Shalala, Mr. Carabajal, and Ms. Lofgren.
H.R. 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. Cardenas, Ms. Norton, Mr. Sean Patrick Maloney of New York, and Ms. Velázquez.
H.R. 2931: Mr. Soto, Ms. Slotkin, and Mr. Payne.
H.R. 2932: Mr. King of New York.
H.R. 2942: Ms. Brownley of California and Mr. Lujan.
H.R. 2954: Mr. Gibbs.
H.R. 2975: Mr. Van Drew.
H.R. 2981: Ms. Fudge, Mr. Johnson of Texas, Mr. Payne, Ms. Kelly of Illinois, Mr. Hrush, 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. Bratton.
H.R. 2990: Mr. Guest.
H.R. 2991: Mr. Pocan.
H.R. 3006: Mr. Bust and Mrs. Craig.
H.R. 3018: Mr. Moulton.
H.R. 3047: Mr. Ratcliffe and Mr. Fitzpatrick.
H.R. 3066: Mr. Banks, Mr. Westerman, and Mr. Womack.
H.R. 3068: Mr. Van Drew.
H.R. 3071: Mr. Ferguson.
H.R. 3080: Mr. Fitzpatrick.
H.R. 3094: Mr. Lawson of Florida, Ms. Castor of Florida, Mr. Crist, and Mr. Frankel.
H.R. 3103: Mr. Higgins of New York and Mr. Joyce of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3106: Mr. Espaillat and Ms. Wilson of Florida.
H.R. 3134: Mr. Aguilar, Ms. Bass, Mr. Cash, Mr. Cisneros, Mr. DeSaulnier, Ms. Haaland, Ms. Jackson Lee, Mr. Langevin, Mrs. Lee of Nevada, Mr. Levin of Michigan, Mr. Levin of California, Mr. Lowenthal, Ms. Meng, Ms. Moore, Mr. Pappas, Mr. Pocan, Ms. 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. Mueser, Mr. David P. Roe of Tennessee, Mr. Baird, Mr. Allen, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Babin, Mr. Fortenberry, Mr. Grogman, 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. Lujan.
H.R. 3183: Mr. LaTta, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Mtruchel.
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. Cardenas.
H.R. 3222: Ms. Pressley and Mr. Pallone.
H.J. Res. 2: Mr. Trone and Ms. Lofgren.
H.J. Res. 48: Ms. Lofgren.
H.J. Res. 57: Ms. Lofgren.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:
H.R. 1607: Mr. Van Drew.
The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable THOM TILLIS, a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

PRAYER
The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

God of our silent tears, You have put gladness in our hearts. Give our lawmakers such reverence for You that their words and actions will honor You. In Your presence, may they cultivate humility to acknowledge their needs, trust to ask You for help, and wisdom to obey Your commands. Walk with them throughout this day, reminding them that there is no purity without vigilance, no learning without effort, and no mastery without discipline.

Lord, inspire them to pay the price 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,

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 17, 35 to 11. Yesterday afternoon, on a procedural vote for Mr. Stilwell, it was 93 to 4. A pretty controversial bunch.

So virtually all of us can remember a time when nominations of this sort would have passed the Senate on a voice vote. These days, Democrats are making us file cloture and spend floor time on each, but at least our new Senate rules are helping us get these thoroughly bipartisan nominees through at a more efficient pace.

ARMS SALES
Mr. McCONNELL. Now, on another matter, later today the Senate will vote on two resolutions that would undermine U.S. influence and credibility in the Middle East and ultimately make the region a more dangerous place. Some of our colleagues seek to block arms sales to two of the closest partners of the United States in the region—Bahrain and Qatar.

These resolutions are misguided. They would make the United States a less reliable partner, weaken the influence we have with our friends, and open the door to other more unscrupulous powers like Russia and China.

There is this small matter that neither of these resolutions would even solve the problem that seems to have 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...
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 so many of us 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 voice heard concerns about Riyadh’s behavior, but the two resolutions we vote on today are not that opportunity. It is something else.

Whatever frustrations my colleagues may have with the course of the conflict in Yemen, taking swipes at our relationships with Bahrain and Qatar is certainly not the response. Bahrain’s involvement in the Yemen conflict has limited to defensive border security operations and, for the past 2 years, completely disengaged.

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 can’t be heard for many of our ongoing efforts against ISIS and other regional threats.

In Bahrain, you will find the headquarters of the U.S. Navy’s Fifth Fleet. That is 7,000 U.S. personnel, plus assets, responsible for command and control of over 3 million square miles of international waters.

So I would remind my colleagues of the briefing we received recently about the growing Iranian threat in the region. I would encourage them to reflect on recent attacks, probably by Iran or its proxies, against civilian vessels in the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman. In each of these cases, the U.S. arms sales in question have followed non-negotiable procedures; they have been properly screened and vetted; and they have been reviewed and approved by both the speaker of the House and the ranking member of the Foreign Relations 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 airman 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 my colleagues to reject these resolutions.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, all this week, I have been calling attention to the fact that the Democrats over in the House spent 6 weeks ignoring the urgent need for more funding on the crisis on our southern border. I have recited one quotation after another from the administration leaders who are responsible for securing our Nation and caring for individuals while they are detained. They are pleading with us to act.

“We are at a full-blown emergency. The system is broken.” That is the Acting Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection. It couldn’t be more clear.

“We are running out of money. We are functionally out of space.” That one is from the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

I have also run down the underlying statistics. The flood of people attempting to cross the U.S.-Mexico border has continued at historic levels. Our border agents are overwhelmed. Our facilities are filled beyond capacity—in some cases, with more than seven times more men, women, and children than their intended capacity.

This is a full-blown 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 in the last seven days. The first headline says: “Congress, Give Trump His Border Money.” And “When Will Congress Get Serious About the Suffering at the Border?”

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 aren’t 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. You can’t make this stuff up. The chairwoman of the committee is the Democratic leader. She is the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

The administration has been saying 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.

Senator McConnell 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 aren’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 convicted the Democratic-controlled House of their bedrock principle 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. Rather, 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 immigrants 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 are 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, 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 PERSIDING 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 PERSIDING 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 . . . [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 assist 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 their 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 doesn't want 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—shall we help will you to be quiet about it and not to tell law enforcement? I hope not.

The embrace of our Republican colleagues of everything Donald Trump does, including things they know are wrong, has become stunning and appalling. Let's see, in this instance, if it gets even worse.

**TAXES**

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on taxes, a year and a half ago, as the Senate debated the Republican tax bill, the Democrats predicted that giving enormous tax breaks to big corporations and to the super rich 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. And—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; it is a group that is composed of people who know all about and participate in corporations and business.

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 number one’s 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 this to just those who have already been beneficiaries. They operate without fear of their sacrifice, 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 then went off 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 seasaint, 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 18 of this year, SCPO Shannon Kent was among four Americans and more than a dozen others who were killed in a suicide bombing in northern Syria.

Senior Chief Kent was on her fifth combat deployment in the Middle East and Northeastern Syria. She was 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 pleased 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—one is 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, and selfless 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.

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 better weaponry, we are going to make sure that we have the best equipment, we are going to really support our troops. We would need to do all the things that 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 to defend our country. 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 unbalance the strength of our 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 recom- mendations 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 and they 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 somewhere. They will either get them from us or they will get them from Russia and China.

I have to ask my colleagues who support this resolution, do you expect Russia and China to ensure the freedom of navigation in the Middle East against Iranian threats? Will Russia and China lead a coalition to defeat ISIS? No, You know better than that.

Will Russia and China deter Iran from attacking our partners and troops in this region?

I understand that my colleagues have concerns about Saudi Arabia’s terrible human rights record. I agree. I am offended by that. This is a different issue altogether. This is an issue of whether we are going to keep our commitment to our allies in that very sensitive region where we need more allies. Or are we going to renege on our commitments to them? Keep in mind, they are going to get them anyway.

I know that some of my colleagues disagree with the administration’s recent emergency declaration regarding arms sales to Saudi Arabia, but the leadership has assured me that we will have a vote on Saudi Arabia, so I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to the annual Defense authorization bill urging the U.S. Navy to name a ship 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.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, last week I came to the floor to discuss the adverse effects on our 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 producers. We have made real progress in negotiations. Now we need to wrap up the various agreements we are discussing as soon as possible so that we can get farmers and ranchers certainty about what international markets are going to look like.

Of course, there is one agreement that has already been wrapped up—the United States-Mexico-Canada Free Trade Agreement. This is a hugely important agreement that will boost almost all of the American economy, from automotive manufacturing to digital services, to dairy farming. It will create 176,000 new jobs and increase wages for workers.

Passing this agreement is a big priority for the ag industry. Mexico and Canada are huge importers of American agricultural products. The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement will preserve and expand American farmers’ access to these key markets.

More than 950 food and agriculture companies and groups sent a letter to Congress, urging its passage. In my home State of South Dakota, Mexico and Canada are the No. 1 and No. 2 customers for our agriculture exports. Maintaining and expanding South Dakota farmers’ access to these markets are critical.

I am particularly pleased with the improvement that the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement makes for U.S. dairy. Dairy is an important and rapidly growing industry in South Dakota. If you drive the I-29 corridor north of Brookings, you can see firsthand the massive dairy expansion that we have experienced in South Dakota over the past few years.

The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement will preserve the U.S. dairy farmers’ role as a key dairy supplier to Mexico, and it will substantially expand market access in Canada, where U.S. dairy sales have been stagnant.

The U.S. International Trade Commission estimates the agreement will boost U.S. dairy exports by more than $277 million.

The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement also makes targeted improvements for U.S. poultry, egg, and wheat producers. Wheat is another important South Dakota product, and I look forward to the boost this agreement will give South Dakota wheat growers.

As I said earlier, one of the most important things we can do to help the struggling agriculture economy is to negotiate favorable trade agreements for U.S. producers and open new markets for American agricultural products. The U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement is ready to go, and Republicans in Congress are ready to pass it. Now Speaker PELOSI needs to indicate her willingness to wrap up this agreement in the near future.

This agreement will provide certainty for American producers and expand market access for a vast array of American goods and services. It is a win for our farmers and 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 week, the State Department 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.

We are also scheduled to sell air-defense missiles to Bahrain, where we have more than 8,500 Americans stationed in Manama at the 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 Houthis 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 NATO allies.

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 naïve 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.

This 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 only today, we are debating not 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 are concerned that 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. Review-
ing and approving arms sales across the world is a core function of the Sen-
ate Foreign Relations Committee. It is an integral exercise of congressional oversight of the executive branch, and it is firmly mandated.

So as we consider Senator Paul’s res-
solution today regarding arms sales to Qatar and Bahrain, I would first like to make a few points of clarification.

First, resolutions of disapproval before us today are completely unre-
lated to the administration’s bogus “emergency” notification of the 22 sales to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, as well as the 22 resolu-
tions 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 no-
tified us of these sales. The Senate For-
eign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee then conducted our due diligence, after which we, in fact, agreed with the ad-
ministration that these sales should go forward.

However, I do support the Senator from Kentucky’s right to seek full con-
sideration of them by the Senate. Given the administration’s decision last month to completely flout con-
gressional review over arms sales, I am sup-
picious of this motion in order to once again emphasize the importance of congressional oversight and due diligence.

With that in mind, I appreciate Sen-
ator Paul’s—as well as Senator Gra-
ham’s, Senator Young’s, and Senator Lee’s—cosponsorship of my 22 resolu-
tions of disapproval regarding the ad-
ministration’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 Presi-
dent’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 this concern that these weapons were being used to tar-
get civilians. Through the regular re-
view process, I sought answers from the State Department about how these sales were promoting our interests and what steps we were taking to get guar-
antees from the Saudis and the Emiratis that these weapons were being used in a way consistent with our interests, with international humani-
tarian law, and with respect to human rights.

After the brutal murder of Jamal Khoshoggi, the Department of State ceased engaging with me on these ques-
tions 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 co-
equal branch of government, and we cannot stay silent when any adminis-
tration attempts to override or circum-
vent 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 weak-
ening 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 For-
egn Relations Committee, I have al-
ways been diligent in reviewing every arms sale proposed by this administra-
tion, including these sales to Bahrain and Qatar. Through our standard proc-
esses, 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—con-
cerns I have made clear to the Bahrain Government’s Department of State Depart-
ment. 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 Bah-
rain effectively defend its territory, in-
cluding 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, in-
cluding enhancing their long-term de-
fensive and offensive capability and the ability to protect key oil and gas infra-
structure and platforms important to the United States and Western eco-


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 dis-
approval of the proposed foreign mili-
tary sale to the Governments of Bah-
rain and Qatar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The mo-
tions are now pending and will be de-
bated concurrently until the hour of 12 noon, with 7 minutes each reserved for the chairman and the ranking member.

Mr. PAUL. Madam President, the Middle East is a hot caldron, con-
tinuing and continually threatening to boil over. I think it is a mistake to funnel arms into these century-old con-
licts.

There is no great certainty that the arms we send into the Middle East are used only against our own soldiers. In fact, there is a real threat that someday our young soldiers will be sent to fight against the very weap-
ons we send to these so-called allies.

It has happened. In Iran, to this day, there have been 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 Hus-
sein. In Afghanistan, some of the weap-
on we gave to the mujahedeen to fight the Russians were still there when we returned to fight the Taliban. These weapons have a life of their own. It is not certain that they will not be used against us and often have been. Pro-
liferating 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. May I consider a peace plan that doesn’t include dumping more arms into a region aﬄame 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 con-
sulate.

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 mili-
tary 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 they receive from us? They are bombing civilians in Yemen. They have been using our bombs and, up until recently, they were refueling their bombers with our planes. We have no business in the war in Yemen. Congress never voted on it. It is unauthorized, unconstitutional, and we have no business aiding the Saudis in this massacre.

The Saudis have used these bombs to bomb a funeral procession. They wounded over 400 at a funeral procession—they wounded over 400 and killed 150. The Saudis recently bombed and killed 40 children on a schoolbus.

The Saudis, with our support, continue to blockade one of the main ports of Yemen. As a consequence of this blockade, and other Saudi activities, 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 a 2016 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 Bahrain—but these arms are winding up in the hands of al-Qaeda and radicals whom we say we are pledged to defeat and that our soldiers risk life and limb defending against.

Let no one miss this point. Hillary Clinton admitted that Qatar and Saudi Arabia were funding and arming ISIS. How insulting. Our brave soldiers are sent over there, 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-Qaeda 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-Qaeda-linked fighters in Yemen, hardline Salafist militias, and anyone willing to fight the Houthis.

The problem with Congress is they are so obsessed with Iran, Iran, Iran that they can’t understand they are giving weapons to people who are giving weapons to enemies of the United States. Because they so want to combat Iran, they are willing to turn away King Hamad of Bahrain and 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-Qaeda and Hamas. How 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 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: 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, 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 point, as many as 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 their students 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 insane. 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 in the CIA’s report 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 want to sell them to them, 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. 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. That makes 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 unsafe to sell arms to Qatar. The Saudis, no stranger to terrorist 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, to give more 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 new 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: 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, guess what—you are imprisoned.

There are currently 4,000 political prisoners in Bahrain. Bahrain bans any political opposition. One opposition leader, Sheik Ali Salman, is in prison for life speaking out against the government. Student leader Moosa Abdulla Moosa Jaafar was sentenced to death for protesting against government policy. Nabeel Rajab was given 5 years in prison for expressing any tweeting about torture in Bahraini prisons. Famous Bahraini football player Hakeem al-Araibi was arrested on his honeymoon in Thailand and held for 76 days by the Bahraini Government. Famous Bahraini football player Hakeem al-Araibi was arrested on his honeymoon in Thailand and held for 76 days by the Bahraini Government.

Should we be sending offensive weapons? How long does that 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, 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. It 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. 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 the only woman to vote for nationwide women’s suffrage.

I say “nationwide” because before Congress passed the 19th Amendment, women had already won the right to vote in more than a dozen States, almost all of which were west of the Mississippi. And that was no accident.

The demands of frontier life were such that men and women often had to work side by side in order to meet those demands, and they still do that today. It is no coincidence that a woman was the only woman to lead 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 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 Wednesday 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 pleas—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 us in the desire for that measure of justice, which is based on equal opportunity, equal protection, equal freedom for all.

This proposed amendment should be passed as an act of right and justice to the women of America. To my mind, this is one of the most important questions that has been presented to Congress as a member.

One that has far more wide-reaching effect upon the people of the country—insofar as what the country stands for and what we stand for—than any other question since the writing of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of our Constitution.

These are the people who are resting their faith in the people of the United States, because they believe Congress knows what democracy means.

Can we wait to allow these men and women to doubt for a single instant the sincerity of our protestations of democracy? How shall we explain to them the sincerity of our protestations of democracy?

Our country is built upon the people of the United States representing the women of the United States. The women of the United States are equal in all but one respect, and that is the right to vote.

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 work for Adam Haynes. He is our new executive director of my staff. He has just done a great job to get this through.

From my staff, Amanda Maddox has worked hard to make it happen. Annabel McWherter, Jillian Workman, and Pat McGuigan did extraordinary work to see to it we got this done at the last minute and got it through.

So, on behalf of all the staff—for all the staff, minority and majority—on behalf of our veterans who risked their lives every day and a day or two after D-day when I happened to be with the President at Normandy to see the reenactment of that jump, it warms my heart to know that the Senate today is memorializing benefits that were intended a long time ago to go to those veterans who now will get it.

I thank everybody who worked on it, and I am encouraged by the positive vote.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

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 Mission 2040 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 not 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 successful.

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, 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 work for Adam Haynes. He is our new executive director of my staff. He has just done a great job to get this through.

From my staff, Amanda Maddox has worked hard to make it happen. Annabel McWherter, Jillian Workman, and Pat McGuigan did extraordinary work to see to it we got this done at the last minute and got it through.

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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 Isackson. 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 Isackson.

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, and there is nobody 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 innocent.

This victory is for the folks who were exposed to Agent Orange, and Agent Orange, by the way, is a herbicide that was not handled properly, and quite frankly, I just wish we real golems, 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 say 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. Thank you for your service.

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.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I ask for 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 transfer 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 it 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. These sales 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 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 chairmen 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 actions 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 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 are rightfully on our list. If we cannot assume the burden of their own defense and relieve U.S. forces that have been providing support, the helicopters will enable the Qatari fighters to provide for their own defense against threats to its vital infrastructure. The exports 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. These fighters and 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 counterme, 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 reliably invested more than $3 billion to develop Al Udeid 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 Qatari 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 most likely to be undermined if we 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 United States 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. KAIN. 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: [Roll Call Vote No. 161 Leg.]

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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 consider 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 C. Barrasso, 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 call of the roll will state.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted “yea.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 92, nays 7, as follows: [Roll Call Vote No. 163 Ex.]

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NOT VOTING—1

| Alexander |

The motion is agreed to.

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 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 our most fundamental rights that 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. One concern many have 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 easy voter registration 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. 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 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 “said and another said “We can’t leave him like that” and exposed themselves to danger to pull the man through the back window and help him escape safely.

A neighborhood in East Dallas came together to help a woman cut and remove trees that fell over her home, saving her a lot of time and money. Even though the neighborhood is dealing with widespread power outages, one person 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 stolen. There was no food, blankets, and even drove them to a nearby Target so they could find some dry clothes.

The restaurant owner downplayed their actions saying, “I don’t think we did anything out of the ordinary that anybody else wouldn’t do.” We were just being good Samaritans.

I am grateful for the Good Samaritans across Texas who put themselves in harm’s way in order to help their neighbors. As I said earlier, in times of tragedy or hardship, it is heart-warming to see stories like these that remind us of how lucky we are, in Texas and across the country, to live in supportive communities.

In closing, I want to thank the first responders, utility workers, and new-found friends who have supported one another through this storm. 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.

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 cuts and used that extra money 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 nonpresidential 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 about a decade above the rate 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 maxing 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; they are not looking for work; they don’t show up in the unemployment numbers. Labor force economists call this the labor force participation rate. It is relatively low. It has fallen in the past decade, meaning there are a lot of unemployed Americans not even looking for work, not being recorded in those official Department of Labor unemployment numbers.

It is so low that if our labor force participation rate was simply at its normal prerecession level—so go back 10 years and what was normal for decades before that. If you just went back to that labor force participation rate, our country’s unemployment rate would not be 3.6 percent today. Guess what it would be. More like 8.3 percent. If we had an 8.3-percent unemployment 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 on their feet 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 us back from our economy 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. 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 on-the-job technical education, CTE. For those you 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 co-founded and cochaired something here in this city, 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 high school programs. Shorter term 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, or 12-week training program to learn how to be a medical assistant, IT jobs like coders, factory machinery—which, by the way, often involves computer skills—or how to be a pharmacy 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 only allowed to go to college for 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 with an industry-recognized credential that is 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 computer engineer.

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 and older 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.

I agree 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 all 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 see a new number come all for 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 come out from this Congress over the past few years to deal with education, prevention, treatment, longer term recovery, and providing Narloxn—this miracle drug—to reverse the effects of an overdose. Those are good. They are making 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—methamphetamine 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 labs are pretty much gone now. People aren’t making it in their own homes or in communities in Ohio. Instead, they are buying it on the street because it is cheaper and more powerful to buy pure crystal meth. That is not a good thing. It is a bad thing because it is indicating that the crystal meth is spreading.

By the way, these drugs are causing more law enforcement concerns than ever before, like cocaine, this is a stimulant. The other 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 we 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. I am talking about this in connection with the晶 meth issue, 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 co-author of that back in the House and a co-author 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 life back on track. This year, again, provide job training in prison, as they get out of prison: that transition—and help them deal with issues they have, including mental health and addiction.

In so many cases, that has been remarkably successful in reducing the recidivism rate—the number of people who go back into the system. Unfortunately, about two-thirds of those who get out of prison get rearrested within 2 or 3 years.

So there is a great opportunity here, if you use these programs, to keep these people out of the system and to get them back on their feet, back with their families, and back at work.

Last week, I was able to see firsthand how groups at the State and local level are using some of these Federal resources to create strong and effective pipelines to get individuals off the sidelines and back into participating in the workforce.

In Cincinnati, I had the opportunity to attend a graduation in supply chain logistics for 11 women incarcerated on nonviolent drug offenses. These 11 women now have a skill, a tool, to be able to go out and get a job in this 21st-century economy we have. In Cincinnati in particular, we have a lot of supply chain jobs that are available. They are excited about it.

I also visited one of the companies where it is few 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 like 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 entry 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 why we have the opportunity 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. Hearing them, hearing their life experiences, and seeing what they have accomplished underscore the need to continue to provide these opportunities so they can get ahead in life and so our economy can have them in the workforce.

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 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.

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, the national debt is what actually pulled me and you and others, to some degree, into the 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—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 liability. That will put us at us 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 fail short. It has to be a combination. We have to have a balanced approach over the long haul to solve this $22 trillion of debt problem.

I believe we will not solve this debt crisis unless and until we fix the way Congress funds the Federal Government. The current funding process is designed to fail. It really is. It doesn't work. It hasn't worked. It will never work.

Since the Budget Act of 1974 was put in place, Congress has only funded the Federal Government on time four times. That means that by the end of the fiscal year, Congress has only 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, and maintenance over the end of the fiscal year, and so forth. They are devastating to our military. They create inefficiencies and uncer-
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 the dialogue. And that 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 appropriations committees. You can see for one authorizing committee you may have five or six authorizing committees that have to provide input, in theory, to the appropriating committee.

When I came to Congress I was asked to head the Subcommittee on State Department Oversight inside Foreign Relations. Accountability was to provide oversight. Interacting with the person who was the chair of the subcommittee in authorizations—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’s 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 line, we don’t go home until we get work break. If we don’t make the deadline 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 Wurmuth and I have been talking about for the last several years, and I fully subscribe to what he is trying to do.

That is what the bill that was introduced this week will do, and I think it is the first step to fix the funding process.

Once we complete the first phase, we need to tackle mandatory spending, which is 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 beginning of the greying 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 is what we can control, 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 authorization, defense bills and so forth, we have to streamline this process. Last year we did it, and it almost worked. What we have now is totally dysfunctional.

I hope this proposal that we are putting on the horizon 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 that we have been in a crisis for the last 15 years. Either we can wake up and face it now or I think we will regret it later.

There are Members on both sides of the aisle who recognize this crisis. I am encouraged by the conversations we are having together. This is not a partisan issue. This is one of those ways that people back home expect us to compromise and work together to solve this.

I am encouraged today. It is time we did this, and this is the time, this year. In the next few weeks, hopefully we will get past this impasse and make it happen this year.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report the Stilwell nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of David Stilwell, of Hawaii, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Stilwell nomination?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLibrand) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. Klobuchar) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 94, nays 3, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 164 Ex.]

YEAS—94

Baldwin

Barrasso

Bennett

Blumenthal

Blunt

Booher

Burr

Canwell

Capito

Cardin

Carper

Casey

Cassidy

Collins

Cornyn

Cortez Masto

Cortez

Cramer

Crus

Daines

Duckworth

Durbin

Emmi

Markowski

Fischer

Hasean

Grassley

Hawley

Reich

Rico

Reno

Rounds

Rubio

Sasse

Seibert

Schumer

Scott (FL)

Scott (NC)

Shaheen

Shelby

Sinema

Smith

Smith

Stabenow

Sullivan

Tester

Thune

Tillis

Tooey
consider are considered made and laid upon the table and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions. The majority leader.

The nomination was confirmed.

The PENDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the Crawford nomination.

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

The PENDING 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 PENDING 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.]

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
June 13, 2019

The nominations were confirmed.

The PENDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the Crawford nomination.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PENDING 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

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PENDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.


LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PENDING 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 PENDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 28.

The PENDING 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 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 PENDING 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.


LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PENDING 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 PENDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. The clerk will report the nomination.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PENDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

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.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PENDING 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 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 PENDING 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.


LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PENDING 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 PENDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

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 PENDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.
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 motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior assistant bill clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant bill 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; General Marcia, 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 Vincze nominations en bloc? The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior assistant bill clerk will report the nominations.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nominations of Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.


EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

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.


THE SENATE ADOPTED THE MOTIONS TO RECONSIDER THE NOMINATIONS EN BLOC.
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 leading advocate 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 who uphold our values. We have both a moral and a national security obligation to ensure that U.S. weapons, equipment, and training are never used to harm civilians, abuse human rights, or end up in the hands of enemies who seek to do us harm.

With that in mind, I was pleased to lead the Enhancing Human Rights in Arms Sales Act of 2019 with my colleagues from both sides of the aisle. This bipartisan legislation would put into place strict vetting criteria and end use monitoring for certain weapons sales to prevent U.S.-provided weapons from being used to 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 Bahraini 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 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 long been a leading advocate of 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 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 protecting the Saudi border from the Houthis, not conducting airstrikes in Yemen. The Qatari Air Force flew strikes alongside the U.S. and other partners, against the Islamic State in Syria in 2014 and 2015. It also flew strikes against Qatar’s neighbors 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 denude. No U.S. arms should ever end up in the hands of a 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, bipartisan regulatory relief package for community financial institutions. In the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, bipartisan regulatory relief package for community financial institutions, the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, a bipartisan regulatory relief package for community financial institutions, a bipartisan regulatory relief package for community financial institutions, a bipartisan regulatory relief package for community financial institutions, the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, a bipartisan regulatory relief package for community financial institutions.

With that in mind, I was pleased to work with Senator TILLIS, Senator Tester, Chairman BROWN, Ranking Member ISAACS, 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 Marianas Islands, and finally to Nagasaki and Sasebo on the island of Japan’s most southern main island. They landed in Nagasaki’s harbor on September...
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 and spent his career in the Gallup-McKinley County school system.

Senator Pinto was first elected to the Senate in 1976, representing District 3, comprised of parts of San Juan and McKinley Counties in northwestern New Mexico. The Navajo Nation makes up much of the district.

In order to get to the State legislature, in January 1997, he took a bus from Gallup to Albuquerque and then began hitchhiking to the State capitol in Santa Fe. As he waited on a snowy street corner, up pulled another State senator, Manny Aragon, in his old Cadillac. Senator Aragon assumed the hitchhiker was a transient and picked him up. Senator Aragon asked his passenger why he was going to Santa Fe, and the hitchhiker replied, “I’m a state senator.” And off they went to the beginning of the legislative session together.

During his 42 years in office, Senator Pinto worked tirelessly for the people of New Mexico and his district. He went into politics because he saw the overwhelming needs of his people and wanted to make a difference. He was instrumental in establishing the New Mexico Department of Indian Affairs and setting up a Tribal infrastructure fund for much needed projects for Tribes. Over the years, he pushed for dozens of projects for roads, power lines, buildings, and health care.

He is not only 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 Mother with the knowledge of 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 country.

On May 17 of this year, Senator Pinto was awarded the 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 after decades to make sure his people and all New Mexicans had those basics.

Senator John Pinto: educator, statesman, Navajo code talker, brave Dine warrior, loving husband and father. He is a New Mexico legend and an American hero. I am proud to have known him and to have called him my friend.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JO MCDougALL

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and congratulate Jo McDougall for receiving the Porter Fund’s Lifetime Achievement Award. The Porter Fund’s Lifetime Achievement Award is presented every 5 years to an Arkansas writer with a substantial and recognized body of work. Jo is 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 presented her with the Poet Laureate of Arkansas. She has published six poetry collections and a memoir, “Daddy’s Money: A Memoir of
Farm and Family.’” In 2015, the University of Arkansas Press published a compilation of Jo’s poetry, “In the Home of the Famous Dead: Collected Poems.” Her work is influenced by her Arkansas heritage and often portrays the lives of rural families and the struggles and everyday challenges they face.

Jo McDougall has earned nationwide recognition throughout her career. She has been awarded a fellowship from the Arkansas Arts Council and was inducted into the Arkansas Writers Hall of Fame in 2006. She has won numerous awards, including the DeWitt Wallace/Reader’s Digest Foundation Award, the Porter Prize, and the Academy of American Poets Prize.

I congratulate Jo for receiving the Porter Fund’s Lifetime Achievement Award. Her enduring voice, observations 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 the 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 professionalism and courage, according to colleagues present that day who had to rely on her notes.

Her popular column was a must-read and provided an outlet for her to share her love of the community and highlight the local music and entertainment scene. This passion eventually led to her partnership with Lynn Wasson to create “Entertainment Fort Smith.” When the popular magazine first launched, Linda would say that they started the publication because she got tired of hearing people say there was nothing to do. As co-owner and editor, she set out to prove people wrong by publishing a monthly magazine filled with every imaginable event. Entertainment Fort Smith quickly became a local staple for information on the culture, people, and attractions in the region. It also provided an outlet for her and Lynn to share their passion for education that was evident in the magazine’s commitment to Fort Smith Partners in Education and all local public schools.

The last 7 years tested Linda in new ways as she fought against cancer. Her legendary smile, deep faith, and the love of those around her carried her through and she volunteered for numerous medical trials that she hoped would benefit future patients.

Linda was born in Fort Smith on October 24, 1942, graduated from Fort Smith high school, 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-grandchildren.

She will be a cherished mother, grandmother, friend, community advocate, and professional who truly made a difference for generations to come.

RECOGNIZING MCGREGOR INDUSTRIES

• Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to celebrate 100 years and four generations of McGregor Industries, an outstanding metal fabrication firm based in Dunmore, PA.

Since its establishment in 1919, McGregor Industries has been renowned for its production of quality railings, staircases, and iron and steel railings. In Scranton’s South Side neighborhood firmly placed McGregor Industries at the center of the highly competitive iron and steel trade market of the Northeast. Their many high-profile projects have built our businesses, our churches, our schools, and even our airports in northeastern Pennsylvania and across the Commonwealth.

When the company faced hardship in 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 graduated, 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 renowned 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 of Las Vegas 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 Business Women of America. He has also received the Charles Dick Medal of Honor Award from the U.S. National Guard. He has twice been honored by the Latin Chamber of Commerce, receiving the Hispanic Citizen Award and the Public Service Award.

As a councilman for the city of Las Vegas, Bob Coffin prioritized keeping our communities safe, revitalizing older neighborhoods by building new parks and fostering economic opportunity and development in our great city.

Today, Bob Coffin continues his commitment to the public by serving on a number of boards and commissions, including the Board of the Las Vegas Golf Hall of Fame, Chief Local Elected Officials Consortium, Commission for the Las Vegas Centennial, Debt Management Commission, Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition, and the Southern Nevada Water Authority.

Bob Coffin has left his mark on Nevada and his community and has impacted countless Nevadans through his public service and community engagement. I am grateful for all of the work he has done for our State and congratulate him on a well-deserved retirement.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE FABER

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this week I have the honor of recognizing Mike Faber for his significant impact on the community as an educator, coach, and mentor.

Mike Faber has selflessly served his community by educating young Montanans in Cut Bank for 21 years and 6 years in Eureka. Mike taught a wide range of disciplines, from physical education to Native American history, at both the middle school and high school level.

Truly demonstrating a passion for service, Mike was an instructor not only in the classroom but also on the field. Mike was a cornerstone 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 this 27-year tenure at Eureka High School.

Mike left a legacy worthy of our praise and 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 undeniably reflected in 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 Board of Directors, a member of the National Ski Patrol, and 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 would soon thereafter move to 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 high peaks.

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, and Jack has been 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.

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 reflected in 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 Board of Directors, a member of the National Ski Patrol, and 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.

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 has retired 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 2006, 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 oakleaf clusters, Iraq Campaign Medal 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 longstanding 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 gratitude.
of this journey. Jack Middleton has been there with his expert guidance, his dry wit and his devotion to preserving the past and shaping the future of this Northern New Hampshire gem.

On behalf of the people of New Hampshire, I ask my colleagues and all Americans to join me in thanking Jack Middleton for his service and wishing him all the best in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM SAUBLE

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor William Sauble of Maxwell, New Mexico, a person 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 Ramon 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 Cattlemaster of the Year by the New Mexico Cattlemasters 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 2016. 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, lobbying from Congress and commitments from Amtrak to continue this critically important service.

Bill is a person of integrity and character. He has a heart of gold. All his life he gave back to his community and our State. New Mexico owes him a debt of gratitude. I wish him and his family my very best.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13405 OF JUNE 16, 2006, WITH RESPECT TO BELARUS—PM 19

The PRESIDENT OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

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

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, accompanying a Speaker’s signed enactment, 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 “Li- quidity Coverage Ratio Rule: Treatment of Certain Municipal Obligations as High-Quality Liquid Assets” (RIN0690-AE77) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2019, to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1640. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Interagency Guidance for Bank Holding Companies and their Insured member banks on the Application of section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, and section 212 of the Anti--terrorism Financing Act to Foreign Financial Institutions” (RIN3145-AD27) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 12, 2019, to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.


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 Environment and Public Works.

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 amounts not to exceed $100,000,000 (Transmitter No. DIDTC 19–014); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–1645. A communication from the Acting Director, Budget Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting proposed legislation relative to the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.


EC–1647. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the activities of the Community Relations Service for fiscal year 2018; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1648. A communication from the Assistant Administrator of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Control of Immediate Precursor Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Fentanyl as Schedule II Controlled Substance” ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–305)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1649. A communication from the Assistant Administrator of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Interlocutory Appeals in the Administrative Hearings” ((21 CFR Part 1316) (Docket, No. DEA–480)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1650. A communication from the Assistant Administrator of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Chemical Names of Previously Controlled Fentanyl-Related Substances” ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–476)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1651. A communication from the Assistant Administrator of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of 4F-MDMB-PINACA, 5F-MDB-MPICA, 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–MDMB–CHMICA, 5F–MDMB–PINACA, MDMB–CHMICA, and MDMB–FUBINCA in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act” ((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–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.


EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GRAHAM for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ada E. Brown, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

Steven D. Grimbler, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

David John Novak, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Matthew H. Solomon, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Gary B. Burman, of Kentucky, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Kentucky for the term of four years.

William D. Hyslop, of Washington, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington for the term of four years.

Randall P. Huff, of Wyoming, to be United States Marshal for the District of Wyoming for the term of four years.

(Nominations without an asterisk were recommended with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. MURkowski, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MARKY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1825. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for violations of the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. HASSAN, and Ms. KLOBUCAR):


By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 1827. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude corporations operating the Integrate for Revolution (EXIT) subsidiary; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. MUNCHIN, Ms. COTTON, Mr. JONES, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. KING, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 1828. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to clarify Federal law with respect to reporting certain positive consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. PIETERS, Mr. ENZI, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1829. A bill to limit the authority to grant reporting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HARRASSO (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. COTTON, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CHAMBER, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1830. A bill to enhance the security of the United States and its allies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. FEINSTEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. DURBIN, Mr. COTTON, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LEEHART, Mr. SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCAR, Mr. Kaine, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. CARDIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CASEY, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 1831. A bill to amend chapter 41 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. KLOBUCAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LEHAY, Ms. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. JONES, Mr. LEHAY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 1834. A bill to authorize practices in Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 1855. A bill to amend the Higher Edu-
cation Act of 1965 to provide Federal loans to refinance those loans at a lower interest rate for all students; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HEINRICH:
S. 1856. A bill to amend the National Wild-
life Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 to prohibit the use of neonicotinoids in the 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. SHA- HERN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. HIRONO):
S. 1857. A bill to amend the National En-
ergy Conservation Policy Act to improve Federal energy and water performance re-
quirements for Federal buildings and estab-
lish a Federal Energy Management Program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-
sources.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):
S. 1858. A bill to ensure the Chief Informa-
tion Office of the Consumer Product Safety Commission has a significant role in deci-
sions 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 de-
tention 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 De-
cense to carry out a pilot program on the prediction and prevention of musculo-
skeletal injuries in members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Com-
mittee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):
S. 1861. A bill to provide for the treatment of 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. CANT-WELL, 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 Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. HASSAN):
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 Re-
sources.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. SMITH, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. BEN-
NETT):
S. 1864. A bill to require transparency in re-
porting the greenhouse gas impacts of products procured by certain Federal agen-
cies, and for other purposes; to the Com-
mittee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SCHATZ, and 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 mis-
appropriation of a trade secret, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judici-
ary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. HARRIS):
S. 1866. A bill to better support our early childhood educators and elementary school secular education policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. HASSAN):
S. 1867. A bill to amend the Homeland Secu-
Rity Act of 2002 to establish in the Depart-
ment of Homeland Security an Unmanned
Aircraft Systems Coordinator, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. REED, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 281. A resolution recognizing 2019 as the International Year of the Salmon, a framework of collaboration across the Northern Hemisphere to sustain and recover salmon populations, partnerships, and public action; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 91
At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Ms. RYAN) 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, 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. HINCKLEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. Sasse) 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. CRAPTO, the name 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. 322
At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. Gillibrand) was added as a cosponsor of S. 322, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to remove the manifestation period required for the presumptions of service connection for chloracne, porphyria cutanea tarda, and acute and subacute peripheral neuropathy associated with exposure to certain herbicide agents, and for other purposes.

S. 457
At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. McSally) was added as a cosponsor of S. 457, a bill to require 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. 508
At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. Murray) was added as a cosponsor of S. 508, a bill to 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. KLOBUCAR, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Tester) was added as a cosponsor of S. 512, a bill to establish an advisory council 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 names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Hoeven) were added as cosponsors 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 Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Van Hollen) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Hoyer) 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.

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 598, a bill to provide for a period of continuing appropriations in the event of a lapse in appropriations under the normal appropriations process, and establish procedures and consequences in the event of a failure to complete regular appropriations.

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the 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.

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 benefits under the Survivor Benefit Plan by veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 690, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain amounts paid for physical activity, fitness, and exercise as amounts paid for medical care.

At the request of Mr. HENRICH, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRANO) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 684, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on high-cost employer-sponsored health coverage.

At the request of Mr. SASS, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 695, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to allow parents of eligible military dependent children to establish Military Education Savings Accounts, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MERRILEY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 696, a bill to designate the name in official serving as the named Chief Nurse Officer of the Public Health Service as the National Nurse for Public Health.

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LIEAHY), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) were added as cosponsors of S. 750, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the new markets tax credit, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Kansas (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.

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 846, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to limit certain rolling stock procurements, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 948, a bill to provide incentives to physicians to practice in rural and medically underserved communities, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1016, a bill to prohibit the sale of food that is, or contains, unsafe poppy seeds.

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1044, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. 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.

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.

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.

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1234, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to review and report on certain laws, safety measures, and technologies relating to the illegal passing of school buses, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1444, a bill to repeal the provision of law that provides automatic pay adjustments for Members of Congress.

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1508, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide enhanced penalties for convicted murderers who kill or target America's public safety officers.

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1539, a bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1541, a bill to increase the minimum age for sale of tobacco products to 21.

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. 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.

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1578, a bill to protect the privacy of internet users through the establishment of a national Do Not Track system, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Mississippi
(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 Senator’s semipostal stamp for 6 additional years.

S. 1766
At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1766, a bill to implement policies to end preventable maternal, newborn, and child deaths globally.

S. 1781
At the request of Mr. RUBBO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. 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 compact policies 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.

S. RES. 214
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. 309
At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 313
At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPPO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 313 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 322
At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 322 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 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.
At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) 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. 340

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 340 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 341

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. ANKFORD) 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. 346

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 342 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 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. 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. 343

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. 344

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. 346

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. DUBIN), 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. 359

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. 360

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Young) 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. 363

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, 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. 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. 373

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. 375

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. 380

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name 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. 385

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. 386

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, 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.

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 (for himself, 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 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 succeed in 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:

(i) 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—

(1) estimated cost of the assistance, 10 percent;

(2) localized impacts, 40 percent;

(3) insurance coverage in force, 10 percent;

(4) hazard mitigation, 10 percent;

(5) recent multiple disasters, 10 percent;

(6) programs of other Federal assistance, 10 percent; and

(7) economic circumstances described in subparagraph (B), 10 percent;

(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.

(ii) 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—

(1) concentration of damages, 20 percent;

(2) trauma, 20 percent;

(3) special populations, 20 percent;

(4) voluntary agency assistance, 10 percent;

(5) insurance, 20 percent;

(6) average amount of individual assistance by State, 5 percent; and

(7) economic considerations described in subparagraph (B), 10 percent.

(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 accountability from market players. Even after a financial crisis that devastated our nation’s economy, we continue to see calculated wrong-doing 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 upon investors. The SEC emphasized 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 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 penalty to the amount of loss suffered by victims of a violation, and substantially raising the financial stakes for repeat offenders of our nation’s securities laws.

Specifically, our bill would expand the SEC’s options to tailor penalties to the specific circumstances of a given violation. In addition to raising the per violation caps for severe, or “third tier,” violations to $1 million per offense for individuals and $10 million per offense for entities, the legislation would also give the SEC additional options to obtain greater penalties based on the ill-gotten gains of the violator or on the financial harm to investors.

Our bill also strives to deter repeat offenders on Wall Street through two provisions. The first would allow the SEC to triple the penalty cap applicable to recidivists who have been held either criminally or civilly liable for securities fraud within the previous five years. The second would allow the SEC to seek civil penalties against those who violate existing federal court or SEC orders, an approach that would be more efficient, effective, and flexible than the current civil contempt remedy. These changes would greatly improve the SEC’s ability to levy robust penalties against repeat offenders.

Slightly more than half of all U.S. households are invested in the stock market. All of our constituents deserve a strong SEC that has the necessary tools to go after fraudsters and pursue the difficult cases arising from our increasingly complex financial markets. The Stronger Enforcement of Civil Penalties Act will enhance the SEC’s ability to demand meaningful accountability from Wall Street, which in turn will increase transparency and confidence in our financial system. I urge our colleagues to support this important bipartisan legislation.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 1863. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the sites associated with the life and legacy of Julius Rosenwald, with a special focus on the Rosenwald Schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1863

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (1) Julius Rosenwald was born in 1862 in Springfield, Illinois, to Samuel Rosenwald and his wife, Augusta Hammersleugh, a Jewish immigrant from Selb, Germany; (2) in 1886, Samuel Rosenwald purchased the Lyon House, where Julius grew up and lived with his family until the 1890s, 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 relative 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 “YMCA’s”) for African-Americans during the Jim Crow era in cities that raised $75,000; and (B) eventually, supporting the construction of YMCA’s in 24 cities across the United States; (5)(A) after his introduction to Booker T. Washington in 1911, Julius Rosenwald— (i) joined the Board of Trustees of the Tuskegee Institute; and (ii) financially contributed to a pilot program to build 8 schools in rural Alabama for African-American children who were receiving little to no education; and (B) the donations by Rosenwald described in subparagraph (A) were matched by the local African-American communities that were committed to providing education for their children; (6)(A) the success of the pilot program referred to in subparagraph (A) led to the construction of more than 5,300 Rosenwald Schools and related buildings over a 20-year period in 15 southern States during the direction of the Juvenile Fund; (B) the schools described in subparagraph (A)— (i) were the result of a 3-way partnership among the Rosenwald Fund, local communities that, although generally poor, contributed land, labor, materials, and money to build and maintain the schools, and the schools were in locations 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; (E) the 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); (F) 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 throughout the United States, are worthy of recognition and further examination.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Julius Rosenwald was born in 1862 in Springfield, Illinois, to Samuel Rosenwald and his wife, Augusta Hammersleugh, a Jewish immigrant from Selb, Germany; (2) in 1886, Samuel Rosenwald purchased the Lyon House, where Julius grew up and lived with his family until the 1890s, 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 relative 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 “YMCA’s”) for African-Americans during the Jim Crow era in cities that raised $75,000; and (B) eventually, supporting the construction of YMCA’s in 24 cities across the United States; (5)(A) after his introduction to Booker T. Washington in 1911, Julius Rosenwald— (i) joined the Board of Trustees of the Tuskegee Institute; and (ii) financially contributed to a pilot program to build 8 schools in rural Alabama for African-American children who were receiving little to no education; and (B) the donations by Rosenwald described in subparagraph (A) were matched by the local African-American communities that were committed to providing education for their children; (6)(A) the success of the pilot program referred to in subparagraph (A) led to the construction of more than 5,300 Rosenwald Schools and related buildings over a 20-year period in 15 southern States during the direction of the Juvenile Fund; (B) the schools described in subparagraph (A)— (i) were the result of a 3-way partnership among the Rosenwald Fund, local communities that, although generally poor, contributed land, labor, materials, and money to build and maintain the schools, and the schools were in locations 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; (E) the 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); (F) 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 throughout the United States, are worthy of recognition and further examination.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ROSENWALD SCHOOL.—The term “Rosenwald School” means any of the 5,337 schools and related buildings constructed in 15 southern States during the period of 1912 through 1922 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;
   (B) private and nonprofit organizations;
   (C) any other interested individuals; and
   (D) 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 105667 of title 54, United States Code.

(d) RESULTS.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing—
   (1) the results of the study; and
   (2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary relating to the study.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. CRAMER):

S.J. Res. 49. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. Res. 49

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years after the date of its submission by the Congress:

"ARTICLE—
The Congress shall have power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States."

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS


Mr. TESTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. Res. 250

Whereas the Badger-Two Medicine area is sacred to the Blackfeet Tribe and holds critical and unique importance in the culture and history of the Tribe;

Whereas the Department of the Interior issued leases for the development of oil and gas resources in the Badger-Two Medicine area without proper Tribal consultation;

Whereas the Department of the Interior has sought to cancel all remaining leases in the Badger-Two Medicine area, citing violation of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as the "National Historic Preservation Act" (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)), before the leases were issued;

Whereas the 2 remaining leaseholders in the Badger-Two Medicine area, Solenex LLC and W. A. Moncrief, challenged the cancellation of their leases in a district court of the United States;

Whereas former Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke committed to the Blackfeet Tribe that the Department of the Interior would continue to defend the lease cancellations in court after the district court ruled against the Department;

Whereas the Department of the Interior appealed the decision in the Solenex LLC case, but failed to appeal the decision in the W. A. Moncrief case, instead moving to dismiss the W. A. Moncrief case and reassuring the W. A. Moncrief lease;

Whereas the Department of the Interior argued that the court of appeals does not have jurisdiction to consider an appeal taken by the intervenors in the W. A. Moncrief case, an appeal that would deny the Tribal leaders who intervened in that case the ability to defend the Badger-Two Medicine area on appeal;

Whereas the Federal Government has the duty to honor the trust responsibilities of the Federal Government to the Blackfeet Tribe and the promises made by the Secretary of the Interior to the leadership of the Blackfeet Tribe, and the development of the Badger-Two Medicine area would be a complete abandonment of that duty;

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 has broken the commitment made by the Department to the Blackfeet Tribe;

(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.


Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERRICK, 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 ecosystems 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
SA 25. 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 26. Mr. BOXERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 242. 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 429. Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mrs. Gillibrand, Mr. Hoeven, Mrs. Shaheen, Mrs. Capito, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Braun, Mr. Tester, Mr. Jones, Mr. Schumer, Mr. Lankford, 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 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 Mr. 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, Ms. Blackburn, Mr. Braun, Ms. Fischer, and Mr. Tester) 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. Mr. 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. McCaskill) 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 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 454. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. BURDWIN, Ms. EINSTEIN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mrs. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 455. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. JONES, Mr. CRAINER, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 456. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 457. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 458. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 459. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 460. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 461. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 462. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 463. Ms. McCALLEN (for herself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. JONES, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 464. Ms. McCALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 465. Ms. McCALLEN 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. McCALLEN 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. McCALLEN submitted a motion intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 468. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 469. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 470. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 471. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 472. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 473. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 474. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 475. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 476. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 477. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 478. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 479. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 480. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 481. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 482. Mr. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by 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. BURKHOLDER 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. BURKHOLDER 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. BURKHOLDER 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. BURKHOLDER 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. BURKHOLDER 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. BURKHOLDER 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. BURKHOLDER 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. BURKHOLDER 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. BURKHOLDER 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. BURKHOLDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 513. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 514. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, 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. KAIN) 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. CORNY) 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, Mr. MARKEY, 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 528. Ms. MURkowski submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 529. Ms. HARRIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 530. Mr. HARRIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him 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. HAYVEN) 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. 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 536. 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 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. 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 540. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LÉAHY, 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. HASKIN, Mr. RUHLE, and Ms. KLOUCHAR) 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. 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 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. CORNY (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. MILLS (for himself and Mr. SHELBY) 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. CORNY) 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. CORNY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
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. ROYSEN, Mr. PETRUS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. BURIS) 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. BURIS, Mrs. SHAHEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. BRADBURY) 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. 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 582. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 583. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 584. 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 585. 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 586. 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 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. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. TSCZER) 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. 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 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, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle 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 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 Program as authorized by section 793 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) and its application is appropriate for release to the public.

(b) Thresholds under this paragraph may be applicable—

(1) uniformly, Department of Defense-wide; or

(2) 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 Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. If such thresholds are applicable only to a separate armed force or the United States Special Operations Command, such thresholds shall be established and maintained by the Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, 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, 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. __. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIAL BASE QUADRILATERAL COUNCIL.

Section 7502 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(1) The chairperson of the National Technology and Industrial Base Quadrilateral Council shall coordinate 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 discuss the implementation of the National Technology and Industrial Base Quadrilateral Council to form the National Technology Industrial Base Quadrilateral Council."

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. __. REPORT ON IMPROVEMENTS TO DEFERENCE 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 include information on the 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.—In this section, the term "fait accompli" means a scenario in which the Russian Federation uses
force to rapidly seize territory of one or more Baltic allies and subsequently threatens further escalation, potentially including use of nuclear weapons, to deter an effective response by the Armed Forces and allied and partner military forces.

SA 397. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. 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 Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall submit to Congress a report detailing the measures taken by the Secretaries of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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 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 consultation 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.

(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 and maintain personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. 15. REPORT ON OPERATION OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL FORCES UNDER EMPLOYMENT OR THREAT OF EMPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

(a) In General.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commander of the United States 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 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 consultation 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.

(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 and maintain personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. 15. REPORT ON OPERATION OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL FORCES UNDER EMPLOYMENT OR THREAT OF EMPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

(a) In General.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commander of the United States 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
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:

SEC. 12. MODIFICATION OF SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ENHANCING SECURITY AFNITY IN AFGHANISTAN.

(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, 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 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:

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 a report on addressing the potential or 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. 4853 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 of or national of a country described in section 1261(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013;

(B) an organization 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 may 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.

(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 described in section 802 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 (SHOTC).

(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 maintain, on a year-by-year basis, the number and quality of new officers they need and that are representative of the nation as a whole.

(d) Available for Release.—Not later than 30 days after 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 and rural areas.

SEC. 571. REPORT ON PURCHASE AND USE OF CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT BY THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) Acquisition of Civil Aircraft.

(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 committees a report on—

(A) the acquisition of—

(i) any aircraft in excess of the quantities authorized by law; and

(ii) any aircraft produced or designed for use by the government of a foreign country; and

(B) an assessment of the long-term viability of the use of such aircraft.

(b) 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:

(1) Readiness.

(2) Safety.

(3) Overhead.

(c) Report Required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the committees a report on—

(1) the acquisition of—

(A) any aircraft in excess of the quantities authorized by law; and

(B) any aircraft produced or designed for use by the government of a foreign country;

(2) an assessment of the long-term viability of the use of such aircraft.

(d) 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 described in section 802 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 (SHOTC).

(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 maintain, on a year-by-year basis, the number and quality of new officers they need and that are representative of the nation as a whole.

(d) Available for Release.—Not later than 30 days after 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 and rural areas.
Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, and for other purposes; which was amended intended to be proposed by him to the Senate.

(2) An examination of the effect on national security of the potential export, reexport, or in-country transfer of satellites in competition with the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, which was entered into by the Secretary; or

(3) An examination of the effect on national security of the potential 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) licenses issuing for the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of such satellites to such entities; or

(ii) the ultimate end users 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 numbered intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 324. PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PERFLUORO-TETRAFLUOROETHANE 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 Department of Defense for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 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 TECHNOLOGY.—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) by striking ‘‘; and’’ and inserting a semicolon;

(2) by striking the period at the end of clause (ii) of section (b) from accessing or using such satellites; 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 237(b) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the analysis includes the following:

(1) A comprehensive and national-level—

(A) comparison of public and private investment differentiated by sector and industry;

(B) review of current trends in ability to set and determine global standards and norms for artificial intelligence technology in national security, including efforts in international standard setting bodies;

(C) assessment of access to artificial intelligence technology in national security; and

(D) assessment of activities in which the 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) An examination of the likelihood that developments in artificial intelligence will successfully transition into military systems of China.

(4) Predictions of rapid developments in 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 UNDERTAKEN TO ADDRESS SUCH VULNERABILITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide the congressional defense committees a briefing on—

(A) national security vulnerabilities and opportunities in artificial intelligence; and

(B) actions being undertaken to address the vulnerabilities and opportunities identified under subparagraph (A).

(2) CONSULTATION WITH EXPERTS.—In preparing the briefing required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall consult with experts within the Department of Defense, 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 with and engaging with the private sector and encouraging public-private partnerships and investment in artificial intelligence in national security.

(B) Improving Federal and private sector working relationships for the development of necessary requirements and resulting challenges.

(C) Working with the international community to establish national standards for the use of artificial intelligence technologies.

(D) Identifying areas for Federal investment, or a state in which the local water authority to attain the lifetime health advisory level for such acids established by the Environmental Protection Agency in effect for drinking water.

(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:
(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 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.

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 or allotment land; or

(2) AUTHORITY.—The term ‘‘Authority’’ means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) TERMINATION OF NON-PRODUCING LEASES.—A covered lease—

(1) that is not producing oil or gas in paying quantities; and

(2) that is not subject to a valid cooperative or unit plan of development or operation certified by the Authority to be necessary.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Of the amounts made available under this section—

(1) $10,000,000 shall be available to carry out this section;

(2) $10,000,000 shall be available for the activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to 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. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING RE-ALLOCATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SPECTRUM FOR 5G SERVICES.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Department of Defense should work with the Federal Communications Commission to identify bands of spectrum assigned to the Department of Defense that—

(1) can be reallocated for 5G services; and

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, are globally harmonized or capable of being globally harmonized.

SEC. 410. 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 subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 5. PRIORITIZATION OF PROJECTS IN ANNUAL REPORT ON UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS FOR LABORATORY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

Section 2006 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91; 10 U.S.C. 2322; 10 U.S.C 2351) 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’’;

(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. 6. 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 1868, 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 the Turtle Mountain Reservation 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 1868, have for more than 100 years since ceding land in the State of North Dakota as described in paragraph (1);

(3) the members of the Little Shell Tribe 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 13, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the ‘‘Indian Reorganization Act’’);

(5) Federal agents of 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, 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 13, 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 Great Depression, the 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 13, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Indian Reorganization Act”), the Tribe continues to separately contract with leaders exhibiting clear political authority;

(8) the Tribe, together with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa of North Dakota and the Chipewa-Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy’s Reservation of Montana, filed 2 law suits under the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 538) (commonly known as the “Indian Claims Commission Act”), to petition for additional compensation for land ceded to the United States by the Penobscot 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 recognition of the recognized political leaders of the Tribe since the 1930s.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Member.—The term “member” means an individual 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 13, 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 entitled to all services and benefits provided by the United States to Indian 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) Affirmation of Rights.—

(1) In General.—Nothing in this section diminishes any right or privilege of the Tribe or any member thereof 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 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 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 V 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 13, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5108) (commonly known as the “Indian Reorganization Act”).

SA 413. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 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 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 data 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. 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 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 data to include the Defense Readiness Reporting Systems-Strategic (DRRS-S) and all other subordinate systems that report readiness data.
January 1, 2020, and shall apply to payments for months beginning on or after that date.

SA 416. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XXVIII, add the following:

**SEC. 10. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO PROCESS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AWARDING OF CONTRACTS WITH 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.

(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 maintain an electronic tracking system 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 paragraph (1) of section 121 of the Emergency Planning, Response, and Safeguards Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) for the costs of responding to, or damages from, releases of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances that resulted from the use of aqueous film-forming foam, if that use was required pursuant to, and carried out in accordance with, a contract or order under section 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. 10. SUPPORT AND ENHANCEMENT OF DEFENSE CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE.**

The Secretary of Energy may use any portion of funds appropriated to Congress to carry out the pilot program under the following:

(a) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Energy 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.

(b) AMOUNT AUTHORIZED.—Not less frequently than once per fiscal year, the Secretary shall establish, develop, or support development of critical electric infrastructure or critical electric infrastructure (as those terms are defined in section 215(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 825o-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. 10. 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 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 radar architecture and broadband digital receiver and exciter (DREX) components and prototypes together with scalable and reconfigurable antennas.

(b) AIRPORT SPONSORS.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under the following authorities:

(1) Chapters 137 and 139 and sections 237i, 237vb, and 237f 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 transac- tions; authorities to 33 Federal agencies; and cost sharing and production capabilities in small and medium-sized manufacturers.

(2) Purchasing goods or equipment for testing and certification purposes.

(3) Incentives, including purchase commit- ments and cost sharing with nongovern- mental sources, for the private sector to deve- lop manufacturing and production capabil- ities in areas of national security interest.

(4) Issuing loans or providing loan guaran- tees to small and medium-sized manufactur- ers to support manufacturing and production capabilities in areas of national security in- terest.

(5) Giving awards to third party entities to support investments in small- and medium-sized manufacturers working in areas of na- tional security interest, including debt and equity investments that would benefit mis- sions 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. 10. MISSION PARTNER ENVIRONMENT.**

The amount authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Defense is hereby increased by $53,200,000, with the amount of such increase to be available for mission partner environment in order to support necessary infra- structure and data network investment that facilitates multi-domain information shar- ing 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 mili- tary activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 10. SENSOR VICTORY.**

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 appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 12. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASIA REASSURANCE INITIATIVE ACT WITH REGARD TO TAIWAN ARMS SALES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of Defense Indo-Pacific Strategy Report (referred to in this section as the “Indo-Pacific Strategy”), released on June 1, 2019, states: “[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 the 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.”

(b) 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. 13. INDO-PACIFIC RANGE UPGRADES.

The amount 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 (22 U.S.C. 4731 et seq.), the annual report issued by the Secretary of State on Hong Kong (referred to in this section as the “Report”), released on March 21, 2019, states that “Hong Kong is guided by the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act, Hong Kong’s Basic Law of 1997, and the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984.”

(2) The Act further states that “the human rights of the people of Hong Kong are of great importance to the United States and are directly relevant to United States interests in Hong Kong.”

(3) Pursuant to section 301 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 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 is integral to our mutual interests in many areas, providing significant benefits to the United States economy and homeland security.”

(b) 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.

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) At appropriate place, insert the following:

At appropriate place, insert 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 deterrent of the United States for decades in conjunction with air and sea-based strategic delivery systems.

(2) President John F. Kennedy referred to the deployment of the first Minuteman missile during the Cuban Missile Crises 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 ICBMs deployed at three operational missile sites, each carrying a single warhead.
(6) The Russian Federation currently deploys at least 300 ICBMs with multiple warheads loaded on each missile and has announced plans to replace its Soviet-era systems for fielding 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 mobile, 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 ICBMs.

(9) Numerous countries possess or are seeking to develop nuclear weapons 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) The ICBM force provides a persistent deterrence capability that reinforces strategic stability.

(f) ICBMs are the cheapest delivery system for nuclear weapons for the United States to operate and maintain.

(g) The ICBM Commander of the United States Strategic Command has validated military requirements for the unique capabilities of ICBMs.

(h) 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 to extending the service life of the Minuteman III missile.

(i) The Minuteman III replacement program, known as the ground-based strategic deterrent is expected to provide land-based strategic deterrent capability for 5 decades after the program enters service.

(j) DEFENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) land-based ICBMs have certain characteristics, including responsiveness, persistency, and dispersal, that enhance strategic stability and may increase 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, the countries of the Non-Proliferation Treaty 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;

(b) 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 nuclear triad and should not take place at the present time.

(b) 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 deterrence capability that reinforces strategic stability.

(17) ICBMs are the cheapest delivery system for nuclear weapons for the United States to operate and maintain.

(18) The ICBM Commander of the 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 to 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 land-based strategic deterrent capability for 5 decades after the program enters service.

(21) DEFENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) land-based ICBMs have certain characteristics, including responsiveness, persistency, and dispersal, that enhance strategic stability and may increase 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, the countries of the Non-Proliferation Treaty continue to enhance, enlarge, and modernize their ICBM forces;
proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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 Multi-
national 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 Gov-

ernmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives when all copies of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp printed under this Act have been sold.”

(b) RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if enacted on the day after the date of enactment of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-165; 128 Stat. 1878).

(2) CONSEQUENCE OF DESTRUCTION OF STAMPS.—If the United States Postal Service destroys 1 or more Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamps before the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Postal Service shall print and sell the same number of such stamps on or after that date of enactment.

SA 431. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 1299. ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY ACT-

IVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERA-

TION 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 a report on the military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 811. GUIDANCE ON BUY AMERICAN ACT AND BERRY AMENDMENT REQUIRE-

MENTS.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that the In-

spector General of the Department of De-

fense has issued a series of reports finding deficiencies in the adherence to the provi-

sions of the Buy American Act and the Berry Amendment and recommending improve-

ments to training for the国防 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 Secretary of Defense shall issue guidance to Department of Defense contracting officials on requirements related to chapters 83 of title 41, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Buy American Act”).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The guidance issued under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the requirement to incorporate and enforce the Buy American Act provisions and clauses in applicable solicitations and con-
tracts; 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 MET-

ALS 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 Procure-
ment Acquisition Policy shall issue guidance to Department of Defense contracting officials on requirements related to section 233a of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Berry Amend-
ment”), and section 233a of title 41, 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 Amend-

ment and the specialty metals clause, such as inclusion of clauses, into the electronic contract writing systems used by the mili-

tary 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

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:

SEC. 108. APPLICABILITY OF BUY AMERICAN RE-
QUIREMENTS TO ITEMS USED OUTSIDE THE
UNITED STATES.

Section 8302(a)(2)(A) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting “need-
ed on an urgent basis or for national security reasons (as determined by the head of a Fed-
eral 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 De-
partment of Energy, to prescribe mili-
tary personnel strengths for such fiscal
year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 835. MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PART-
ERSHIP SUPPORT FOR DEVELOP-
MENT 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 ensur-
ing—

(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 2531a of title 10, United States Code (commonly re-
ferred to as the “Berry Amendment”), in-
cluding by limiting the use of waivers.

(b) ACTIVITIES.—The MOU shall include provisions—

(1) allowing Department of Defense person-

nel to consult with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Man-
ufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) when conducting market research; and

(2) requiring that before a domestic non-
availability waiver is granted, NIST MEP shall actively analyze the ability of domes-
tic suppliers that may be able to meet Department of Defense acquisition needs.

SA 436. Mr. Tester (for himself and Mr. Merkley) submitted an amend-
ment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appro-
priations for fiscal year 2020 for mili-
tary activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the De-
partment of Energy, to prescribe mili-
tary personnel strengths for such fiscal
year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle 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 sec-

tion 105 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) an independent regulatory agency, as defined in section 3502 of title 41, United States Code.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter, the Director of the Of-

fice of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress a report on each project funded by a covered agency—

(1) that is more than 5 years behind sched-

ule; 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, in-

cluding—

(A) the purpose of the project;

(B) each location in which the project is carried out;

(C) the year in which the project was initi-

ated;

and

(D) the Federal share of the total cost of the project; and

(E) each primary contractor, subcontract-

or, grant recipient, and subgrantee re-

cipient 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 re-
quirements of the project;

and

(3) the original expected date for comple-

tion of the project;

(4) the current expected date for comple-

tion of the project;

(5) the original cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
sumers, 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 Con-
sumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(7) an explanation for a delay in comple-

tion or increase in the original cost estimate for the project; and

(8) the amount of and rationale for any award, incentive fee, or type of bonus, if any, awarded for the project.

(d) SUBMISSION WITH BUDGET.—Section

1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(40) the report required under section

1106(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 appro-
priations for fiscal year 2020 for mili-
tary activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the De-
partment of Energy, to prescribe mili-
tary personnel strengths for such fiscal
year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 335. AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT OF DE-
FENSE TO CONSOLIDATE INFRA-
STRUCTURE 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 ef-
ficiency and effectiveness of the supply chain and inventory management of the Depart-
ment 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 Vici-
tims’ Counsel; and

(B) expand the individuals eligible for serv-
ices of Special Victims’ Counsel to include veterans 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 ad-

dressed with that amount.

(c) PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days be-

fore 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 fol-

lowing:
(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 of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military 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:

“SEC. 1092. AMENDMENTS.

(a) ANNUITY AND ALLOWANCES.—

(1) ANNUITY.—Each modern former President shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow or widower shall attach a rate of pay other than a nominal amount of such title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)).

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 needs of the former President or spouse of the modern former President, or

(2) the Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019; and

The former President Act of 1958 or any other law, to carry out any provision of law described in paragraph (1).

“(c) 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; and

“(2) terminates on the last day of the month before such widow or widower dies; and

“(3) is not payable for any period during which such widow or widower holds an appointment or office to which she or he is entitled under any Act of Congress. The monetary allowance of such widow or widower—

“(1) shall not be increased at the same time that, and by the same percentage by which, annuities of former Presidents are increased under subsection (c).

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term ‘modern former President’ means a person—

“(1) who shall have held the office of President of the United States; and

“(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.”

**SEC. 2. FORMER PRESIDENTS LEAVING OFFICE AFTER PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2019.**

“(a) ANNUITIES AND ALLOWANCES.—

“(1) ANNUTY.—Each modern former President may not receive for the remainder of his or her life to receive from the United States an annuity at a rate of $200,000 per year, subject to subsections (b)(2) and (c), to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow or widower shall attach a rate of pay other than a nominal amount of such title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)).

“(B) shall not be less than the amount determined under subsection (a)(2) to a modern former President for any 12-month period—

“(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), may not be less than the amount by which—

“(1) the monetary allowance that (but for this subsection) would otherwise be so payable for such 12-month period, exceeds (if at all)

“(1) 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—

“(1) 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)

“(1) $400,000, subject to subparagraph (C).

“(B) R EQUIREMENT.—A modern former President may not receive a monetary allowance at a rate of $200,000 per year (subject to paragraph (4)), to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow or widower shall—

“(A) other than by removal pursuant to section 4 of article II of the Constitution of the United States of America; and

“(B) not then currently hold such office.”

**SEC. 1. MODERN FORMER PRESIDENTS LEAVING OFFICE BEFORE PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2019.**

“(1) Each; and

“(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:

**SECTION 1. MODERN 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:

“(A) APPOINTMENTS 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 be less than the amount by which—

“(1) the monetary allowance that (but for this subsection) would otherwise be so payable for such 12-month period, exceeds (if at all)

“(1) 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—

“(1) 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)

“(1) $400,000, subject to subparagraph (C).

“(B) R EQUIREMENT.—A modern former President may not receive a monetary allowance at a rate of $200,000 per year (subject to paragraph (4)), to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow or widower shall—

“(A) other than by removal pursuant to section 4 of article II of the Constitution of the United States of America; and

“(B) 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 Act—

“(a) by striking “terminated other than” and inserting the following:—

“(A) other than”; and

“(B) by adding at the end following:

“(B) on or before the date of enactment of the Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019; and”;

“(2) in section 3, as redesignated by this section—

“(a) by inserting after the section numerator the following:—

“AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.”;

“(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 needs of the former President or spouse of the modern former President, or a member of the family of a former President or modern former President; or

(2) 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. 1088. 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) 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. CLEMICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1 of title 36, United States Code, 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. 1090. 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 that is 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, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom.

(2) COLLABORATION.—The First Infantry Division at the Department of the Army shall collaborate of Defense, and the Secretary of Defense shall 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 COMMENORATIVE WORKS ACT.—Section 8005(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. 1085. ESTABLISHMENT OF MODELING FOR DETERMINING ADVERSE EFFECT BY WIND TURBINE STRUCTURES, MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES, OR SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE.
(a) ANALYSIS.—
(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.

(b) 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 a military construction 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 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 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. PERRINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 1084. REPORT ON THE MORALE, WELFARE, AND RECREATION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.
(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the results of a review, conducted for purposes of the report, of the Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) programs and activities of the Department. The purpose of the review is to identify means and mechanisms by which to improve such programs and activities.

(b) MEANS AND MECHANISMS.—The means and mechanisms identified pursuant to the review required for purposes of the report under subsection (a) shall include means and mechanisms to achieve the following:
(1) Increased participation in Morale, Welfare, and Recreation programs and activities.
SA 445. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1. 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)(ii), by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$7,000,000''; and

(B) in subsection (m)—

(i) in paragraph (7)(B)(i), by striking ''$65,000,000'' and inserting ''$7,000,000''; and

(ii) in paragraph (8)(B)(ii), by striking ''$65,000,000'' and inserting ''$7,000,000''; and

(2) in section 31(b)(2)(A)(i) (15 U.S.C. 657(a)(2)(A)(i)), by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$7,000,000''; and

(3) in section 36(a)(2)(A) (15 U.S.C. 657t(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. 2. TREATMENT OF LAW FIRM MERGERS AS COVERED TRANSACTIONS BY CONGRESS 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 ''takover carried out through a joint venture.'' and inserting the following: ''takeover—

'(1) carried out through a joint venture; or

'(II) carried out in foreign control of a United States business that provides legal services.''

SA 447. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XIV, add the following:

SEC. 1412. ASSESSMENT OF RARE EARTH SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of 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) ELIMINATORS.—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 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. 3. ALLOwING CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOR INJURY AND DEATH OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES CAUSED BY IMPROPER MAnUFACTURING CONTRACTS.

(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

'(1) in this section—

'(A) the term 'Armored Forces' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 38; and

'(B) the term 'covered military medical treatment facility' —

'(A) means 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 aid stations or other medical treatment locations deployed in an area of armed conflict.

'(2) A claim may be brought against the United States under this chapter for damages for personal injury or death of a member of the Armed Forces arising out of a negligent or wrongful act or omission in the performance of any duty related to health care functions (including clinical studies and investigations) that is provided at a covered military medical treatment facility by the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation—

'(i) 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) by the congressional defense committees on the results of the joint assessment.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The joint assessment required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(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 red team capabilities 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 identify 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;

(11) assess the need for permanent, high-end dedicated red-teaming activities to model sophisticated adversaries' attacking critical Department systems and infrastructure.

SEC. 1086. ESTABLISHMENT OF MODELING FOR 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, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitile H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. ESTABLISHMENT OF MODELING FOR 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 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 related to 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 wind turbine structure in a horizontal and vertical direction.

(D) The proximity of wind turbine structures to general aviation, commercial or military airfields, military training facilities 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) radial for the National Weather Services;

(iv) radar for air traffic control;

(v) instrumented landing systems; and

(vi) other factors, as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Secretary of Defense.

(b) Certification of Projects.—On and after the date on which the analytical model under subsection (a) is established, no wind turbine structure may be built, and no wind turbine project may be carried out, unless the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation, certifies through the use of such analytical model that such structure or project will have no adverse effect on air commerce, military training routes, or special use airspace.

(c) Report.—Not later than July 31, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the progress of the establishment of the analytical model required under subsection (a), including any requirements needed to complete the model by September 30, 2021.

SEC. 1087. WIND TURBINE STRUCTURE CONTOUR ANALYTICAL MODEL.

(a) In General.—Not later than September 30, 2021, the Secretary of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitile C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3204. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS AT DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

Section 3204(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 by adding at the end the following:

"(E) 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 related to 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 wind turbine structure in a horizontal and vertical direction.

(D) The proximity of wind turbine structures to general aviation, commercial or military airfields, military training facilities 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) radial for the National Weather Services;

(iv) radar for air traffic control;

(v) instrumented landing systems; and

(vi) other factors, as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Secretary of Defense.

(b) Certification of Projects.—On and after the date on which the analytical model under subsection (a) is established, no wind turbine structure may be built, and no wind turbine project may be carried out, unless the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation, certifies through the use of such analytical model that such structure or project will have no adverse effect on air commerce, military training routes, or special use airspace.

(c) Report.—Not later than July 31, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the progress of the establishment of the analytical model required under subsection (a), including any requirements needed to complete the model by September 30, 2021.

SEC. 3206. APPLICATION OF NONDISCLOSURE PROTECTION TO DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

The report of the Defense Science Board (DSB) on the impact of wind turbine structure on the safety of personnel and the health and safety of employees and contractors at facilities is not shown a strong commitment to funding defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military 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 AT DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

Section 3204(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 by adding at the end the following:

"(E) The impact of wind turbine structure operation, individually or collectively, on—

(i) approach and departure corridors;

(ii) established military training routes;

(iii) radial for the National Weather Services;

(iv) radar for air traffic control;

(v) instrumented landing systems; and

(vi) other factors, as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Secretary of Defense.

(b) Certification of Projects.—On and after the date on which the analytical model under subsection (a) is established, no wind turbine structure may be built, and no wind turbine project may be carried out, unless the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation, certifies through the use of such analytical model that such structure or project will have no adverse effect on air commerce, military training routes, or special use airspace.

(c) Report.—Not later than July 31, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the progress of the establishment of the analytical model required under subsection (a), including any requirements needed to complete the model by September 30, 2021.

SEC. 3206. APPLICATION OF NONDISCLOSURE PROTECTION TO DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

The report of the Defense Science Board (DSB) on the impact of wind turbine structure on the safety of personnel and the health and safety of employees and contractors at facilities is not shown a strong commitment to funding defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military 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:
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 ORDE-ER 149.1.

The Secretary of Energy shall suspend implementation of Department of Energy Order 149.1 (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 Appropriations of the Senate in Senate Report 116-48.

SA 454. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HEINICHI, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title V, add the following:

SEC. 512. COMPENSATION AND CREDIT FOR RE- TIRING PAY PURPOSES FOR MATER- NITY LEAVE TAKEN BY MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.

(a) COMPENSATION.—Section 206(a) of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘or’’ at the end; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; or’’; and

(b) CREDIT FOR RETIRED PAY PURPOSES.—

(1) in general.—The period of maternity leave taken by a member of the reserve component of the National Guard of a State 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 1233 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.

(c) Points credited.—Points credited to 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 made its contributions.

(4) contribution of leave toward enti- tlement to retired pay.—Section 1273(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) credit for periods of service for retired pay.—Section 1273 of title 10 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 1273(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 C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 1086. ELIMINATION OF WAITING PERIOD FOR SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS FOR DISEASES CAUSED BY EXPOSURE TO 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 bene- fits 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 READI- NESS REPORTING SYSTEMS OF DE- PARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) maintain a robust industrial base and the China Securities Regulatory Commission shall, in coordination with the technical di- rectors at defense laboratories and such other officials as the Under Secretary con- sider appropriate, develop an energy re- search and development plan to ensure a long-term multi-domain research, develop- ment, prototyping, and experimentation ef- fort that—

(1) maintains United States technological superiority in energetics technology critical to national security;

(2) efficiently develops new energetics technologies and transitions them into oper- ational use, as appropriate; and

(3) maintains a robust industrial base and workforce to support the Defense requirements for energetic materials.

(b) Briefing.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the congres- sional defense committees on the plan devel- oped under subsection (a).

SA 458. Mr. SCOTT of Florida sub-mitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military con- struction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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 ENTI- TIES AFFILIATED WITH THE GOV- ERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUB- LIC 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 in consultation with the congressional defense committees shall conduct a review of Department of Defense contracts with companies or business entities that are owned or controlled by 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 follow- ing:

SEC. 3. ANNUAL LIST OF SIBR AWARDS.

Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(yy) ANNUAL LIST OF LOW PARTICIPATION STATES.—Each Federal agency participating in the SIBR program shall submit a 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. 3027. 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.

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.

SEC. 342. REPORT ON PLAN OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO PROVIDE RDX POWDER 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.

SEC. 342. REPORT ON PLAN OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO PROVIDE RDX AND HMX POWDER TO MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
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 programming outputs; 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 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 456. Ms. McSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:
SEC. 1290. IMPROVING ACCESS TO COUNTRY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION RELATING TO ASYLUM CLAIMS.
(a) ANNUAL COUNTRY CONDITIONS REPORT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense shall compile an annual report that objectively identifies, for each country from which a national submitted an application for asylum under section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158), during the fiscal year, any actions 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 information 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 considering asylum applications 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.—The Secretary of State shall consider whether each program is consistent with the strategy; and

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 title H of chapter 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 101-113) 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 title T, add the following:
SEC. 1166. 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 101-113) is amended by—
(1) inserting ‘‘all acreage in any county all or part of which is located in’’ before ‘‘that part’’;

SEC. 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. 1669. REPORTS BY UNITED STATES EUROPEAN COMMAND AND UNITED STATES INDO-PACIFIC COMMAND 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. 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...
of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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 BILLIET-RELATED SKILLS AND TRAINING, OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCE, AND COMBAT VETERAN EXPERIENCE.

(a) PRIORITY AND EMPHASIS.— Commencing not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, promotion selection boards, to which the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments, or any other official 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) Billiet-related skills.
(2) Billiet-related training.
(3) Operational experience.
(4) Operational experience, to which the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments, or any other official responsible for determinations regarding promotions, 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.

SEC. 521. PREFERENCE IN PROMOTION AND RETENTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR EXPERIENCE CREDIBLE 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 of the section the following:

"(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 624a(a)(1) of this title to officers who held 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.

(b) PREFERENCE IN RETENTION OF OFFICERS.—Each Secretary of a military department shall issue guidance under which officers shall be afforded a different preference for different categories of experience, and shall provide that a member shall be afforded the following:

"(1) PREFERENCE IN PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.—

(A) Warrant officers.
(B) Enlisted members.

"(2) PREFERENCE IN RETENTION AND PROMOTION OF WARRANT OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEMBERS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary of a military department shall issue guidance under which members of each Armed Force under the jurisdiction of such Secretary are afforded an enhanced priority and emphasis in retention and promotion in such Armed Force for operational experience as such Secretary shall specify in such guidance.

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.

Comencing not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, in any case in which 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:

(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 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 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 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. 522. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.

Editorial note: Subsection 194 of the last sentence of section 1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78s; 78u; and) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONAL SOURCE 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 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. 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.
SEC. 1045. CRITERIA FOR EX GRATIA PAYMENTS.

(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 trading days of the Commission.

(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, the Commission shall end that prohibition.

(1) Exclusion 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.

(2) 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 (B), 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.

(3) Rules.—Not later than 90 days after the date 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).

SEC. 1046. 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 injuries, 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 this subsection may be provided only if—

(1) the prospective foreign civilian recipient is determined by the local military commander to be a friendly to the United States;

(2) a claim for damages would not be compensable under chapter 183 of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘‘Foreign Claim 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 made 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.

(e) Legal Advice.—Local military commanders or other employees, making ex gratia payments under the program under this section shall receive legal advice before making such payment. The legal advice shall, in accordance with regulations of the Department of Defense, advise on whether such a payment is proper under this section and applicable Department regulations.

(f) Written Record.—A written record of any ex gratia payment offered or denied under the program under this section shall be kept by each officer or official specified or designated pursuant to subsection (a), and on a timely basis submitted to the office in the Department of Defense that is responsible for the management of the program and for the preservation of such records.

(g) Annual Report.—Not later than March 1, 2020, and in each calendar year 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 payments, and any funds using such funds shall be made only in accordance with the requirements of this section.

SEC. 1047. 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. 1074. PROHIBITION AGAINST TERRORISM.

(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the ‘‘Prohibition Against Terrorism Act of 2019’’.

(b) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘‘covered entity’’ means a financial institution, insured depository institution, insurance company, or other non-bank financial institution;

(2) the term ‘‘covered issuer’’ means a covered entity that is located in a foreign jurisdiction;

(3) the term ‘‘domestic issuer’’ means any issuer that—

(A) is located in a foreign jurisdiction; and

(B) is not a covered issuer from being traded on a national securities exchange or alternative trading system.

SEC. 1075. PROHIBITION AGAINST BROKER-DEALERS.

(a) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘‘broker-dealer’’ means a broker or dealer, as such terms are defined in section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o); and

(b) Section 1074 shall apply with respect to a covered issuer and a domestic issuer if the Commission determines that a 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.

SEC. 1076. PROHIBITION AGAINST REINSURANCE.

(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the ‘‘Prohibition Against Reinsurance Act of 2019’’.

(b) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘‘covered entity’’ means an insurance company, an insurance co-operative, an insurance trust, and any entity that is not an insurance company, an insurance co-operative, or an insurance trust but that—

(A) is a financial institution or insurance company or any other entity that is primarily engaged in the business of underwriting or reinsuring life, health, property, or casualty insurance;

(B) is a financial institution; or

(c) Section 1075 shall apply with respect to a covered issuer and a domestic issuer if the Commission determines that a 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.

SEC. 1077. PROHIBITION AGAINST CUSTOMER PROTECTION.

(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the ‘‘Prohibition Against Customer Protection Act of 2019’’.

(b) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘‘covered entity’’ means an entity that is not a covered issuer from being traded on a national securities exchange or alternative trading system.

(c) Section 1076 shall apply with respect to a covered issuer and a domestic issuer if the Commission determines that a 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.

SEC. 1078. PROHIBITION AGAINST MUNICIPAL BONDS.

(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the ‘‘Prohibition Against Municipal Bonds Act of 2019’’.

(b) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘‘covered entity’’ means any entity that is not a covered issuer from being traded on a national securities exchange or alternative trading system.

(c) Section 1077 shall apply with respect to a covered issuer and a domestic issuer if the Commission determines that a 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.

SEC. 1079. PROHIBITION AGAINST INSURANCE.

(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the ‘‘Prohibition Against Insurance Act of 2019’’.

(b) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘‘covered entity’’ means an insurance company, an insurance co-operative, an insurance trust, and any entity that is not an insurance company, an insurance co-operative, or an insurance trust but that—

(2) Section 1078 shall apply with respect to a covered issuer and a domestic issuer if the Commission determines that a 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.

SEC. 1080. PROHIBITION AGAINST SECURITIES.

(a) Short Title.—This section may be cited as the ‘‘Prohibition Against Securities Act of 2019’’.

(b) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘‘covered entity’’ means any entity that is not a covered issuer from being traded on a national securities exchange or alternative trading system.

(c) Section 1079 shall apply with respect to a covered issuer and a domestic issuer if the Commission determines that a 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.
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) CONTENT OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The extent to which the acquisition of goods and services, the support of operations 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 extent of instances 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 intergovernmental transfers 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 cost to the Department of the time the Department has been misaligned either between or within accounts due to continuing resolutions, set forth by budget category 050 and accounting categories with adjustments with the 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 funding for the Department 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:

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

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 7271 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, commonly known as Meg, a native 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 Herrerbach, Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge when, as a first lieutenant in the 82nd Airborne Division, under 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 Herrerbach.

SA 481. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 520. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON LOCAL PERSONNEL STRENGTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States Military Entrance Processing Command (USMEPCOME) consists of 65 Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS) dispersed throughout the contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(2) Applicants who must travel to the closest MEPS Station are often driven by factors such as distance, costs, and the need to receive a processing order prior to lodging at a nearby hotel paid by the Armed Forces concerned.

(3) In fiscal year 2015, the United States Military Entrance Processing Command processed 473,000 applicants at its Processing Stations, with an aggregate total of 931,000 applicants who made at least one visit 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 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) In the late 1970’s and early 1980’s, Cuba punished thousands of religious and political dissidents, including Roman Catholic priests, by imprisoning them, compelling them to sign false confessions, and subjecting them to prolonged periods of solitary confinement.

(2) By the 1990’s, Cuba had made little progress on the introduction of genuine religious and political freedoms.

(3) The Cuban government did not permit visits to Cuba by Pope John Paul II in 1999, when Pope John Paul II visited fellow Latin American countries.

(4) Cuba’s president has repeatedly stated that Cuba is a secular country and that religious practices are illegal in Cuba.

(5) On the day of Pope John Paul II’s arrival in Cuba, Cuba’s prime minister publicly denounced the Pope for supporting "a secularization of society."
SA 484. Mr. DAINES, for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TRISTEER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. COONS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. HARKIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HUEVEN, Mr. UDALL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 705. MODIFICATION OF PERIOD AFTER RETIREMENT FOR AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO APPOINT RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO POSITIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT AFTER RETIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3326 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “civilian” and inserting “civilian or competitive service”; and

(2) by striking “during the period of 180 days” and inserting “not later than February 15 each year”.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 3326(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “his retirement” and inserting “the member’s retirement”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), 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 section 505, 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—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “past age 64” and inserting “64”.

SEC. 706. 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 paragraph (1), by striking “(2) Not later than February 15 each year;” and inserting “(2) Not later than February 15 each year, except as provided in paragraph (2);” and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “not later than February 15 each year.”
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 appoints under 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 appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10. 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:

(4) 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 United States 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 regulation under section 1086 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

(c) CENTER PERSONNEL.—

"(1) SENIOR MANAGEMENT.—The Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center shall ensure that the personnel management of the Center includes one or more detailed from one or more other Federal agencies.

"(2) DETAIL OR ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director, 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.

(4) TERMS.—Personnel detailed or assigned under subparagraph (A) shall be known as ‘detailed or assigned personnel’ of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center for a period of not more than two years.

(B) 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.

(5) 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, on the state of threats to the security of supply chains and supply chain activities for United States Government acquisitions and replenishments, as of the date of the submittal of the report.

(6) FUNDING.—Amounts used to carry out this section shall be derived from amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the National Intelligence Program (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)).

(b) CLEARI AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 905 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. 4362 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 detailed or assigned to the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center for a period of not more than 2 years.

(D) REGULAR EMPLOYMENT.—Any Federal Government employee detailed or assigned under subparagraph (A) shall retain the rights, status, and privileges of his or her regular employment.

(e) 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.

(f) 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. 403d)).

(g) CooperaTIONS.—The Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center shall consult with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the National Counterintelligence and Security Agency and other Government partners, submit to Congress a report on the alignment and deconfliction among Government partner activities on supply chain intelligence matters.

(h) 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 National Intelligence and the National 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.

(i) 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.

(2) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.—

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 1001 the following new section:

“§ 1001a. 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; 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 provided 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 resettlement.

“(6) At any other point in a military career specified by the Secretary for purposes of this section.

“(d) SPECIAL 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.

“(e) SCHEDULED EVENT.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) submit an amendment in the nature of a title to—

“(A) the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2015 the following new sections:

“(2) the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2015 the following new sections:

“(F)”.

(b) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.—

SEC. 569A. MODIFICATION OF ELEMENTS OF RE-PURPOSED 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.”;

(3) by adding at the end of the following new subparagraphs:

“(F) The number of members who participated in programs under section 1142(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 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 provide economic assistance for United States Armed Forces on career readiness and professional development.
(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 coordination, evaluation required by section 2013a of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), including the following:

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:

(1) An installation that is located outside the United States.

(B) An installation that is located outside the United States.

(d) Scope of Review.—In conducting the review, the Comptroller General shall evaluate—

(1) The transition assistance programs at a number of small military installations and remote military installations 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 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 subparagraph (A) and (B) of section 4124(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 in transition assistance programs and at remote military installations.

(D) The average number of program staff (including full-time equivalent staff and contractor staff) 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, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, to 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 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, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, to 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:

SECT. 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.
SEC. 1086. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RE-
SPECT TO THE CIVIL NUCLEAR SEC-
TOR 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. 8903) 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 “SHIP-
BUILDING, AND CIVIL NUCLEAR”;

(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 “SHIP-
BUILDING, AND CIVIL NUCLEAR”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, or civil nuclear”;

(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 “SHIP-
BUILDING, AND CIVIL NUCLEAR”; and

(ii) by striking “or ship-
building” and inserting “shipbuilding, or civil nuclear”;

(2) CREDIBLE 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 in-
serting the following:

“Sec. 1244. Imposition of sanctions with re-
spect to the energy, shipping, shipbuilding, and civil nuclear sectors of Iran.”.

(b) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SALE, SUP-
PLY, 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. 8904(a)(1)(C)(i)(I)) is amended by striking “equipment or services” and inserting “equipment or video surveillance equipment”.

(c) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO UNDER-
WrittEn INSURANCE OR REINSURANCE.—Section 1246(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8905(a)(1)(B)(ii)) is amended by striking “equipment” and inserting “equipment or video surveillance equipment”.

SA 497. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amend-
ment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize ap-
propriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the De-
partment of Energy, to prescribe mili-
tary construction, defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe mili-
tary construction, 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. 1226. Imposition of Sanctions with Re-
spect to Special Trade and Fi-
nance 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 Fi-
nance Institute of Iran and any foreign per-
son that is an officer, agent, or shareholder of the Institute.

(b) Sanctions Described.—The sanctions described in this subsection are sanctions app-
licable with respect to a foreign person pur-
suant to Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and pro-
hibiting transactions with persons who com-
mit, threaten to commit, or support ter-
rorism).

SA 498. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amend-
ment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize ap-
propriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the De-
partment of Energy, to prescribe mili-
tary personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEc. 1227. United States-Israel Directed En-
ergy Capabilities Coopera-
tion.

(a) Authority.—

(1) In General.—(A) The Secretary of De-
fense, upon request of the Ministry of De-
fense of Israel and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall be 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, de-
ployed 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 in-
formation and the national security inter-
est of the United States and the national se-
curity interests of Israel.

(2) Report.—Activities described in paragraph (1) may be carried out after the Secretary of Defense submits to the appro-
priate committees of Congress a report set-
ting forth the following:

(A) A memorandum of agreement between the United States and Israel regarding shar-
ing 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, in-
cluding in-kind support, between the United States and Israel;

(ii) establishes a framework to negotiate the rights to any intellectual property devel-
op under the memorandum of agreement; and

(iii) requires the United States Govern-
ment to receive semiannual reports on ex-
penditure of funds, if any, by the Govern-
ment of Israel, including a description of what the funds have been used for, the amount of funds expended, and an identification of entities that expended the funds.

(b) Support in Connection with Activi-
ties.—

(1) In General.—(A) The Secretary of De-
fense may provide maintenance and sustainment support to Israel for the di-
rected energy capabilities research, develop-
ment, test, and evaluation activities author-
ized in subsection (a)(1).

(B) Such authority includes authority to install equipment necessary to carry out such research, development, test, and eval-
uation.

(2) Report.—The support described in paragraph (1) may 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 pro-
vided unless the Secretary of Defense cer-
tifies to the appropriate committees of Con-
gress that the Government of Israel will con-
tribute 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 De-
fense shall designate an appropriate research and development entity of a military depart-
ment as the lead agency for the Department of Defense in carrying out this section.

(d) Annual Report.—The Secretary of De-
fense shall submit to the appropriate com-
mitees of Congress on an annual basis a re-
port that contains a current and complete semiannual report provided by the Govern-
ment 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 “ap-
propriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Com-
mittee on Foreign Relations, the Com-
mittee on Homeland Security and Govern-
mental Affairs, the Committee on Appropria-
tions, and the Select Committee on Intel-
ligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Com-
mittee on Foreign Affairs, the Com-
mittee on Homeland Security, the Com-
mittee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SA 499. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amend-
ment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize ap-
propriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the De-
partment of Energy, to prescribe mili-
tary personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following:

SEc. 1109. Modification of Prohibition on Cer-
tain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Equip-
ment.

Section 899 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (e); and

(2) in subsection (e)(3), as so redesignated—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “pro-
duced by Hytera Communications Corpora-
tion, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Tech-
ology Company, or Dahua Technology Com-
pany” and inserting “produced by Huawei Technologies Company, Hietra Commu-
nications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Di-
gital Technology Company, Dahua Technology Com-
pany, or HiSilicon Technologies Co., Ltd.”;

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraphs:

“(C) Components of telecommunications equipment or video surveillance equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities);”;

(D) in subparagraph (E), as redesignated by subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, by in-
serting after “equipment or video surveil-
lance 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. 540. 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)(i), 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: "(1) a qualified reservist;"

(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

(2) by adding at the end the following:

``(A) who—

(B) who—

(1) has completed at least 6 years of service in a reserve component of the Armed Forces; and

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking "and" at the end; and

(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—"

..."(1) has completed at least 6 years of service in a reserve component of the Armed Forces; and

..."(2) 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—"

..."(1) has completed at least 10 years of service in a reserve component of the Armed Forces; and

..."(2) 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) the term component of the Armed Forces' means a reserve component specified in section 101(27) of title 32.";"

(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; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: "(5) a preference eligible described in section 2108(b)(5);—3 points; and

(4) a preference eligible described in section 2108(a)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) evaluates the impact of the amendment made by this section on the hiring of reservists and veterans by the Federal Government; and

(2) provides recommendations, if any, for strengthening the Department of Defense 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 Secretary of Commerce, 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. 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 trending.

(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 requirements.

(7) A plan for continued upgrades and improvements.

SA 504. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mrs. SHABEEB, 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 POLYPFLUOROALKYL 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; and

(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
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 for the development and production of enhanced defensive capabilities 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 busting bombs; and

(3) the Air Force develops and procures a number of munitions, including munitions in which the United States and United States allies are dependent on the United States or United States allies for the ability to develop, manufacture, and procure munitions that meet the national security needs of the United States and United States allies.

SA 509. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. BRAY, 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. ENFORCEMENT LOCAL AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MAY COOPERATE TO SAFEGUARD CIVILIAN RIGHTS.

(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) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any legal proceeding brought against a State, a political subdivision of a 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 under section 1983 of the Civil Rights Act of 1871 (42 U.S.C. 1983), or under any other Federal or State law or judicial or administrative process; 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 to be an employee of the Federal Government and an investigative or law enforcement officer; and

(B) the United States shall be substituted as defendant in the proceeding.

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, policiy, 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.

Exception.—A political subdivision of a State shall not be deemed a sanctuary jurisdiction based solely on its having a policy whereby its officials will not share information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of an individual, and shall not be deemed a sanctuary jurisdiction based solely on its having a policy whereby its officials will not share information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of an individual.

SEC. 04. SANCTUARY JURISDICTIONS INELIGIBLE FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL FUNDS.

(a) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION GRANTS.—

(1) GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.—Section 201(b) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” and inserting “or” at the end; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) 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 205(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3145(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 202(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) that in an area that does not contain a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in section 3 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:

"(29) ''the term 'sanctuary jurisdiction' has the meaning provided in section 63 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 by this Act or any other Act 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) REPORTS.—

(A) STATE.—If a State 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 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 the nonentitlement areas 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 section 63 of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act; and

(ii) shall not be subject to the rules for reallocation under subsection (c).

(c) EFFICACIES 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.—Within 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall issue guidance (commonly referred to as the "Buy American Act")

(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 Secretary of Defense con- tracting officials on requirements related to the Berry Amendment shall issue guidance to military departments and the Defense Logistics Agency.

(2) SPECIALTY METALS CLAUSE GUIDANCE.—

(A) STATE.—If a State 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 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 the nonentitlement areas of general local government in the State that are not sanctuary jurisdictions.

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. HESTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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) Dual-flux 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—

(i) 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

(ii) 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 C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 811. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES PURSUANT TO MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT DECISIONMAKING PROCESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2366c the following new section:
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, not later than 9 months after the date on which the initial report required by subsection (b) is submitted, the Secretary of the Air Force— (1) may— (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 procurement process for assignments at the Eastern and Western Ranges. (c) 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 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, to prescribe military construction, and to authorize appropriations for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military 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 I, add the following: appropriate place in title I, insert the following:

SEC. 801A. DECISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' has the meaning given the term 'Executive agency' in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term 'classified information' includes sensitive compartmented information, restricted data, restricted handling information, and other compartmented information.

(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. 3314(j)(1)).

(c) EXCLUSIVITY.—Except as provided in subsection (a), the procedures established pursuant to section 801(a) shall be the exclusive procedures by which decisions about eligibility for access to classified information are governed.

(d) TRANSPARENCY.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(A) publish in the Federal Register the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a); and

(B) submit to Congress a certification that the procedures currently in effect that govern access to classified information as described in subsection (a) 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.

(d) CONSISTENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title VIII of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 131 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 801 the following:

SEC. 801C. 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. 1314) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(1) EXCLUSION.—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:

The amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. WARNER (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, 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. 2371(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(a) by adding to the end the following:

(1) C OOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS.—Section 2371(e)(6) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(b) by striking paragraph (2);

(2) by striking paragraph (1)(B);

(3) by amending paragraph (1)(A) by striking ‘‘these’’ and inserting ‘‘these shall be’’;

(c) by striking subsection (2); and

(d) by striking subsection (1).
The head of an agency that establishes a security field.

The head of an agency shall be composed of at least three employees of 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 which the alleged improper denial or revocation was made—

(i) to the extent to which an agency properly conducted a review of an appeal under subsection (b); or

(ii) to the extent that an agency reasonably determined to merit a new hearing or decision, on the record before 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 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—

(A) a description of—

(i) 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

(ii) 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

(B) any matters that the head of the agency may have been the result of the agency failing to properly conduct a review under subsection (b).

(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 establishes under paragraph (1) decides that there is sufficient evidence of a violation of section 801A(b) to merit a new hearing or decision 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 require the agency whose decision 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 agency head personally exercises the authority granted by this clause to overturn such decision.

(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.

(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 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 ensure such access to the covered person being represented by counsel or other representation 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) of the Security Executive Agent determined—

(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 extent 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 and, with respect to which the appeal pertains and the Security Executive Agent shall publish the decision, consistent with the interests of national security.

(B) AGENCY COMPLIANCE WITH REQUESTS OF PANEL.—Each head of an agency shall comply with each request by the panel for a document and each request by the panel for access to employees of the agency necessary for the review of an appeal under this subsection, to the extent 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.

(7) REQUIREMENTS.—In order to ensure transparency, oversight by Congress, and meaningful information for those who need to understand the clearance process, 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) EXCEPTION.—

(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.

(3) WAIVER OF AVAILABILITY OF PROCEDURES FOR NATIONAL SECURITY INTEREST.—

(A) 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.

(B) FINALITY.—A determination under paragraph (1) shall be final and conclusive and may not be reviewed by any other official or by any court.

(4) REPORTING.—

(A) CASE-BY-CASE.—In each case in which the head of an agency determines under paragraph (1) that a procedure established under this section cannot be made available to a covered person, such determination shall be made available not later than 30 days after the date on which the head makes such determination, to the Security Executive Agent and to the congressional intelligence committees a report stating the reasons for the determination.

(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.

(5) DENIALS AND REVOCATIONS UNDER OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—

(A) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or affect the responsibility and power of the head of an agency, as determined by the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)).

(B) AFFORDING ACCESS TO MEMBERS OF PANEL.—The Security Executive Agent may by Executive Order or other appropriate means prescribe rules and regulations, or successor regulation, for the review proceedings of this section where there has been a denial or revocation of eligibility for access to classified information.

(C) PUBLICATION OF DECISIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish or otherwise affect the procedures in effect on 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 access to 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.

(D) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO COMPETENCY OF PERSONS.—This section and the procedures and processes established under this section shall not be construed to apply to paragraphs (6) and (7) of section 3002 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3314(k)).

(6) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001), as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by inserting after the item relating to this section the following:

“Sec. 801B. Right to appeal.”

SA 319. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1760, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 6000. 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 to the 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 Department of Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency;

(3) An assessment of the security protocols in effect for personally identifiable information held by the Department of Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency;

(4) An assessment of the governance structure of the Department of 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 Department of 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 Department of 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 matter experts—

(A) from Federal agencies other than the Department of Defense; and

(B) from outside the Federal Government.

(3) ADVISORY GROUP UNDER PARAGRAPH (1) SHALL ENSURE THAT AGREEMENTS WITH LANDLORDS OF PRIVATIZED MILITARY HOUSING REQUIRE THE FOLLOWING:

(A) The ownership of privatized military housing by independent, credentialed, and high-quality housing inspectors.

(B) The adherence of landlords to Federal, State, or local standards related to environmental and safety hazards.

(C) The use of appropriately credentialed and skilled contractors for maintenance.

(D) Clear penalties for the landlord when the landlord does not meet its obligations under the agreement.

(E) The establishment of an independent third-party arbiter for dispute resolution.

(F) Bioactive systems for the landlord and the tenant in housing that is occupied by a person who is a veteran or a service member of the Armed Forces.

(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 PRIVATIZED 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(b) 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, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES UNDER ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 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 section 3(b)(1) 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 XXX, insert the following:

SEC. 3. IMPROVING QUALITY OF INFORMATION IN BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) REPORT ON METRICS AND BEST PRACTICES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the 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 national security information, shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, prepare and submit to Congress a report that—

(1) metrics for assessing the completeness and quality of packages for background investigations submitted in connection with background investigations from the Department of Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency;

(b) ANNUAL REPORT ON PERFORMANCE.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall—

(1) assess the extent to which individuals referred to in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) are able to complete the investigation in a timely fashion;

(2) assess the extent to which the packages submitted to the Department of Defense are complete and accurate;

(3) assess the extent to which the packages submitted to the Department of Defense contain erroneous or incomplete data;

(c) REPORT REGARDING GOVERNMENT NUCLEAR TESTING AND COMPENSATION FOR RADIATION EXPOSURE.

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. 4. 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 Energy, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall prepare and submit to Congress a report that the Department of Energy and the Office of Nuclear Waste programs has been able to comply with the requirements of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to complete the cleanup of the Hanford Site, and include a report on—

(1) a description of the Hanford Site that includes the amount of waste that remains at the site and the cost to clean up the site; and

(2) the steps taken by the Department of Energy to ensure that the cleanup of the Hanford Site is completed in a timely manner.

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 DEFENSE ORGANIZATION RE-
SEARCH RELATING TO HUMANI-
TARIAN DEMINING EFFORTS.

(a) In GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a review of the research of the Joint Improvised-Threat Defense Organization to identify information that may be released to United 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).

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SA 555. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. MARKEY) introduced 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.

(a) In GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a review of the research of the Joint Improvised-Threat Defense Organization to identify information that may be released to United 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).

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 President to fully engage in diplomatic negotiations to further the policy objective described in paragraph (1); and

3. The successful use of sanctions to halt the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of North Korea is part of a broader diplomatic and economic strategy that relies on 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 appropriate official messaging and communications from all parts of the Executive branch to ensure that those communications are an intentional component of and aligned with the strategy of the United States with respect to North Korea.

SEC. 1712. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

1. The United States is committed to working with its allies and partners to halt the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of North Korea through 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 President to fully engage in diplomatic negotiations to further the policy objective described in paragraph (1); and

3. The successful use of sanctions to halt the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of North Korea is part of a broader diplomatic and economic strategy that relies on 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 appropriate official 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.

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June 13, 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; and
(K) prohibit exports of North Korean textiles;
(L) require member countries of the United Nations to seize, inspect, and impound and ship in its jurisdiction that is suspected of violating Security Council resolutions with respect to North Korea and to interdict and inspect all cargoes bound to or from North Korea by land, sea, or air;
(M) limit the transfer to North Korea of refined petroleum products and related petroleum products; and
(N) ban the sale or transfer to North Korea of industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, electronics, iron, steel, and other metals.

(2) 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

(3) should include appropriate official 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.

(1) prohibit the export, re-export, or re-transfer of arms and related material to or from North Korea;
(2) prohibit the export, re-export, or re-transfer of arms and related material to or from North Korea;
(3) should include appropriate official 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.

(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 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, as manifested by the DPKR are a cause for grave concern. The DPRK’s nuclear activities, including those in relation to the Yongbyon Experimental Nuclear Power Plant (5 MWt) 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 violations of relevant UN Security Council resolutions, including resolution 2356 (2017) and are deeply regrettable.’’

5. In June 2016, 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 pursue programs that could pose an extraordinary threat and the United States must remain vigilant. In the past, North Korea frequently issued explicit nuclear missile threats to 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.’’

7. North Korea has neared the time when it could launch a missile attack. As a result, 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

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.


10. On February 22, 2019, 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. 2751 et seq.).
(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. 2101) 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 the Government of North Korea and the Workers’ Party of Korea, and prohibiting certain transactions with respect to North Korea), to the extent that” and


PART I—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO NORTH KOREA

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 104 of such Act the following:

“SEC. 104B. Codification of Executive orders relating to sanctions with respect to North Korea 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 redesigning paragraph (15) as paragraph (24); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

“(15) 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;

“(16) knowingly, directly or indirectly, provides to North Korea coal, iron, or iron ore;”

(b) Conforming Amendments.—The North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is amended—

(1) in section 103(b)(2)(B), by striking “or (23)”.

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 and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is in effect”;

(2) by redesigning paragraph (14) as paragraph (24); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

“(14) knowingly, directly or indirectly, purchases or otherwise acquires significant quantities of coal, iron, or iron ore, except as specifically approved by the United Nations Security Council;

“(15) knowingly, directly or indirectly, provides to North Korea coal, iron, or iron ore;”

(b) Conforming Amendments.—The North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is amended—

(1) in section 210(b)(1), by striking paragraphs (B), (D), (E), (F), and (L); and

SEC. 1723. EXPANSION OF MANDATORY DESIGNATIONS UNDER NORTH KOREA SANCTIONS AND POLICY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2016.

(a) In General.—Section 104(a) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9214(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (14), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) by redesigning paragraph (15) as paragraph (24); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

“(15) 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;

“(16) knowingly, directly or indirectly, provides to North Korea coal, iron, or iron ore;”

(b) Conforming Amendments.—The North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is amended—

(1) in section 210(b)(1), by striking paragraphs (B), (D), (E), (F), and (L); and

SEC. 1724. 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 104 of such Act the following:

“SEC. 104B. Codification of Executive orders relating to sanctions with respect to North Korea 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 redesigning paragraph (15) as paragraph (24); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

“(15) 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;

“(16) knowingly, directly or indirectly, provides to North Korea coal, iron, or iron ore;”

(b) Conforming Amendments.—The North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is amended—

(1) in section 210(b)(1), by striking paragraphs (B), (D), (E), (F), and (L); and

SEC. 1725. 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 104 of such Act the following:

“SEC. 104B. Codification of Executive orders relating to sanctions with respect to North Korea 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 redesigning paragraph (15) as paragraph (24); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

“(15) 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;

“(16) knowingly, directly or indirectly, provides to North Korea coal, iron, or iron ore;”

(b) Conforming Amendments.—The North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is amended—

(1) in section 210(b)(1), by striking paragraphs (B), (D), (E), (F), and (L); and

SEC. 1726. 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 104 of such Act the following:

“SEC. 104B. Codification of Executive orders relating to sanctions with respect to North Korea 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 redesigning paragraph (15) as paragraph (24); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

“(15) 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;

“(16) knowingly, directly or indirectly, provides to North Korea coal, iron, or iron ore;”

(b) Conforming Amendments.—The North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is amended—

(1) in section 210(b)(1), by striking paragraphs (B), (D), (E), (F), and (L); and
SEC. 1725. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IDENTIFICATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS AND SANCTIONS.

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 AND SANCTIONS.

Section 317 of the Korean Interdiction and Modernization of Sanctions Act (title III of Public Law 115–41; 131 Stat. 960) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years," and inserting "Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019, and annually thereafter for 5 years,";

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking "; or" and inserting a semicolon;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5), and;

(D) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

"(4) prohibit, in the territories of such governments, the opening of accounts with North Korean persons or the expansion of existing joint ventures or cooperative entities with such 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 1718 (2006); and

(3) OTHER TERMS.—The terms "applicable United Nations Security Council resolution", "North Korean financial institution", and "North Korean person" have the meanings given those terms in section 1718 (2006); and

SEC. 1727. REPORT TO 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) Explanatory Statement.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) 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 SANCTIONS IMPLEMENTATION

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 title, 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 Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on efforts relating to the implementation and enforcement of applicable 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 entities.

SEC. 1733. 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, 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 and use of North Korea of military expertise, equipment, and technology and the financial industry or financial institutions;

(D) a description of how any person to the United States of goods, services, or technology that are made with significant amounts of North Korean labor, material, including minerals, including mining, agriculture, 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 freezing of assets described in section 201(b)(1) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016, as added by section 1721; and

(I) measures that the President has 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.

(b) Form.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1734. REPORT ON COUNTRIES OF CONCERN WITH RESPECT TO TRANSSHIPMENT, REEXPORTATION, OR DIVERSION OF CERTAIN ITEMS TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,
and annually thereafter through 2023, the Di-
rector of National Intelligence shall submit to
the President, the Secretary of Defense, the
Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State,
the Treasury Secretary, the Attorney General, and
the appropriate congressional committees a re-
port that identifies all countries that the Di-
rector determines are of concern with re-
spect to proliferation, reexportation, or dis-
tribution of licit and illicit finance are applying a
counter-proliferation financing best prac-
tices.

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 sup-
port the decision of any State or local gov-
ernment for moral, prudential, or re-
putational reasons, to divest from, or pro-
hibit 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 Coun-
cil.

(b) AUTHORITY TO DIVEST.—Notwith-
standing any other provision of law, a State or local government may adopt and enforce
measures that meet the requirements of
subsection (d) to divest the assets of the State or local government from, or prohibit invest-
ment of the assets of the State or local gov-
ernment 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.—In-
vestment activities described in this sub-
section are activities of a value of more than
$10,000 relating to an investment in North Korea or in goods or services originating in
North Korea that are not conducted pursuant
to a license issued by the Department of the
Treasury.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—Any measure taken by a State or local government under sub-
section (b) shall meet the following require-
ments:

(1) NOTICE TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—The State or local government shall provide written notice to each person with respect to which a measure under this section is to be applied.

(2) TIMING.—The measure applied under this section shall apply to a person not ear-
lier than the date that is 90 days after the date on which written notice under para-
graph (1) is provided to the person.

(3) OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE COMPLI-
ANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The State or local gov-
ernment shall provide, with respect to which a measure is to be applied under this section an opportunity to dem-
strate to the State or local government a person that engages in investment ac-
tivities described in subsection (c) that the person does not engage in invest-
ment activities described in subsection (c).

(B) NONAPPLICATION.—If a person with re-
spect 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 invest-
ment activities described in subsection (c), then the measure shall not apply to that person.

(4) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON AVOIDING ERO-
NIOUS TARGETING.—It is the sense of Con-
gress 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 invest-
ment 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.

(f) AUTHORIZATION FOR PRIOR APPLIED MEASURES.—
SEC. 1752. SAFE HARBOR FOR CHANGES IN INVESTMENT POLICIES BY ASSET MANAGERS.

Section 404A 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 at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) to encourage entities covered by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority to adopt, annually, written policies and procedures, and training on human trafficking, including developing procedures to share actionable information between and amongst covered institutions, law enforcement, and the United States intelligence community;"

SEC. 1753. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CERTAIN ERIAS PLAN INVESTMENTS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the fiduciary makes that determination using credible information that is available to the fiduciary;

(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—

(1) a lower rate of return than alternative investments with commensurate degrees of risk; or

(2) a higher degree of risk than alternative investments with commensurate rates of return; and

(C) the fiduciary prudently determines by investing plan assets that would be divested in paragraphs (1) and (2) described in the preceding sentence in, or prohibits the investment of, the 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.

(3) PERMISSIBILITY OF INVESTMENT.—A measure applied by a State or local government that is consistent with subsection (b) or (f) is not preempted by any Federal law.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(I) ASSET.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term "asset" includes any public monies, and includes any pension, retirement, 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.).

(II) 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.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

It is in general, 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. 1754. RELATED CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this subtitle, an amendment made by this subtitle, or any other provision of law authorizing sanctions with respect to North Korea shall be construed to affect or displace—

(1) the authority of a State or local government, the Federal government, or any foreign government to conduct investigations to determine the safety, soundness, and solvency of a financial institution subject to its jurisdiction;

(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");

(3) 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 through 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 identity in the financial system. Nonetheless, traffickers rely heavily on access to financial institutions as depositories for trafficking proceeds and as conduits to finance every step of the trafficking process.

(6) Under section 1966 of title 18, United States Code (relating to money laundering), human trafficking is a "specified unlawful activity" and transactions conducted with proceeds earned from trafficking people, or used to further trafficking operations, can be prosecuted as money laundering offenses.

(7) Congress authorizes the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury to—

(A) monitor reporting 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 trafficking crimes; and

(C) to encourage entities covered by the advisories described in subparagraph (B) to incorporate relevant elements provided in the advisories into the detection and account monitoring systems or in policies, procedures, and training on human trafficking to enable financial institutions to monitor ongoing efforts to examine transactions and accounts;

(D) to use geographic targeting orders, as appropriate, to impose additional reporting requirements on financial institutions 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, 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, including developing protocols and procedures to share actionable information between and amongst covered institutions, law enforcement, and the United States intelligence community; and

(6) the President should intensify diplomatic efforts, bilateral and multilateral efforts, 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 extent to which the proceeds from human trafficking are being used to facilitate terrorist financing, corruption, or other illicit financial crimes; and

(C) advance policies that promote the cooperation of foreign governments, through the adoption of anti-money laundering, 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 fraud 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) the efforts of the United States to combat and deter money laundering related to human trafficking; and
(9) the Department of State and the Department of the Treasury, working in consultation with the Undersecretary for Terrorism and Financial Crimes, shall designate an office within the Department of State with the Undersecretary for Terrorism and Financial Crimes, shall designate an office with the Undersecretary for Terrorism and Financial Crimes, shall designate an office within the Department of State to coordinate efforts to combat and deter money laundering related to human trafficking; and
(10) the Department of Justice should each 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;
(11) the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Justice should, through strong national anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism programs;
(12) the United States Attorney’s Office should be provided additional resources, as necessary, to carry out the Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act (section 115 of Public Law 114-122; 129 Stat. 245).

Subtitle D—Miscellaneous

SEC. 1771. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this title or any amendment made by this title shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) GOOD DEFINED.—In this section, the term “good” means any article, natural or 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:

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 grant degrees on 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 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;”.
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 report containing an amendment to the following provision:

"(a) by inserting ("iss") the following:

(3) NOAA.—The term "NOAA" means the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The title may be cited as the "Space Frontier Act of 2019".

Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MARKET, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. WICKER) submitted 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 the 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 an amendment to 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 amendment to the following provision:

"The Secretary shall expedite the processing of safety approvals that would reduce risks to health or safety during launch and reentry.’’

SA 527. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MARKET, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. WICKER) submitted 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 the 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 an amendment to 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 amendment to the following provision:

"The Secretary shall expedite the processing of safety approvals that would reduce risks to health or safety during launch and reentry.’’

SA 575. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MARKET, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. WICKER) submitted 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 the 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 an amendment to 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 amendment to the following provision:

"The Secretary shall expedite the processing of safety approvals that would reduce risks to health or safety during launch and reentry.’’

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE. This title may be cited as the "Space Frontier Act of 2019".
(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).

(e) 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.

(f) 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 5005(b)(2)(C) of title 51, United States Code, shall, to the extent necessary, consolidate or modify the requirements across Federal agencies identified in section 1617(c)(1)(A) of that Act into a single application process that may be necessary to expedite the coordination of commercial launch and reentry services.

(2) CHAPTER 99.—Section 1601 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting “all” before “commercial launch and reentry operations”.

(b) General Authority.—Section 5005(b) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(2) by adding after paragraph (3), as redesignated, the following:

“(1) consistent with this chapter, authorizes, licenses, and oversees 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 proposal, including any necessary mitigation measure to protect Department of Defense property and personnel;”.

(c) Effective Date.—This subsection takes effect on the date on which the final rule under section 105(c) is published in the Federal Register.

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, 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) 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.

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 50062 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 paragraph (1) and any 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.

Subtitle B—Streamlining Oversight of Non-governmental Earth Observation Activities

SEC. 1721. NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES.

(a) Licensing of Nongovernmental Earth Observation Activities.—Chapter 601 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 60101—

(A) by adding 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), (16), and (18), respectively, and moving the paragraphs so as to appear in numerical order;

(C) by redesigning paragraphs (4) through (10) as paragraphs (5) through (11), respectively;

(D) by inserting after paragraph (3), the following:

“(4) Earth Observation Activity.—The term ‘Earth observation activity’ means a space activity the primary purpose of which is to derive products from Earth observation activities 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 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

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—

(C) Exclusions.—The term ‘space activity’ does not include any activity that is conducted in space.
conducted entirely on board or within a space object and does not affect another space object.

(17) SPACE OBJECT.—The term 'space object' means any object, including any component of that object, that is launched into space or constructed in space, including any object landed or constructed on a celestial body, including the Moon.

(2) by amending subchapter III to read as follows:

"SUBCHAPTER III—AUTHORIZATION OF NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES"

§60121. Purposes

"(a) 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 promote consistency with international obligations of the United States; and

(4) to promote the leadership, industrial innovation, and international competitiveness of the United States.

§60122. General authority

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out this subchapter.

(b) Waivers.—The Secretary may, by amending subchapter III of this subchapter, authorize the Secretary to—

(1) grant, condition, or transfer licenses under this subchapter.

(c) Application status.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Space Policy Directive and the National Security Presidential Memorandum, the Secretary shall—

(1) establish standards, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the head of such other Federal agency as the Secretary considers appropriate, for the purposes described in section 60121, in- consistent with the 2001 United States Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices or any subsequent revision thereof; and

(2) to operate multiple space objects carrying out substantially similar Earth observation activities of the United States;

(3) to develop standards, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the head of such other Federal agency as the Secretary considers appropriate, for the purposes described in section 60121, including—

(A) a description of each space object;

(B) the orbital characteristics of each space object, including altitude, inclination, orbital period, and estimated operational lifetime; and

(C) a list of the names of all persons that have, or will have, direct operational or financial control of the Earth observation activity.

(d) Application.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An applicant seeking an author- ization 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 con- stant or control of the Earth observation activity.

(C) a description of the capabilities of each space object to observe the Earth in the conduct of the Earth observation activity.

(D) the Secretary or the head of another Federal department or agency shall be deemed to review all information provided in that 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 that the application is 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) a reason for the denial; and

(ii) make a determination about the defi- ciency, including guidance on how to correct the defi- ciency.

(2) the applicant for review of an adverse action pursuant to paragraph (1). The Secretary shall review all information provided in that application and, subject to the provisions of this subsection, notify the applicant in writing that the application is approved, with or without conditions, or denied.

(3) Approval.—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.

(4) Waivers.—

(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 agree with the proposed determination, the Secretary shall submit the matter to the President, who shall re- solve the dispute before the applicable deadline under paragraph (1).

(II) a description of each deficiency, in- cluding guidance on how to correct the defi- ciency.

((II)) make investigations and inquiries and require the Secretary to—

(1) a determination under subsection (d)(2), the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Rep- resentatives 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 agree with the proposed determination, the Secretary shall submit the matter to the President, who shall re- solve the dispute before the applicable deadline under paragraph (1).

(II) a description of each deficiency, in- cluding guidance on how to correct the defi- ciency.

(II) the applicant for review of an adverse action pursuant to paragraph (1). The Secretary shall review all information provided in that application and, subject to the provisions of this subsection, notify the applicant in writing that the application is approved, with or without conditions, or denied.

(III) the applicant for review of an adverse action pursuant to paragraph (1). The Secretary shall review all information provided in that application and, subject to the provisions of this subsection, notify the applicant in writing that the application is approved, with or without conditions, or denied.

(III) the applicant for review of an adverse action pursuant to paragraph (1). The Secretary shall review all information provided in that application and, subject to the provisions of this subsection, notify the applicant in writing that the application is approved, with or without conditions, or denied.

(II) the applicant for review of an adverse action pursuant to paragraph (1). The Secretary shall review all information provided in that application and, subject to the provisions of this subsection, notify the applicant in writing that the application is approved, with or without conditions, or denied.

(III) the applicant for review of an adverse action pursuant to paragraph (1). The Secretary shall review all information provided in that application and, subject to the provisions of this subsection, notify the applicant in writing that the application is approved, with or without conditions, or denied.

(II) the applicant for review of an adverse action pursuant to paragraph (1). The Secretary shall review all information provided in that application and, subject to the provisions of this subsection, notify the applicant in writing that the application is approved, with or without conditions, or denied.

(II) the applicant for review of an adverse action pursuant to paragraph (1). The Secretary shall review all information provided in that application and, subject to the provisions of this subsection, notify the applicant in writing that the application is approved, with or without conditions, or denied.
“(1) to correct each deficiency identified under subparagraph (A)(i)(II); and

“(2) to resubmit a corrected application for reconsideration; and

“(3) not later than 30 days after the date on which a corrected application under clause (i)(I) is received, make a determination whether to approve the application or not. In making the determination under this paragraph, the Secretary shall—

“(I) each head of another Federal department or agency that submitted a notification under subparagraph (B); and

“(II) the head of any of such other Federal department or agency as the Secretary considers necessary.

“(P) APPLICABILITY.—The prohibition under paragraph (2) 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 already licensed under this subchapter.

“(F) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—An authorization 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 the data is available and 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 construed to prohibit the Secretary from removing a condition on an authorization under this subchapter.

“(3) INTERAGENCY REVIEW.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may, at any time after the end of a Federal department or agency described in section 60122(b)(5), or subsequent to, deletion, 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 a 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; and

“(ii) shall sign the notification under clause (i); and

“(iii) may not delegate the duty under clause (ii).

“(C) INTERAGENCY AFFIRMATIONS.—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 DISAFFIRMANCE.—If the head of a 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 the person or entity with reasonable notice 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 of activities.

“(b) CLASSIFIED ANNEXES.—Each report under subsection (a) may include classified annexes as necessary to protect the disclo-

“§ 60126. Regulations.

“The Secretary may promulgate regulations to implement this subchapter.

“§ 60127. Relationship to other executive agencies and departments.

“(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) RULES 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 activity by the United States Government conducted under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.),; or

“(3) by amending section 60147 to read as follows:

“(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 Program data.

“(c) STATUS REPORT.—The Landsat Program Management shall, as often as necessary, provide to Congress complete and up-to-date information on all consulting 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.

“(d) 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 NON-GOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES

“§ 60121. Purpose.

“§ 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 departments.

“§ 60128. Rules of Construction.
license, or application for a license, to operate a private remote sensing space system that was made under subchapter III of chapter 601 of title 51, United States Code (as in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act), before the date of the enactment of this Act. Such license shall continue to be subject to the requirements to which such license was subject under that chapter as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) Nothing in this section or the amendment made by this section shall affect the prohibition on the collection and release of detailed satellite imagery relating to Israel under section 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 inimicable impacts of space-based radio-frequency mapping on national security, United States competitiveness and space leadership, and 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 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) NASA should continue to promote small business awareness and participation through advocacy and collaborative efforts with internal and external partners, stakeholders, and Congress;

(2) the Administrator of NASA shall—

(3) NASA should continue to promote small business awareness and participation through advocacy and collaborative efforts with internal and external partners, stakeholders, and Congress;

(b) GUIDANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION.—The Administrator of NASA shall—

(1) provide opportunities through 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. 634(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, 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) GUIDANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION.—The Administrator of NASA shall—

(1) 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

(2) make the list under subparagraph (A) available on NASA’s website, in a searchable format;

(3) periodically as needed, but not less frequently than annually, update the list and website under paragraph (3); and

(4) not later than 90 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 priorities for 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, develop a policy and issue guidance for a consistent, fair, and equitable method for scheduling and establishing priorities for use of the NASA assets, services, and capabilities identified under this subsection.

(d) STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE.—The Administrator of NASA shall disseminate the strategic and governance guidance, the strategic implementation framework, and the strategic priorities and policies, could be applied in a manner that prevents the need for additional regulation of space-based radio-frequency mapping.

(e) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.
orbit commercialization program to encourage
the fullest commercial use and development of
space by the private sector of the United
States.

(b) CORRECTIONS.—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) OBSERVATIONS.—
(1) COST SHARE.—The Administrator shall give priority to an activity under subsection (b)(3) in which the private sector entity con
ducting the activity provides a share of the cost to develop and operate the activity.

(2) COMMERCIAL SPACE HABITAT.—The Admin
istration 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 Adminis
trator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor
tation 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, in
cluding 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 require
ment under subsection (c)(1).

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administra
tion under subsection (c)(1).

(f) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amend
ed by striking ''Office'' and inserting ''Bureau'';

(g) 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.''

(h) IN SECTION 50702.
(A) by striking ''Office'' and inserting ''Bu-
reau'';
and

(B) by striking ''Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representat
ives'' and inserting ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives'';
and

(i) 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.

(j) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amend
ed—
(A) in the item relating to section 50701, by striking ''Office'' and inserting ''Bureau'';
and

(B) by adding after the item relating to section 50701 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.

(k) REPORT ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES
IN THE ARCTIC REGION.

Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted
an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize ap
propriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Depart
ment of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle I 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, AND MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL.
(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 Res
erve.

(2) Veterans of the Armed Forces.

(3) Spouses and other dependents of indi
viduals 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 Adjuntant 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 con
dition on the provision of funds for the pilot program 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 Sec

etary to the State under this section.

(2) FEDERAL FUNDS.—Amounts for funds provided for the pilot program by the Sec

etary shall be derived from the Beyond the Yellow Ribbon Program administered by the Department of Defense.

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 Intel

lIGENCE, shall submit to the congressional de

nience, equipment, or forces; and
(B) any exercises or other military activi
ties.

(C) activities that are non-military in na
ture but are judged to have military implica
tions.

(2) An assessment of—
(A) the intentions of such activities;
(B) the extent to which such activities af
fect or threaten the interests of the United
States and allies in the Arctic region; and
(C) any response to such activities by the United States or allies.

(d) DIRECT EMPLOYMENT PILOT PROGRAM.

Ms. HARRIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize ap
propriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Depart
ment of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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, AND MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL.
(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 Res
erve.

(2) Veterans of the Armed Forces.

(3) Spouses and other dependents of indi
viduals 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 Adjuntant 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 con
dition on the provision of funds for the pilot program 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 Sec

etary to the State under this section.

(2) FEDERAL FUNDS.—Amounts for funds provided for the pilot program by the Sec

etary shall be derived from the Beyond the Yellow Ribbon Program administered by the Department of Defense.

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 Intel

lIGENCE, shall submit to the congressional de

nience, equipment, or forces; and
(B) any exercises or other military activi
ties.

(C) activities that are non-military in na
nature but are judged to have military implica
tions.

(2) An assessment of—
(A) the intentions of such activities;
(B) the extent to which such activities af
fect or threaten the interests of the United
States and allies in the Arctic region; and
(C) any response to such activities by the United States or allies.

(d) DIRECT EMPLOYMENT PILOT PROGRAM.
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, 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 upon 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) An assessment of the effectiveness and achievements of the pilot program, including the number of members of the reserve components and veterans of the Armed Forces and the cost-replacement 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.

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, comprehensive, and accurate information from 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 Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, 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 investigative, justice, investigative 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 B of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. FINAL PAY AND CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE OR RELEASE FROM ACTIVE STATUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1168(a) of title 10, United States Code, as amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)’’ before “A member’’;

(2) by striking “an armed force” and inserting “armed forces”;

(3) by inserting “or active status” after “active duty’’;

(4) by striking “his discharge certificate or his discharge certificate’’ the first place it appears;

(5) by striking “the authorizing the using” the first place it appears; and

(6) by striking “him or his next of kin or legal representative’’ and inserting “the appropriate certificate’’;

(b) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing’’.

SEC. 570. PROGRAM INCLUSIONS.—The program under this subsection:

(1) for the designated matter following subparagraph (D) (as so redesignated)—

(1) in the third sentence, by striking “Such programs’’ and inserting “the following:’’; and

(2) in subsection (c), by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(c) COORDINATION AND AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION.—The Administrator; and

(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) A description and assessment of the effectiveness and achievements of the pilot program. The Secretary shall prepare a report in coordination with the Secretary of Labor and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) Any other matters considered appropriate by the Secretary.

SEC. 571. FINAL PAY AND CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE OR RELEASE FROM ACTIVE STATUS: LIMITATIONS.

(1) by striking “1168. Discharge or release from active duty or active status: limitations.’’;

(2) by striking “1168. Discharge or release from active duty or active status: limitations.’’;

(3) by striking “1168. Discharge or release from active duty or active status: limitations.’’;

(4) by striking “1168. Discharge or release from active duty or active status: limitations.’’;

SEC. 572. CASES ASSIGNED TO THE MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR PROSECUTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘direct air capture’ means a technology that captures carbon dioxide from ambient air.

(b) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE RESEARCH.—

(I) by inserting “States, institutions of higher education,’’ after “scientists,’’; and

(II) by inserting “the following:

(3) PROGRAM INCLUSIONS.—The program under this subsection;

(II) DILUTE.—The term ‘dilute’ means a concentration of less than 1 percent by volume.

(III) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE.

(aa) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘direct air capture’ means a technology that captures carbon dioxide from ambient air.

(b) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY BOARD.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph:

(A) THE BOARD.—The term ‘Board’ means the Direct Air Capture Technology Advisory Board established by clause (ii)(II).

(II) DILUTE.—The ‘term ‘dilute’ means a concentration of less than 1 percent by volume.

(III) DIRECT AIR CAPTURE.

(aa) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘direct air capture’ means a technology that captures carbon dioxide from ambient air.
equipment to capture carbon dioxide directly from the air.

“(bb) EXCLUSION.—The term ‘direct air capture’ does not include any facility, technology, or system that captures carbon dioxide—

“(AA) that is deliberately released from a naturally occurring surface spring; or

“(BB) using natural photosynthesis.”

“(IV) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—The term ‘intellectual property’ means—

“(aa) an invention that is patentable under title 35, United States Code; and

“(bb) any patent on an invention described in item (aa).”

“(III) TECHNOLOGY PRIZES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall establish a program to provide, and shall provide, financial awards on a competitive basis for direct air capture from media in which the concentration of carbon dioxide is dilute.

“(II) DUTIES.—In carrying out this clause, the Administrator shall—

“(aa) subject to subclause (III), develop specific requirements for—

“(AA) the competition process; and

“(BB) the demonstration of performance of approved projects;

“(bb) offer financial awards for a project designed—

“(AA) to the maximum extent practicable, to capture more than 10,000 tons of carbon dioxide per year; and

“(BB) in a manner that would be commercially viable in the foreseeable future (as determined by the Board); and

“(cc) to the maximum extent practicable, make financial awards to geographically diverse projects, including at least—

“(AA) 1 project in a coastal State; and

“(BB) 1 project in a rural State.

“(II) DISCRETION.—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) FUTURE CAPTURE TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY BOARD.—

“(I) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board to be known as the ‘Direct Air Capture Technology Advisory Board’.

“(II) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of 9 members appointed by the Administrator, who shall provide expertise in—

“(aa) climate science;

“(bb) physics;

“(cc) chemistry;

“(dd) biology;

“(ee) engineering;

“(ff) economics;

“(gg) business management; and

“(hh) such other disciplines as the Administrator considers 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) SUBMISSION.—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) DUTIES.—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) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—The Board shall advise the Administrator on carrying out the duties of the Administrator under this subparagraph.

“(X) FACAC.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Board.

“(XI) GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving a financial award under this subparagraph, an applicant shall agree to—

“(aa) make the intellectual property of the applicant derived from the technology in 1 or more entities that are incorporated in the United States—

“(I) subject to subclause (III), develop intellectual property of the applicant described in clause (I) may not duplicate research funded under item (aa), publicly disclose proprietary information relating to the license; and

“(II) 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) TECHNOLOGY PRIZES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘technology prize’ means—

“(aa) a prize for the development of a commercial-scale system to capture more than 10,000 tons of carbon dioxide to a material or chemical compound in which the carbon dioxide is sequestered; and

“(bb) a prize for the development of a commercial-scale system that transforms carbon dioxide generated by industrial processes into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value.

“(II) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Not later than 10 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 carry out a research and development program on carbon dioxide utilization to promote existing and new technologies that transform carbon dioxide generated by in-

“(III) REPORT ON CARBON DIOXIDE NON-REGULATORY STRATEGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES.—

“(I) REPORT.—In consultation with the Secretary of Energy, and, as appropriate, 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—

“(aa) 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; and

“(bb) recommendations, if any, for managing the potential risks identified under subclause (I), including potential risks unique to public land; and

“(cc) a report, if any, for Federal legislation or other policy changes to mitigate any potential risks identified under subclause (I).
(1) In General.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

(i) the reevaluation of assistance under subparagraphs (B), (C), and (E); and

(ii) a plan for supporting additional non-regulatory strategies and technologies that could significantly prevent carbon dioxide emissions or reduce carbon dioxide levels in the air, in conjunction with other Federal agencies.

(b) Submission; Publication.—The Chair shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

(i) the extent to which the Federal grant programs identified pursuant to clause (a) have yielded duplicative results; and

(ii) any other Federal agency the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, 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 amount of funds used to carry out specific provisions of that section; and

(ii) any other Federal agency the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(d) INCLUSION OF CARBON CAPTURE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—Section 41001(6) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(6)) is amended—

(i) by striking ``(B)(i) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g))'' and

(ii) by inserting ``(A) direct air capture technologies; and

(e) DEVELOPMENT OF 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))) (``(6)(B)(i) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)))'' after ``(B)(i) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g))''.
(ee) any State that requests participation in the geographical area covered by the task force;

(ii) 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—

(A) avoid duplicative reviews;

(B) engage stakeholders early in the permitting process; and

(C) make the permitting process efficient, orderly, and responsive;

(ii) develop common models for State-level carbon dioxide pipeline regulation and oversight guidelines that can be shared with States in the geographical area covered by the task force;

(iii) provide technical assistance to States in the geographical area covered by the task force in implementing regulatory requirements and any models developed under clause (i);

(iv) inventory current or emerging activities that transform captured carbon dioxide into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value;

(v) identify any priority carbon dioxide pipelines needed to enable efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects at increased scales;

(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—

(A) can store carbon dioxide; and

(B) 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 construction, defense, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title 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 would still be avoided if the Government of Turkey abandons its planned acquisition of the S–400 air defense system, would cause significant harm to the growing defense industry and economy of Turkey; and

(6) if the Government of Turkey accepts delivery of the S-400 air defense system—

(A) such acceptance would—

(i) constitute a significant transaction within the meaning of section 231(a) of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 9525(a));

(ii) endanger the integrity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Alliance and pose a significant threat to Turkey; and

(iii) adversely affect ongoing operations of the United States Armed Forces, including coalition operations in which the United States Armed Forces participate;

(iv) result in a significant impact to defense cooperation between the United States and Turkey; and

(v) significantly increase the risk of compromising United States defense systems and operational capabilities; and

(B) the President should fully implement the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–14; 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 Total Military Construction, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert “1,765,730”.

In the table in section 4601, in the item relating to Subtotal Air Force, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert “9,262,609”.

SA 535. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In the table in section 4601, insert after the item relating to Rosecrans Memorial Airport the following new item:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ohio</th>
<th>Rickenbacker International Airport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$8,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the table in section 4601, insert after the item relating to Rosecrans Memorial Airport the following new item:

Ohio ....... Rickenbacker International Airport

$8,000,000
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:

SEC. 1234. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE.


(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “in coordination with the Secretary of State” and inserting “with the concurrence of the Secretary of State”; and

(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.”; and

(B) by redesigning 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) paragraph (15), as so redesignated, by striking “paragraphs (1) through (13)” and inserting “paragraphs (1) through (14)”;

(3) in subsection (c), by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

“(5) LETHAL ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds available for fiscal year 2020 pursuant to subsection (i)(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 redesigning the second subsection (g) as subsection (i); and

(7) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(j) REPORT ON CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this 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; and

“(B) An assessment of the relative priority assigned by the Government of Ukraine to addressing such capability gaps and capacity shortfalls.

“(C) An assessment of the capability gaps and capacity shortfalls that—

“(1) may be addressed in a timely and efficient manner by unilateral efforts of the Government of Ukraine; and

“(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 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:

“(15) Anti-air defense systems.”.

SA 538. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1233 and insert the following:

SEC. 1233. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

(a) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—Section 202(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesigning subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

“(e) 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 utilized, 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 utilized, 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 202(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

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 if—"

(A) a military construction project for which 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 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 34 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to 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 3807(b) of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting "CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.—" after "(a)";

(2) in subsection (c), redesignated by subsection (a)(1), by striking "NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT."—(1)" after "(e)"; and

(3) in subsection (f), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1), by inserting "PERMANENCE OF AUTHORITY.—" after "(f)"

SA 541. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him and Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to 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. 55. IMPROVEMENTS TO NETWORK FOR MANUFACTURING INNOVATION PROGRAM.

(a) ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM NAME.—Subsection (a) of section 34 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278a) is amended by inserting "as Manufacturing USA."—" as the "Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program".

(b) DETERMINATION.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (B) and (C)(1) of paragraph (1), by striking "and tool development for microelectronics"; and inserting "tool development for microelectronics, electronics, food manufacturing, superconductors, advanced battery technologies, robotics, advanced sensors, quantum information science, supply chain management, 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 subject", and inserting "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 or work force 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) by striking "(A)"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(i) in clause (i), by striking "and"; and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in clause (ii), by inserting "and"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following—

"(iii) establish standards for the performance of the 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 (ii)"

(B) 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) by striking "ACADEMIC INSTITUTION" and inserting "ACADEMIC, NONPROFIT OR FOR-PROFIT INSTITUTION".

(d) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting "and that the Secretary of Defense determines are other than to provide funds to carry out military construction under this section; or

"(B) the cost of a military construction project for which 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) by inserting after the period at the end of the sentence the following: "(and that the Secretary of Defense determines are otherwise unexecutable if—"

(A) a military construction project for which 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 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;"

SA 542. Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. GILLIBRAND, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him and the following:

"(A) in clause (i), by striking "and"; and

"(ii) in clause (ii), by inserting ", including appropriate measures for assessing the effectiveness of the activities funded by Federal awards 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—

"(ii) 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 (ii); and

(B) 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) by striking "ACADEMIC INSTITUTION" and inserting "ACADEMIC, NONPROFIT OR FOR-PROFIT INSTITUTION".

(d) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting "and that the Secretary of Defense determines are otherwise unexecutable if—"

(A) a military construction project for which 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 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;"
(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following: ‘‘(i) PERFORMANCE DEFICIENCY.— ‘‘(1) NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY.— If the Secretary finds that a center for manufacturing innovation does not meet the standards for performance established under clause (ii), 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. ‘‘(2) FAILURE TO REMEDY.— If a center for manufacturing innovation fails to remedy a deficiency notified 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’’; (C) by striking subparagraph (C); and (D) by adding at the end the following: ‘‘(2) 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) 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 appropriations Acts, the Secretary may use amounts appropriated to the Institute for Industrial Technical Services account to carry out this section as follows: ‘‘(1) For each of the fiscal years 2015 through 2019, $5,000,000. ‘‘(2) For each of fiscal years 2020 through 2029, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out this section.’’; and (2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘through 2019’’ and inserting ‘‘through 2029’’; (e) NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended— (1) in paragraph (2)— (A) by striking ‘‘Department’’; (B) by inserting ‘‘coordinate with and, as appropriate, before ‘enter’’; and (2) by inserting ‘‘including 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,’’. (f) in subparagraph (E), by striking ‘‘and’’ and inserting a semicolon; (g) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (J); and (h) 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-embodied entrepreneurship program; ‘‘(G) to provide support services and funding as necessary to promote workforce development; ‘‘(H) to coordinate with centers for manufacturing innovation to develop best practices for the membership agreements and coordinating the Project Solicitation priorities; ‘‘(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 skills; and provide input for the technology areas of the centers for manufacturing innovation; and; ‘‘(2) by inserting paragraph (3), by inserting ‘‘State, Tribal, and local governments,’’ after ‘‘community colleges,’’; and (3) in paragraph (5)— (A) by inserting ‘‘The Secretary’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary’’; and (B) by adding at the end the following: ‘‘(B) 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: ‘‘(1) 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— ‘‘(I) REPORTING AND AUDITING.—Subsection (g) of such section is amended— (1) in paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking ‘‘under subsection (4)(A)’’ and inserting ‘‘under subsection (4)(A)’’; (2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ‘‘December 31, 2024’’ and inserting ‘‘December 31, 2029’’; 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 Programs by 10 per year beginning in fiscal year 2019. SEC. 27. REGIONAL INNOVATION PROGRAM. Section 27 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3722) is amended— (a) by striking the部分内容 was not provided or is not applicable. ‘‘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 regionally focused, geographically-bounded public or nonprofit activity or program to address issues in the local economy through new product innovation and introduction of new technology adoption; ‘‘(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 advanced manufacturing 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.’’; (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, 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 strengthening the 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 marketplace; ‘‘(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— ‘‘(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 and how the eligible recipient will measure progress toward those outcomes;

"(ii) indicate whether the participants in the regional innovation initiative have access to, or contribute to, a well-trained workforce and other innovation assets that are critical to the successful outcomes specified in the application;

"(iii) identify what activities the regional innovation initiative will undertake;

"(iv) describe the expected outcomes of the regional innovation initiative and how the eligible recipient will measure progress toward those outcomes;

"(v) indicate whether the participants in the regional innovation initiative have access to, or contribute to, a well-trained workforce and other innovation assets that are critical to the successful outcomes specified in the application;

"(vi) indicate whether the participants in the regional innovation initiative are capable of attracting additional funds from non-Federal sources;

"(vii) if appropriate for the activities proposed in the application, analyze the likelihood that the participants in the regional innovation initiative will be able to sustain activities after grant funds received under this subsection have been expended.

"(C) FEEDBACK.—The Secretary shall provide feedback to program applicants that are not awarded grants to help them improve future applications.

"(D) SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS.—The Secretary shall give special consideration to—

"(1) 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

"(2) 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 efforts 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 that—

"(A) gather, analyze, and disseminate information on best practices for regional innovation initiatives, including information relating to 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 collaboration and industry relationships that stimulate innovation, productivity, and economic development; and

"(D) to collect and make available data on regional innovation initiatives in the United States, including data on—

"(i) the size, specialization, and competitiveness of regional innovation initiatives;

"(ii) the regional product contribution, total jobs and earnings by key occupations, establishment size, nature of specialization, patents, Federal research and development spending, and other relevant information for regional innovation initiatives; and

"(iii) supply chain product and service flows within and between regional innovation initiatives.

"(2) RESEARCH GRANTS.—The Secretary may award research grants on a competitive basis to support and further the goals of the program established under this section.

"(3) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—Data and analysis collected and analyzed under the program established in this subsection shall be made available to other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and nonprofit entities.

"(4) REGIONAL INNOVATION GRANT PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall incorporate data and analysis relating to any grant awarded under subsection (c) into the program established under this subsection.

"(5) 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.

"(6) 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.

"(7) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 5 years after the first grant is awarded under subsection (c), and every 3 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 proceeding calendar year.

"(B) 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 2019 to 2024 to carry out this section.".

SA 543. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mrs. CAPITTO, 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:

SEC. 3. BLOCKING FENTANYL IMPORTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Blocking Deadly Fentanyl Imports Act".

(b) AMENDMENT TO DEFINITION OF MAJOR ILICIT 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" which effect a certain amount; (b) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "in which" before "1,000"; (c) in subparagraph (B) each, by inserting "in which" before "1,000"; and (d) by striking or at the end.

"(c) INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY REPORT.—Section 489(a) (a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(9) A separate section that contains the following:

"(A) An identification of the countries that are the most significant sources of diversion or chemicals described in subparagraph (A) for illicit uses, to the extent feasible.

"(B) An identification of the countries that are the most significant sources of diversion or chemicals described in subparagraph (A) from being exported from such country to the United States.".

(d) WITHHOLDING OF BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—In section 490 (a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(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) on 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” and inserting “or” in its place; and
(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 narcotics and other controlled substances 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 controlled substances analogues.—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 (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 fill 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 1316 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:


(a) In general.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army 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) Table of contents.—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

DIVISION I—INTELLIGENCE AUTORIZATIONS 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 II—INTELLIGENCE AUTORIZATIONS 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. Classification of schedule of authorizations.

Sec. 103. Intelligence community management account.

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.


TITLE III—INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

Subtitle A—General Intelligence Community Matters

Sec. 301. Restriction on conduct of intelligence activities.

Sec. 302. Increase in employee compensation and benefits authorized by law.

Sec. 303. Improving the onboarding methodology for certain intelligence personnel.

Sec. 304. Intelligence community public-private talent exchange.

Sec. 305. Expansion of scope of protections for 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 activities.

Sec. 325. Report on cleared whistleblower attorneys.

TITLE IV—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 401. Study on foreign employment of former personnel of intelligence community.

Sec. 402. Comprehensive economic assessment of investment in key United States technologies by companies or organizations located in the People's Republic of China.

Sec. 403. Analysis of and periodic briefings on major initiatives of intelligence community in artificial intelligence and machine learning.

Sec. 404. Encouraging cooperative actions to detect and counter foreign intelligence operations.

Sec. 405. Oversight of foreign influence in academia.

Sec. 406. Director of National Intelligence report on fifth-generation wireless network technology.

Sec. 407. Annual report by Comptroller General of United States on cybersecurity and surveillance threats to Congress.
The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

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 Treasury.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall, consistent with Department of Defense Instruction 13015.25, have the authority to detail, 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 on collaboration among covered elements of the intelligence community on their onboarding processes;

(2) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the conditions of the employee's detail under this section; and

(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 the length of the detail; and

(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 the human resources and security processes.

(c) DURATION.—A detail under this section shall be on a regular work assignment in the element, or elsewhere in the civil service, for not more than 3 years, if the head of the element determines that the employee is liable under paragraph (1) for which results will be reported by the date that is 90 days after the date of such issuance;

(2) may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, establish criteria for elements of the intelligence community concerning or the private-sector organization and

(d) TERMINATION.—A detail under this section may, at any reason, be terminated by the head of the element of the intelligence community concerned or the private-sector organization concerned.

(e) DUTIES.—

(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 of the intelligence community concerned or the private-sector organization concerned.

(f) STATUS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES DETAINED TO PRIVATE-SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An 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.

(2) Limitation.—An employee of an element of the intelligence community who is detailed to a private-sector organization under this section may perform work that is considered inherently governmental in nature only when requested in writing by the head of the element of the intelligence community concerned or the private-sector organization concerned.

(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 shall—

(1) shall continue to receive pay and benefits from the private-sector organization for such employee is detailed and shall not receive pay or benefits from the element, except as provided in paragraph (2); and

(2) may perform work that is considered inherently governmental in nature only when requested in writing by the head of the element of the intelligence community concerned or the private-sector organization concerned.

(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, pertinent to the 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 training, and

(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

(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 position-related benefits that such employee failed to provide for the benefit or advantage of the private-sector organization;

(c) 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) in 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 all relevant factors.

(4) may be subject to the same requirements applicable to an employee performing the same functions and duties proposed for performance by the private sector employee;

(5) shall be subject to the same requirements as applicable to the training of employees;

(6) best be used to help meet the needs of the intelligence community,

(7) shall—

(A) chapters 73 and 81 of title 5, United States Code;

(B) sections 201, 203, 205, 207, 208, 209, 603, 606, 607, 645, 654, 1905, and 1913 of title 18, United States Code;

(C) shall contain language informing such employee of 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).

SEC. 304. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY PUBLIC-PRIVATE TALENT EXCHANGE.

(a) POLICIES, PROCESSES, AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall develop policies and procedures to facilitate the rotation of personnel of the intelligence community to the private sector, and personnel from the private sector to the intelligence community.

(b) DETAIL AUTHORITY.—Under policies developed by the Director pursuant to subsection (a), with the agreement of a private-sector organization, and with the consent of the employee, a head of an element of the intelligence community may arrange for the temporary detail of an employee of such element to such private-sector organization or from such private-sector organization to such element under this section.

(c) AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A head of an element of the intelligence community exercising the authority of the head of the element under subsection (a) shall provide for a written agreement among the element of the intelligence community, the private-sector organization, and the employee concerning the terms and conditions of the employee's detail under this subsection.

(2) shall provide that the employee of the element, upon completion of the detail, serve in the element, or elsewhere in the civil service, in the head of the element, for a period of at least equal to the length of the detail; and

(3) shall, to the degree practicable, ensure that small business concerns are represented with respect to details authorized by this section;

(4) 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;
to a private-sector organization without a change of position from the intelligence community element that employs the individual; or

(B) the assignment or loan of an employee of a private-sector organization to an element of the intelligence community without a change of position from the private-sector organization to the individual.

(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(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3126(d)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking clause (ii); and

(B) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘; and’’ and inserting ‘‘; or’’; and

(C) by striking ‘‘agency’’— and all that follows through ‘‘whose identity’’ and inserting ‘‘agency whose identity’’; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking ‘‘re- sides and acts outside the United States’’ and inserting ‘‘acts outside the United States’’.

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. 302A(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 FROM INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY EMPLOYERS.—

(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 a 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 inconsistent with the agency’s medical necessity related to the birth of a son or daughter, the employee’s leave schedule shall handle the scheduling consistent with the treatment of employees who are using leave under subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 632A(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code.

‘‘(c) RULES RELATING TO PAID LEAVE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

‘‘(1) an employee’s leave may be required to first use any 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 other funds, for positions for which the employee was paid any of the previous 12 months; and

‘‘(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) an explanation of how the interim leave was previously granted to the same employee for another instance, or the employee was on active duty during the 12-month period beginning on the date of the birth or placement;

‘‘(E) 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 used during off-season workweeks.

‘‘(F) any 12-month period beginning on the date of ment 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.

‘‘(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.

‘‘(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.

‘‘(b) TRANSFER.—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 enactment of this subsection, the President shall—

‘‘(b) in the Federal Register, publish the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a); or

‘‘(2)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).

‘‘(3) 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.—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.

‘‘(b) 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 capable of being defined in the procedures established pursuant to section 801(a).

‘(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

‘(1) AGENCY.—The term ‘agency’ has the meaning given the term ‘Executive agency’ in section 3001(j)(1) 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 employee, consultant, or contractor 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’ means the requirement of the head of the agency that access to classified information is essential to the resolution of an appeal under this subsection.

‘(5) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term ‘Security Executive Agent’ means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 800A.

‘(6) INITIAL DECISION.—

‘(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Polk 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 90 days after the date on which the hearing is requested under subparagraph (A).

‘(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—

‘(aa) 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

‘(bb) 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 for a copy of the documents that form the basis of the agency’s decision to revoke or deny, including the investigative file, the head of the agency shall provide the covered person copies of such documents as—

‘(aa) the head of the agency determines is consistent with the interests of national security; and

‘(bb) permitted by other applicable provisions of law, including—

‘(aaa) section 522a of such title (commonly known as the ‘Freedom of Information Act’);

‘(aab) section 522 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Privacy Act of 1974’); and

‘(aac) such other provisions of law relating to the protection of confidential sources and privacy of individuals.

‘(iii) The covered person shall have the opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person’s expense.

‘(B) IN GENERAL.—Each head of an agency shall provide to the 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 an appeal under this subsection, the head of the agency shall provide the covered person an opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person’s expense.

‘(C) DECISIONS.—

‘(i) The head of the agency shall provide 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 head of the agency shall provide the covered person an opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person’s expense.

‘(ii) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person an opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person’s expense.

‘(iii) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person, a written summary, transcript, or recording of any appearance under item (aa) of paragraph (2) and a written summary, transcript, or recording of any appearance under item (aa) of paragraph (2).

‘(ii) Upon the request of the covered person, and showing that the ability to review classified information is essential to the resolution of an appeal under this subsection, the head of the agency shall provide the covered person an opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person’s expense.

‘(D) ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—

‘(i) IN GENERAL.—Under the head of an agency shall ensure that, under this subsection, a covered person appealing a decision of the head of the agency under this subsection has an access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

‘(ii) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person an opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person’s expense.

‘(E) 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 of the agency under this subsection shall have the 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 by the covered person under this paragraph for classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

‘(C) EXTENT OF ACCESS.—Counsel or another representative who is cleared for access under this paragraph may be afforded access to relevant classified materials to the extent consistent with the interests of national security.

‘(D) 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 of an agency 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.

‘(E) 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); and

‘‘(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 Volin and Matthew Young Poland 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 of this title; and

‘‘(ii) to the extent an agency improperly conducted a review of an appeal under subsection (b).

‘‘(C) CONSISTENCY.—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) APPEAL.—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.

‘‘(B) TIMELINESS.—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; and

‘‘(bb) any other representation retained under this section for any reason.

‘‘(II) a description of 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 clause (I).

‘‘(B) TIMELINESS.—The Security Executive Agent shall ensure that, on average, review of each appeal under this subsection is completed not later than 180 days after the date on which the appeal is filed.

‘‘(2) APPEALS AND TIMELINESS.—

‘‘(A) AFFORDING ACCESS TO MEMBERS OF PANEL.—The Security Executive Agent shall afford access to classified information to the covered person's right to appeal under this section cannot be made available to a covered person in an exceptional case, redacting personally identifiable information and sensitive program information, such information shall not be made available to such covered person.

‘‘(2) FINALITY.—A determination under paragraph (1) shall be final and conclusive.

‘‘(3) REPORTING.—

‘‘(A) CASE-BY-CASE.—In each case in which the head of an agency determines that a procedure established under this section cannot be made available to a covered person, the head of the agency shall retain all rights to appeal under this section until the conclusion of the appeal process underway.

‘‘(B) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each annual report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be in writing and contain a justification of the decision.

‘‘(C) CONSISTENCY.—The panel established 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.—A determination under paragraph (1) shall be final.

‘‘(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 may not be reviewed for access to classified information.

‘‘(2) PERSONS.—Any covered person may voluntarily waive the covered person's right to appeal under this section for any reason.

‘‘(4) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—The Security Executive Agent and to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the determinations made under paragraph (1) during the previous fiscal year.

‘‘(i) INITIATION.—On or before the date that is 30 days after the date on which a covered person receives 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.

‘‘(ii) FORM.—A report submitted under clause (i) may be submitted in classified form as necessary.

‘‘(B) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each fiscal year, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the determinations made under paragraph (1) during the previous fiscal year.

‘‘(i) 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.

‘‘(D) DENIALS AND REVOCATIONS UNDER OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—

‘‘(1) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or affect the responsibility and power of the head of an agency to deny or revoke eligibility for access to classified information in the interests of national security.
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 with the advice and consent of the Senate has certified that the transfer is consistent with national security.

(b) REPORTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In each case in which the head of an agency determines that an activity authorized under paragraph (2) that determination relating to a denial or revocation of eligibility for access to classified information could not be made pursuant to a process established under this section, the head shall, not later than 30 days after the date on which the head makes such determination under paragraph (2), submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report stating the reasons for the determination.

(2) FORM.—A report submitted under clause (1) may be submitted in classified form as necessary.

(3) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each fiscal year, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the determinations made under paragraph (2) during the previous fiscal year.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under clause (1) shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

(A) The number of cases and reasons for determinations made under paragraph (2), disaggregated by agency.

(B) Such other matters as the Security Executive Agent considers appropriate.

(4) 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 right to classify information about the status of an application and the status of an application for a security clearance to view information classified.

(b) PRESERVATION OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 10865 AND OF THE DEFENSE OFFICE OF Hearsings and Appeals.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to otherwise affect the procedures in effect on the date 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 direct.

(1) 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 801(j) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3311(j)).

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of the National Industrial Security Program 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."
the Inspector General, convene an external review panel under this subsection to review the claim.

(2) **MEMBERSHIP.—**

(A) **Under section.** 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, including at least one member from each agency under the jurisdiction of the Intelligence Community.


(iv) The Department of Justice.

(v) The Department of State.

(vi) The Department of Energy.

(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) **In any other case.** 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.

(3) **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) **Conduct of hearing.** The Inspector General shall select a chairperson from inspectors general of agencies under the jurisdiction of the Intelligence Community.

(4) **Conflicts of interest.** If the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community finds cause to recuse himself or herself from the panel convened under this subsection, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall—

(I) select a chairperson from inspectors general of agencies under the jurisdiction of the Intelligence Community who is not recused; and

(II) notify the congressional intelligence committees of such selection.

(5) **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.

(6) **Contents.**

(I) **Panel recommendations.** If an external review panel convened under subsection (5), the recommendations made by the external review panels convened under this section.

(II) **Responses of inspectors general.** The responses of the heads of agencies that received recommendations from the external review panels convened under this section.

(7) **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 referral of complaints.”

(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 an alternative administrative or judicial procedure for addressing the alleged reprisal.

(B) Any such whistleblower who has exhausted the administrative or judicial procedure 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 105 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.

(c) **Annual reports.**

(1) **In general.** The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on access to cleared attorneys by whistleblowers.

(2) **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:

(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) For recommendations for legislative or administrative action to ensure that whistleblowers in the intelligence community have access to cleared attorneys, including improving the oversight of such representation 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 employing 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 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 enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, 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 Through Machine Learning"; (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 of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with 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", carried out disinformation and discrediting 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 United States, sowing division, fear, and confusion.

(3) These information warfare operations are a threat to the national security of the United States and its partners and the principles on which the United States is built.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center, the National Security Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, and the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the National Geospatial-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 report on the findings of the Director with respect to the analysis conducted pursuant to subparagraph (A).

SEC. 405. ORGANIZATIONAL OVERSIGHT OF 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 Through Machine Learning"; (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 of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with 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. 406. REPORT ON THE STATE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense and such others as the Director considers appropriate, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the assessment of the state of artificial intelligence and machine learning 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 REPORT.—The report submitted under paragraph (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 407. TECHNOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL BREAKTHROUGHS IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense and such others as the Director considers appropriate, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the assessment of the state of artificial intelligence and machine learning 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 REPORT.—The report submitted under paragraph (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense and such others as the Director considers appropriate, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the assessment of the state of artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies, by companies or organizations linked to China, including the implications of these investments for the national security of the United States.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report submitted under paragraph (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.
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 public understanding.

(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 and the national and international nature 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 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 should well position them 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.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, may facilitate, by grant 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. 403)) in fiscal year 2020 and 2021, the estimated funding needs of the Center for fiscal year 2021 and for subsequent years.

(d) Such statutory protections from liability as the Director considers necessary for the Center, participating social media companies, and participating third-party analytical participants.

(e) Sensitive Research Subjects.—The Director considers appropriate and consistent with the privacy protections afforded by the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) to the extent that the protected information is associated with foreign influence in academia, including any necessary legislative or administrative action as the Director considers appropriate to carry out the functions of the Center.

(f) 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) when the Director considers necessary, provide more timely assessments relating to ongoing disinformation campaigns.

(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 Office of the Select Committee on Intelligence of the House;

(10) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 405. OVERSIGHT ON FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN ACADEMIA.

(a) Definitions.—In this section—


(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 shall—

(1) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on risks to sensitive research subjects posed by foreign entities in order to provide Congress with knowledge of 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 foreign entities, that could affect national security.

(3) A list of foreign entities, including governments, corporations, nonprofit organizations, and foreign entities, that have engaged in activities that are related to indicators of foreign adversary threat networks from their platforms or business operations.

(4) Recommendations for collaborative efforts between covered institutions of higher education and the intelligence community to mitigate threats to sensitive research subjects associated with disinformation in academia, including any necessary legislative or administrative action.

(5) Congressional Notification Requirements.—Not later than 180 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:

(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.—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 INTEREVENCE IN ELECTIONS.

(a) Assessments.—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), including, as appropriate, reporting information as the Director considers appropriate, to the following:

(A) The President.

(B) The Secretary of State.

(C) The Secretary of Defense.

(D) The Attorney General.

(E) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

(F) Congress.

(b) ELEMENTS.—An assessment conducted under subsection (a)(1), with respect to an act described in such a section, 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 of National Intelligence complies with this section, the Director shall, as soon as practicable after the date of the conclusion of such election, 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 GEOGRAPHIC-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 776(a)(1) 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 conducted 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 VI—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 Authorizations Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019”. (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

DIVISION VI—I NTELLIGENCE 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.


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 telecommunication infrastructure 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 requirements.

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

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. 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. 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 regarding Russian cyber threats to United States elections.

Sec. 504. Strategy for countering Russian cyber threats to United States election campaigns.

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. 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 quickly cleared 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 components.

Sec. 703. Assessment of threat finance relating to Russia.

Sec. 704. Notification of an active measures campaign.


Sec. 706. Report on outreach strategy addressing threats from United States adversaries to the United States technology sector.

Sec. 707. Report on Iranian support of proxy forces in Syria and Lebanon.

Sec. 708. Annual report on Iranian expenditures supporting foreign military and terrorist activities.

Sec. 709. Expansion of scope of committee to counter active measures and report on establishment of Foreign Malign Influence Center.

Sec. 710. Annual report on aid to insurgency funding.

Sec. 711. Technical correction to Inspector General study.

Sec. 712. Reports on authorities of the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Department of Homeland Security.

Sec. 713. Report on cyber exchange program.


Sec. 715. Report on role of Director of National Intelligence with respect to certain foreign investments.


Sec. 717. Biennial report on foreign investment risks.

Sec. 718. Modification of certain reporting requirement on travel of foreign diplomats.

Sec. 719. Semianual reports on investigations of unauthorized disclosures of classified information.

Sec. 720. Congressional notification of designation of covered intelligence officers as foreign agents.

Sec. 721. Reports on intelligence community participation in vulnerabilities equities process of Federal Government.

Sec. 722. Inspectors General reports on classification.

Sec. 723. Reports on global water insecurity and national security implications and briefing on emerging infectious disease and pandemics.

Sec. 724. Annual report on memoranda of understanding between elements of intelligence community and other entities of the United States Government regarding significant operational activities or policy.

Sec. 725. Study on the feasibility of encrypting unclassified wireline and wireless telephone calls.

Sec. 726. Modification of requirement for annual report on hiring and retention of intelligence community.

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. 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.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.—The term ‘‘congressional intelligence committee’’ has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403).

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ‘‘intelligence community’’ has the meaning given such term in such section.
TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
(a) Fiscal Year 2019.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2019 for the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:
(1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
(2) The Central Intelligence Agency.
(3) The Department of Defense.
(4) The Defense Intelligence Agency.
(6) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.
(7) The Coast Guard.
(8) The Department of State.
(9) The Department of the Treasury.
(10) The Department of Energy.
(11) The Department of Justice.
(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.
(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.
(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.
(b) Fiscal Year 2018.—Funds that were appropriated for fiscal year 2018 for the 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) in the appropriate portions of such Schedule, within the executive branch.
(3) LIMITS ON DISCLOSURE.—The President shall not publicly disclose the classified Schedule of Authorizations or any portion of such Schedule except—
(A) as provided in section 601(a) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 911 Commission Appropriations Act, 2002 (50 U.S.C. 3396(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 by subaccount 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.
(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund $534,000,000 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 and Disability Act (50 U.S.C. 2381) 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 (1), (j), (k), (l), and (m), respectively; and
(F) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:
“(h) ELECTED EARLY RETIREMENT SURVIVOR ANNUITY BY PARTICIPANTS RETIRED AT THE TIME OF RETIREMENT.—
“(1) AUTHORITY TO MAKE DESIGNATION.—Subject to the rights of former spouses under subsection (b) and subsection 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 (b) and designated in writing an individual having an insurable interest in the participant to receive an annuity under the system after the participant’s death, except that any such election to provide an insurable interest survivor annuity to the participant’s spouse shall only be effective if the participant’s spouse waives the spousal right to a survivor annuity under this Act. The amount of the annuity shall be equal to 50 percent of the participant’s reduced annuity.
“(2) REDUCTION IN PARTICIPANT’S ANNUITY.—The annuity payable to the participant making such election shall be reduced by 10 percent of a scale provided 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 commence 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. 2052) is amended—
(1) in subsection 222(b)(1)(A) (50 U.S.C. 212(b)(1)), by striking “221(h),” and inserting “221(1),”;
(2) in subsection 222(h)(4) (50 U.S.C. 212(b)(4)), by striking “2-year” and inserting “2-year”;
(B) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ACT OF 1996.—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(h)(2), 221(i), 221(l),”.
SEC. 203. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION OR BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.
Appropriations authorized by this division for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.
SEC. 204. MODIFICATION OF SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, OR MATHEMATICS.
SEC. 205. MODIFICATION OF SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR CYBER POSITIONS.
SEC. 206. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION OR BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.
Appropriations authorized by this division for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.
SEC. 207. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION OR BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.
Appropriations authorized by this division for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.

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 OR BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.
Appropriations authorized by this division for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.
SEC. 303. MODIFICATION OF SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, OR MATHEMATICS.
SEC. 304. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION OR BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.
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June 13, 2019
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 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 Committees 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 review and the rate of basic pay under the Executive Schedule.

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) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT.—

(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.

(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) LIMITATION ON SUPPORT.—Nothing in this section shall authorize support for personnel engaged in foreign intelligence collection activities.

(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 by the acquisition community of the United States Government by the intelligence community.

SEC. 307. CONSIDERATION OF ADVERSARIAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE WHEN SHARING INTELLIGENCE WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

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 entering into the agreement, the head of the element shall consider the perverseness 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 WHOSE PERSONAL ACCOUNTS ARE 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.

(2) PERSONAL TECHNOLOGY DEVICES.—The term ‘personal technology devices’ means technology devices used by personnel of the intelligence community.

(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 personal technology devices and personal accounts of the personnel described in paragraph (2).

(2) PERSONNEL.—The personnel described in this paragraph are personnel of the intelligence community.

(C) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall authorize high value cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities because of the personnel’s positions as such personnel in the intelligence community.

(D) REFERENCE.—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.

SEC. 309. MODIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103G(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3032(a)) is amended by striking ‘President’ and inserting ‘Director’.
Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the provision of cyber protection support under subsection (b). The report shall include—

(a) a description of the methodology used to make the determination under subsection (b); and

(b) guidance for the use of cyber protection support and tracking of 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 (50 U.S.C. 3329 note) is amended by striking “the date that is 180 days after”.

(b) REPEAL OF SUNSET.—Such section is amended by striking subsection (g).

(c) REPORTS.—Such section, as amended by subsection (b), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f), as amended by subsection (a), as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Community Information Technology Environment Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in consultation with each head of a covered agency, 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.

(f) BUSINESS PLAN.—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 long-term roadmap that shall include each of the following:

(A) A description of the minimum required and desired core service requirements, including measurable service requirements and schedules;

(B) to the degree feasible, ensuring testing of each core service of such environment, including testing by the intended users, to perform at or meet measurable service requirements and to ensure the capability meets user requirements; and

(C) 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:

(A) A description of the minimum required and desired core service requirements, including measurable service requirements and schedules;

(B) an assessment of current, measured performance;

(C) implementation milestones for the intelligence community information technology environment, including each of the following:

(i) Concept refinement and technology maturity demonstration;

(ii) Development, integration, and demonstration;

(iii) Production, deployment, and sustainment;

(iv) System retirement;

(v) Dependencies of such core service capabilities.

(D) Plans for the transition or restructuring necessary to incorporate core service capabilities.

(E) A description of any legacy systems and discontinued capabilities to be phased out.

(F) such other matters as the Director determines appropriate.

(b) providing the Director with information requested and required to fulfill the responsibilities of the Director under paragraph (1).

(c) USE OF CORE SERVICES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), each element of the intelligence community shall use core services with such soft caps are available.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The Director of National Intelligence may provide for a written exception to the requirement under subparagraph (A) when the Director determines that there is compelling financial or mission need for such exception.

(c) MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall designate and maintain a management accountable executive of the intelligence community information technology environment to be responsible for—

(1) overseeing the performance of each core service, including establishing measurable service requirements and schedules;

(2) to the degree feasible, ensuring testing of each core service of such environment, including testing by the intended users, to perform at or meet measurable service requirements and to ensure the capability meets user requirements; and

(3) coordinate transition or restructuring efforts of such environment, including phase out of legacy systems.

(g) MODIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (b) is amended by inserting ''as the Director considers appropriate'' after “the date of the enactment of this Act,” and, in paragraph (1), is further amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1) IN GENERAL.—” after “(1)”;

(2) by striking “(b)(2);”;

(3) by inserting “, and” after “subsection (b).”;

(4) by inserting “the Fourth Intelligence Community, the Director of National Intelligence shall designate and maintain a management accountable executive of the intelligence community information technology environment to be responsible for—” after “(1)ḵ”;

(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.

(E) 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, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a business plan that includes each of the following:

(A) A systematic approach to identify core service funding requests for the intelligence...
community information technology environment within the proposed budget, including multiyear plans to implement the long-term roadmap required by subsection (e).

(2) A uniform effort 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 the transition and restructuring costs for new, existing, and retiring services of the intelligence community information technology environment as compared to the required cost of a secure voice solution implemented in a security 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 required cost of a secure voice solution implemented in a security environment that have changed designations as a core service.

(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).

(i) BUSINESS PLAN.—The report submitted under subsection (f) 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 to leverage commercial mobile network infrastructure.

(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, maintain, and provide 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 a classified report on the feasibility, desirability, and business plan required by subsection (d), long-term roadmap required by subsection (e), and business plan required by subsection (f).

(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 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 Director of National Intelligence issues, modifies, or rescinds a policy of the intelligence community, the Director shall:

(A) notice 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 shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a classification report on the feasibility, desirability, and business plan required by the implementation of a secure mobile voice solution for the intelligence community.

(b) REPORTS.—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 to leverage commercial mobile network infrastructure.

(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. 401. AUTHORITY FOR PROTECTION OF CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Section 3(a)(4) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3506(a)(4)) is amended by striking ‘such personnel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence as the Director of National Intelligence may designate;’ and inserting ‘current and former personnel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and their immediate families as the Director of National Intelligence may designate;’.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

SEC. 402. DESIGNATION OF THE PROGRAM MANAGER—INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT.

(a) INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT.—

Section 1016(c)(1) 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’;

(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 adding at the end the following new sentence: ‘The Chief Information Officer shall report directly to the Director of National Intelligence.’

Title V—Reflective of the Mandates for the National Counterintelligence and Security Center

SEC. 403. TECHNICAL MODIFICATION TO THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.

Section 5135 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new provision:

‘‘Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center.’’

SEC. 404. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 302(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ‘‘The Chief Financial Officer shall report directly to the Director of National Intelligence.’’

SEC. 405. CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103(a)(1)(H) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 302(a)(1)) 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 ASIGNED TO AUSTERE LOCATIONS.

Subsection (a) of section 5 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3505) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ‘‘(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) 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’’;

(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. NATIONAL INSIDER THREAT POLICY AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR EXECUTIVE BRANCH INSIDER THREAT PROGRAMS.

(a) NATIONAL INSIDER THREAT POLICY.—

Section 103 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3503) is amended by inserting ‘‘In accordance with the National Insider Threat Policy and Minimum Standards for Executive Branch Insider Threat Programs. The National Insider Threat Policy and Minimum Standards for Executive Branch Insider Threat Programs shall be maintained, updated, and submitted by the Director of National Intelligence as the 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. 413. REPEAL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRO-
FICIENCY REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN SENIOR LEVEL POSITIONS IN THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGEN-
CY.
(a) REPEAL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRO-
FICIENCY REQUIREMENT.—Section 104A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3096) is hereby repealed by striking subsection (g).
(b) CONFORMING REPEAL OF REPORT RE-
QUIREMENT.—Section 651 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Pub-
l. Law 108–487) is amended by striking sub-
section (c).

Subtitle C—Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence
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 by striking subsection (g).
(b) C ONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 216 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7144a) is amended by striking subsection (j).

SEC. 422. REPEAL OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY INTELLIGENCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND BUDGET REPORTING REQUIREMENT.
Section 214 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 714a) is amended—
(1) by striking "(a) DUTY OF SECRETARY.—"; and
(2) by striking subsections (b) and (c).

Subtitle D—Other Elements
SEC. 431. PLAN FOR DESIGNATION OF COUNTER-
INTELLIGENCE 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 Na-
tional Intelligence and Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the National Counter-
intelligence and Security Center, shall submit to the Congress, the Select Intelligence Oversight Committee, 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 dis-
ignation on the authorities, governance, per-
formance, resources, information sharing, and business processes of the De-
fense Security Service and the intelligence community; and
(2) not address the personnel security func-

SEC. 432. NOTICE NOT REQUIRED FOR PRIVATE ENTITIES.
Section 5553 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—
(1) by redesignating subsection (j) as sub-
section (k); and
(2) by inserting after subsection (j) the fol-
lowing:
"(l) 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 directive under subsection (b)(2)."

SEC. 433. FRAMEWORK FOR ROLES, MISSIONS, AND FUNCTIONS OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly establish a framework to ensure the appropriate use of resources for the roles, missions, and functions of the Defense Intelligence Agency in its capacity as an ele-
ment of the intelligence community and as a combat support agency. The framework shall include supporting processes to provide for the consistent and regular reallocation of the responsibilities and resources of the De-
fense Intelligence Agency to prevent imbal-
anced priorities, insufficient or misaligned resources, and the unauthorized expansion of mission profiles.
(b) MATTERS FOR INCLUSION.—The frame-
work required under subsection (a) shall in-
clude each of the following:
(1) A lexicon for consistent defi-
nitions of relevant terms used by both the intelligence community and the Department of Defense, including each of the following:
(A) a definition for separate designations for the intel-
ligence community and the Department of Defense for intelligence functional or enter-
prise management constructs.
(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 main-
taining separate designations for the intel-
ligence community and the Department of Defense for intelligence functional or enter-
prise 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 Agen-
cy, which determines whether determinations are made regarding the funding of programs and activities, including—
(A) the thresholds and process for chang-
ing a program or activity from being funded under one such Program to being funded under the other such Program;
(B) how determinations are made with respect to funding allocations for such programs and activities; and
(C) by whom; and
(D) a determination of the appropriate re-
source profile and an identification of the projected resources needed and the proposed sources 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 af-
fected by the assumption, transfer, or elimi-
nation of any mission, role, or function.

(b) EXECUTIVE AGENTS.—The Director shall not be re-
moved from office, other than by impeachment for treason, bribery, or other crimes and misde-
meanors, at the discretion of the President, and the Senate, by a vote of two-thirds of those present and voting.
(c) DIRECTOR.—(1) The head of the Office shall be the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency in its capacity as an executive agent of the Defense Intelligence Agency in its capacity as an ele-
ment of the intelligence community and as a combat support agency. The framework shall include supporting processes to provide for the consistent and regular reallocation of the responsibilities and resources of the De-
fense Intelligence Agency to prevent imbal-
anced priorities, insufficient or misaligned resources, and the unauthorized expansion of mission profiles.
(b) MATTERS FOR INCLUSION.—The frame-
work required under subsection (a) shall in-
clude each of the following:
(1) A lexicon for consistent defi-
nitions of relevant terms used by both the intelligence community and the Department of Defense, including each of the following:
(A) a definition for separate designations for the intel-
ligence community and the Department of Defense for intelligence functional or enter-
prise management constructs.
(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 main-
taining separate designations for the intel-
ligence community and the Department of Defense for intelligence functional or enter-
prise 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 Agen-
cy, which determines whether determinations are made regarding the funding of programs and activities, including—
(A) the thresholds and process for chang-
ing a program or activity from being funded under one such Program to being funded under the other such Program;
(B) how determinations are made with respect to funding allocations for such programs and activities; and
(C) by whom; and
(D) a determination of the appropriate re-
source profile and an identification of the projected resources needed and the proposed sources 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 af-
fected by the assumption, transfer, or elimi-
nation of any mission, role, or function.

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:
"(4) ADVISORY BOARD.—
(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is estab-
lish[ed] in the National Reconnaissance Office an ad-
visory 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, in-
cluding, with respect to promoting innova-
tion, competition, and resilience in space,
overhead reconnaissance, acquisition, and other matters; and
(B) advise and report directly to the Di-
rector with respect to such matters.
(c) MEMBERS.—
(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—
"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall be com-
p[osed] of 5 members appointed by the Direc-
tor from among individuals with demon-
strated academic, government, business, or other expertise relevant to the mission and functions of the National Reconna-
siance Office.
(P) Mission.
(G) Mission manager.
(H) Responsibility.
(I) Role.
(J) Service of common concern.
(2) An assessment of the necessity of main-
taining separate designations for the intel-
ligence community and the Department of Defense for intelligence functional or enter-
prise 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 Agen-
cy, which determines whether determinations are made regarding the funding of programs and activities, including—
(A) the thresholds and process for chang-
ing a program or activity from being funded under one such Program to being funded under the other such Program;
(B) how determinations are made with respect to funding allocations for such programs and activities; and
(C) by whom; and
(D) a determination of the appropriate re-
source profile and an identification of the projected resources needed and the proposed sources 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 af-
fected by the assumption, transfer, or elimi-
nation of any mission, role, or function.

SEC. 414. PLAN FOR DESIGNATION OF COUNTER-
INTELLIGENCE 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 Na-
tional Intelligence and Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the National Counter-
intelligence and Security Center, shall submit to the Congress, the Select Intelligence Oversight Committee, 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 dis-
ignation on the authorities, governance, per-
formance, resources, information sharing, and business processes of the De-
fense Security Service and the intelligence community; and
(2) not address the personnel security func-
“(C) VACANCY.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term of which the member’s predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. Any member may serve after the expiration of that member’s term until a successor has taken office.

(4) MEETING.—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 a report 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. 3014a), as added by this section.

SEC. 435. COLLOCATION OF CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES 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 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 Director 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, and 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) REQUIREMENT FOR A STRATEGY.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that includes a plan for collocating against and analyzing efforts 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 such cyber attacks or attempted cyber attacks as the Under Secretary anticipates against such infrastructure. Such report shall identify any 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;

(2) submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the findings of the Director with respect to such review.

(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 the posture and efforts taken by the intelligence community.

(5) An assessment of applicable authorities necessary to collect on any such efforts and any deficiencies.

(6) A review of the use of open source material to inform analysis and warning of such efforts.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b)(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 and Governmental 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.

(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. 6301).

(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;

(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 and any other foreign state, including Federal, State, and local election systems, voter registration databases, voting tabulation equipment, and processes for the secure transmission of election results.

(c) ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGY.—The strategy required by subsection (b) shall include the following elements:

(1) A whole-of-government approach to protecting United States electoral systems and processes that includes the agencies and departments indicated in subsection (b) as well as any other agencies and departments of the United States, as determined by the Director of National Intelligence and the Under 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 audible 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) Actions 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 the United States.

(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.

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 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional leadership a report containing an unclassified summary of such significant Russian influence campaigns, if any.

(c) ASSESSMENTilon the elements of such Russian influence campaigns as shall be submitted in the following form:

(1) A description of any relevant activities by elements of the intelligence community that indicates the presence of the government of such foreign state in defending against or responding to such Russian influence campaigns;

(2) An assessment of the effectiveness of such defenses and responses described in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(3) A summary of any relevant activities by the entities identified in paragraph (1).

(d) COORDINATION.—The Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis shall coordinate with the Director of National Intelligence the agencies and departments indicated in subsection (b) as well as any other agencies and departments of the United States, as determined by the Director of National Intelligence or the Under Secretary of Homeland Security, in sponsoring a congressional briefing at the time that such report is submitted.

(e) INFORMATION SHARING.—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.

(f) ELECTION CAMPAIGNS DIRECTED AT 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 any defenses against or cybersecurity measures that election campaigns for Federal offices can employ in seeking to counter such threats.

(C) An identification of any publicly available resources, in accordance with applicable policies and directives, the Director of National Intelligence may make available to the integrity of the election process with election officials and such designees who have received a security clearance under subsection (b).

(D) SCHEDULE FOR SUBMITTAL.—A report under this subsection shall be made available as follows:

(1) 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.

(2) In the case of a report regarding an election for a Federal office during any subsequent year, not later than the date that is 1 year before such election.

(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 HIGHLIGHTED THREATS.—If the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis jointly determine that any election campaign for Federal office is subject to a heightened foreign counterintelligence or cybersecurity threat, the Director and the Under Secretary, consistent with the Cyber Threats to Federal Election Campaigns Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113(a)(1)(H)) and to section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101).

(c) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—(1) IN GENERAL.—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 majority leader of the House of Representatives.

(E) CYBER INTRUSION.—The term "cyber intrusion" means an electronic infrastructure threat that actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, electronic election infrastructure, or the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information within such infrastructure.

(F) ELECTRONIC ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term "electronic election infrastructure" means an election infrastructure system of any of the following that is related to an election for Federal office:

(A) The Federal Government.

(B) Any State or local government.

(C) A political party.

(D) The election campaign of a candidate.

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 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.

(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 the 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 has tended to influence an upcoming election for any Federal office that has occurred or is occurring; and

(2) with moderate or high confidence, that such intrusion or campaign is being used to influence any Federal office, or to a foreign state or to a foreign person, group, or entity.

(c) PROVISIONS OF APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the United States Senate 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.

(d) PROTECTION OF SOURCES AND METHODS.—Methods, the other appropriate congressional 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:

(1) A description of the significant foreign cyber intrusion or active measures campaign that may be covered by the determination.

(2) An identification of the foreign state or foreign nonstate person, group, or other entity; to the extent possible, the case may be covered by the determination.

(3) The desirability and feasibility of the public release of information about the cyber intrusion or active measures campaign.

(4) 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 Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Director of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall offer to the owner or operator of any electronic election infrastructure directly affected by such intrusion, a briefing on such intrusion, including steps that may be taken to mitigate such intrusion. Such briefing shall be provided only if such electronic election infrastructure data, and may be provided only to individuals with appropriate security clearances.

(3) PROTECTION OF SOURCES AND METHODS.—This paragraph shall be carried out in a manner that is consistent with the protection of sources and methods.
(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, the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and 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 appropriate congressional committees 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 adjudications under Security Executive Agent Directive 4 (known as the “National Security Adjudicative Guidelines”). Such review shall include identification of whether such information currently collected is unnecessary to support the adjudicative guidelines.

(2) An assessment of whether such Questionnaire 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 adjudications under Security Executive Agent Directive 4 (known as the “National Security Adjudicative Guidelines”). Such review shall include identification of whether such information currently collected is unnecessary to support the adjudicative guidelines.

(3) A strategy and implementation plan that—

(A) simplifying 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 adjudications under Security Executive Agent Directive 4 (known as the “National Security Adjudicative Guidelines”); Such review shall include identification of whether such information currently collected is unnecessary to support the adjudicative guidelines;

(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) training 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 utilize to initiate the process for a security clearance;

(C) digitization of background investigation-related forms;

(D) the application of the adjudicative guidelines under Security Executive Agent Directive 4 (known as the “National Security Adjudicative Guidelines”);

(E) reciprocal recognition of clearances across agencies and departments of the United States, regardless of status of periodic reinvestigation;

(F) tracking of clearance files as individuals move from employment with an agency to another or to a department of the United States to employment in the private sector;

(G) 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 Regulation (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 set of performance metrics that—

(A) provides for periodic reinvestigations as part of a security clearance determination on an as-needed, risk-based basis;

(B) includes actions to assess the extent to which automated 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 to conduct an automated 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 evaluation 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 recoginition 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 of eligibility for access to classified information are made within 90 days of the determination, and the remaining 10 percent of such determinations are made within 180 days of the determination.

(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 the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan to carry out this section. Such plan shall include recommendations for 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. 1311 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 803 and 804 as sections 804 and 805, respectively;

(b) 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 for 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 implement 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 in accordance with Executive Order 12968 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to access to classified information);

(5) To ensure reciprocal recognition of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position made by any Federal agency or agencies acting as the final authority to arbitrate and resolve disputes among such agencies involving the reciprocity of investigations and adjudications relating to eligibility;

(6) To execute all other duties assigned to the Security Executive Agent by law;
“(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that to reflect the greater mobility of the modern workforce, alternative methods and procedures 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 a report describing 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) persons who once held a security clearance to maintain his or her eligibility for access to classified information, networks, or systems for up to 3 years; and

(2) if after the individual's eligibility for access to classified information would otherwise lapse; and

(3) recognizes, unless otherwise directed by the Security Executive Agent, an individual's security clearance and background investigation as current, regardless of employment status, in a continuous vetting program.

(d) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include—

(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;

(b) REPORT ON RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REVISIONING AUTHORITIES.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Chairman of the Committee submits to the appropriate congressional committees the report required by section 802(b)(2)(A), the Chairman shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees such recommendations as the Chairman believes that identify the resources expended for continuous evaluation for continued access to classified information and for eligibility to hold a sensitive position.

SEC. 609. REPORTS ON RECIPROCITY FOR SECURITY CLEARANCES INSIDE 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.—Not later than 30 days after the date of this Act, the heads of all Federal departments and agencies shall submit an annual report to the Security Executive Agent that—

(1) identifies the number of individuals whose clearance, for more than 2 weeks to be reciprocally recognized after such individuals move to another part of such department or agency; and

(2) a breakdown described in paragraph (1) by type of clearance and the reasons for any delays.
other relevant security or human resources
Government to leverage certain pre-employ-
service providers and agencies of the Federal
clude requirements that enable investigative
of the Federal Government relevant back-
shall establish and implement a program to
ability and Credentialing Executive Agent
after the date of the enactment of this Act,
Executive Agent and the Suitability and
Credentialing Executive Agent shall ensure
involving a polygraph requirement.
(G) The percentage of security clearance investigations, including initial and periodic
reinvestigations, that resulted in incomplete
H) The percentage of security clearance investigations that resulted in incomplete
inquiry
(1) The percentage of security clearance investigations that did not result in enough
information to make a decision on potentially
``The report required under this sub-
section 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
"subsection (a)(2)."
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 fre-
quently than once every 5 years thereafter,
the Director of National Intelligence shall
submit to the congressional intelligence community a report that reviews the intel-
ligence community for which positions can be
conducted without access to classified in-
formation, networks, or facilities, or may
only require a security clearance at the se-
cret level.
SEC. 612. INFORMATION SHARING PROGRAM FOR POSITIONS OF TRUST AND SECURITY CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS.
(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—
(1) In general.—Not later than 90 days
after the date of enactment of this Act, the
Security Executive Agent and the Suit-
ability 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 back-
ground information regarding individuals ap-
plying for and currently occupying national
security, suitability, fitness, or credentialing,
and human resources or military,
tary processes.
(B) Such recommendations for legislative or
administrative action as the Security Ex-
ecutive Agent and the Suitability and
Credentialing Executive Agent consider ap-
propriate to carry out or improve the Pro-
gram.
(f) PLAN FOR PILOT PROGRAM ON TWO-WAY INFORMATION SHARING.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180
days after the date of enactment of this Act,
the Security Executive Agent and the Suit-
ability and Credentialing Executive Agent
shall jointly submit to the appropriate con-
gressional committees and make available to
appropriate industry partners a plan for the
implementation of the Program.
(2) ELEMENTS REQUIRED BY PARAGRAPHS (1) AND (2) OF SUBSEC-
tion (a) shall include the following:
(A) Mechanisms that address privacy, na-
tional security, suitability or fitness, cre-
dentialing, and human resources or mili-
tary recruitment processes.
(B) Such recommendations for legislative or
administrative action as the Security Ex-
ecutive Agent and the Suitability and
Credentialing Executive Agent consider ap-
propriate to carry out or improve the Pro-
gram.
SEC. 613. REPORT ON PROTECTIONS FOR CON-
FIDENTIALITY OF WHISTLEBLOWER-
Related Information.
Not later than 180 days after the date of
the enactment of this Act, the Security Ex-
ecutive Agent shall, in coordination with the
Inspector General of the Intelligence Com-
community, submit to the appropriate con-
gressional committees a report detailing the
controls employed by the Intelligence Com-
community to ensure that continuous vetting
programs, including those involving user ac-
tivity monitoring, protect the confiden-
tiality of whistleblower-related commu-
TITEL 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 commit-
tees;
(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 ex-
pended 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, includ-
ing the establishment or support of any cy-
bersecurity unit, unless, at least 30 days prior to the conclusion of any such agree-
ment, the Director of National Intelligence
 submits to the appropriate congressional
committes a report on such agreement that
includes the elements required by subsection (c).
(c) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGREEMENTS.—
Any agreement between the Department of Defense and the Russian Federation regarding
cybersecurity shall be conducted in ac-
cordance with section 1232 of the National
Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328), as amended by sec-
tion 1251 of the National Defense Authoriza-
tion Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91).
(e) ELEMENTS.—If the Director submits a
report under subsection (b) with respect to
an agreement, such report shall include a de-
scription 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 asso-
ciated with the agreement as the Director
may have and such measures as the Director
expects to be taken to mitigate such con-
cerns.
(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section
shall not be construed to affect any existing
authority of the Director of National Intel-
ligence, the Director of the Central Intel-
ligence Agency, or another head of an ele-
ment of the intelligence community, to
share or receive foreign intelligence on a case-
by-case basis.
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 in the election of the United States in 2016 by the Government of Russia, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional 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 classified report, a report on the intelligence and coordination with the appropriate congressional committees to United States financial system and United States efforts to enforce sanctions and combat organized crime.

(7) Any other matters the Director determines appropriate.

(d) Format.—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) 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) Only to Congress.—The term ‘‘congressional leadership’’ includes the following:

(A) the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(B) the majority leader of the Senate;

(C) the majority leader of the House of Representatives;

(D) the minority leader of the House of Representatives; and

(E) the minority leader of the Senate.

(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) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

(D) 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).

(E) Such other matters as the Director of National Intelligence may consider appropriate.

(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. 705. NOTIFICATION OF A COVERT INFLUENCE CAMPAIGN.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) the appropriate congressional committees; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(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 citizens in the commercial, scientific, technical, and academic communities on matters relating to United States efforts to acquire critical United States technology, intellectual property, and research and development information.

SEC. 706. REPORT ON OUTREACH STRATEGY ADDRESSING THREATS FROM UNITED STATES TECHNOLOGY SEC- TOR.

(a) Appropriate Committees of Congress Defined.—In this section, the term ‘‘appropriate committees of Congress’’ means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs 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 citizens in the 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.

SEC. 707. REPORT ON IRANIAN SUPPORT OF PROXY FORCES IN SYRIA AND LEB- ANON.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) the appropriate committees of Congress; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.
(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;
(C) Hizballah.
(2) Hizballah.
(b) 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, including the following:
(1) An assessment of 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 development 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 RESPONSE CENTER.
(a) SCOPE OF COMMITTEE TO COUNTER ACTIVE MEASURES.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 501 of the Intelligence Authorization Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115–31; 50 U.S.C. 3001 note) is amended—
(A) in subsections (a) through (h) by inserting “, including elements with related diplomatic and law enforcement functions,” after “includ[ing] other elements.”;
(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “in the section heading,” by inserting “in the section heading, by inserting ‘‘FOREIGN MALIGN INFLUENCE RESPONSE CENTER’’, that—
(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 technological capabilities transferred by Iran to Hizballah.
(2) A description of Iranian and Iranian-controlled personnel, including Hizballah, Shite Iran’s Revolutionary Guard Corps forces, operating within Syria, including the number and geographic 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.
(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 independently manufacture or otherwise produce missiles.
(7) An identification of foreign persons that are responsible for facilitating or facilitating the transfer of significant financial support or arms or related materiel to Hizballah.
(b) Inception 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.
(c) 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) An analysis of whether such facilities were assessed by the Director as regional allies, and other specified interests of the United States as a result of such support.
(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis and such other appropriate committees of Congress, 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 the desirability of the Under Secretary’s authorities necessary to organize and lead, other than the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department to—
(A) coordinate intelligence programs and management of intelligence products produced by such other compoents.
SEC. 713. REPORT ON CYBER EXCHANGE PROGRAM.

(a) REPORT.—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 on the potential establishment of a cyber exchange program between elements of the intelligence community and private technology companies under which—

(1) an employee of an element of the intelligence community with demonstrated expertise and work experience in cybersecurity or related disciplines may elect to be temporarily detailed to a private technology company that has elected to receive the detailee; and

(2) an employee of a private technology company with demonstrated expertise and work experience in cybersecurity or related disciplines may elect to be temporarily detailed to an element of the intelligence community that has elected to receive the detailee.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the feasibility of establishing the exchange program described in 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 shall consult 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, and 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 handling of intelligence community whistleblower matters to appropriate inspectors general and to the congressional intelligence committees, and the fair and expedient resolution of such matters.

(c) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall conduct 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 by 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 and submitting a report 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 analytic materials described in subsection (a); and

(2) an identification of the most significant benefits to the intelligence community with respect to the role of the Director, including the sufficiency of resources and personnel to prepare such materials; and recommendations to improve such process.

SEC. 716. REPORT ON SURVEILLANCE FOR 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 Federal 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 report required by subsection (b) and to report to the congressional intelligence committees on the sufficiency of resources and personnel to prepare such reports.

(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) 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) The number of such completed investigations identified by the covered official as having an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

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 the following:

SEC. 1105. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON INVESTIGATIONS OF UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XI of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3211 et seq.) is amended by 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 other than an authorized 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 by the covered official as having an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.
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 classified information, 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.


(5) The Inspector General of the National Reconnaissance Office.

(6) The Inspector General of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

SEC. 723. REPORTS ON GLOBAL WATER INSECURITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS AND BRIEFING ON EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND PANDEMICS.

(a) Reports on Global Water Insecurity and National Security Implications.—

(1) Reports Required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently 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 report on 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) Review.—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, the 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.

(b) Briefing.—The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to congressional intelligence committees a briefing—

(1) that provides information on the national security implications of water insecurity identified in reports submitted under paragraph (1); and

(2) that addresses the challenges with respect to the vulnerability to water insecurity faced by the United States and its allies as identified in reports submitted under paragraph (1).
(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 political and economic effects of emerging infectious disease (including deliberate, accidental, and naturally occurring infectious disease threats, outbreaks, and pandemics), and their implications on the national security of the United States. 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 that lists each memorandum of understanding or other document identified in a report submitted by the head under subsection (a) that shall submit to such committee the requested copy as soon as practicable after receiving such request.

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.

(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 to report on the feasibility of implementing memoranda of understanding or other agreements between elements of the intelligence community and other appropriate entities of the United States Government regarding international law and related matters, as described in subsection (a).

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) A description of the financial resources that 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) 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 any 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 covered programs:

(A) A description of the financial resources that elements of the intelligence community would require to establish and initially carry out the program specified in paragraph (1).

(B) The total amount of funds each element of the intelligence community would receive under such program.

(C) A description of the efforts made by each element to promote each covered program pursuant to both the personnel of the intelligence community and to prospective personnel.

SEC. 725. REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY LOAN REPAYMENT 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 ‘‘the preceding fiscal year’’.

(b) CLARIFICATION ON DISAGGREGATION OF DATA.—Subsection (b) of section 114 is amended by striking ‘‘and the preceding 5 fiscal years’’ and inserting ‘‘and the preceding 5 fiscal years after the date of enactment of this Act’’.

SEC. 726. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR ANNUAL BRIEFING ON HIRING AND RETENTION OF MINORITY EMPLOYEES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) there should be established, through the intelligence community and the Director of National Intelligence, a 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 attract the most 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.

(b) REPORT ON POTENTIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY-WIDE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the heads of the 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 elements of the intelligence community would require to establish and initially carry out such a program.

(B) A description of the practical steps to establish and carry out such a program.
(2) by redesigning subsections (b) and (i) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively.

SEC. 729. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORT ON SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE POSITIONS AT 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 3302(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.

(4) Whether 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 intelligence and other national security-related investigations. The briefing shall address the following:

(1) The extent to which the Bureau may make such offers and the information, in conjunction with other agencies and departments of the United States Government, including a discussion of the authorities provided by section 10(a)(15)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(B)), section 7 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act (50 U.S.C. 3080), and any other authorities 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) ASSUMPTION.—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 means and methods by which North Korea derives revenue from the following:

(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, 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 to 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 cybersecurity 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 smuggling, 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 and the Secretary of the Department of Energy, shall submit to Congress a report on the possible exploitation of virtual currencies by terrorist actors. Such report shall include the following elements:

(1) An assessment of the means and methods by which international terrorist organizations and State sponsors of terrorism use virtual currencies.

(2) An assessment of the extent to which international terrorist organizations and State sponsors of terrorism use virtual currencies and the extent to which such use might enable or facilitate the defeat of a security control.

(3) A description of any existing legal impediments that inhibit or prevent the intelligence community from collecting information or taking action to prevent the use of virtual currencies by international terrorist organizations and State sponsors of terrorism and any legal impediments to preventing the use of virtual currencies 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 an unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 741. PUBLIC INTEREST DECLASSIFICATION BOARD.

Section 7(b) of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-567; 50 U.S.C. 551 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 that term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(b) PROGRAM.—The term "Program" means the pilot program established under subsection (b).

(1) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Energy.

(2) SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term "security vulnerability" means any attack, disruption, or compromise of a software, hardware, or operational, or procedural process that could enable or facilitate the defeat of a security control.

(3) PILOT PROGRAM FOR SECURING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE ACT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a 2-year control systems implementation pilot program with 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 evaluate technology and standards, in partnership with covered entities, to isolate and defend industrial control systems of covered entities from security vulnerabilities in existing and new control systems of the covered entities, including—

(A) analog and nondigital control systems;
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 and the House of Representatives.

(2) BUG BOUNTY PROGRAM.—The term "bug bounty program" means a program under which appropriate 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.

(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 the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(A) describes the results of the Program; and

(B) includes an analysis of the feasibility of each method studied under the Program; and

(2) RESULTS.—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 and public 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.

(3) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term "information system'' has the meaning given that term in section 3002 of title 44, United States Code.

(c) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall remain available until expended.

(d) COMPENSATION PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide each person employed as a full-time professor, instructor, or lecturer at the National Intelligence University, or any analogous educational institution, any time after 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 (as determined under the authority of section 1595 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 2167(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 carry out a pilot program under which eligible private sector employees who work in organizations relevant to national security receive instruction at the National Intelligence University.

(B) LIMITATION.—Under this subsection, a private sector employee admitted for instruction may be employed by the same firm, holds appropriate security clearances, and complies with any other applicable security protocols.

(c) COMPENSATION PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide each person employed as a full-time professor, instructor, or lecturer at the National Intelligence University or any analogous educational institution 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 (as determined under the authority of section 1595 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 2167(e) of this title).

(c) PILOT PROGRAM ON ADMISSION OF PRIVATE SECTOR CIVILIANS TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTION.—

(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 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.—There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $1,500,000 to carry out subsections (c) and (d).
(4) Pilot Program Requirements.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that—
(A) the curriculum in which private sector employees may be enrolled under the pilot program is not available through other schools and concentrates on national security-relevant issues; and
(B) the course offerings at the National Intelligence University 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 employe-
es of the United States outside the Depart-
ment of Defense, less infrastructure costs; and
(B) considers the value to the school and
course of the private sector student.
(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 instruc-
tion 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 pro-
gram shall be retained by the university to defray the costs of such instruction.
(B) Reports.—The source, and the disposition,
of such funds shall be specifically identi-

cified 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 congres-
sional intelligence committees, the Commit-
tee 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 congres-
sional 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 re-
spect to the feasibility and advisability of permitting the private sector employees who work in organizations relevant to na-
tional security to receive instruction at the National Intelligence University; and
(ii) a recommendation as to whether the pilot program should be extended.
(a) Table of Contents.—The table of con-
tents at the beginning of the National Secu-
rity 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 118B and inserting the following new item:
“Sec. 118B. Special pay authority for science, technology, engineer-
ing, or mathematics posi-
tions.”
(4) by striking the items relating to sections 202, 203, 204, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, and 214; and
(5) by inserting after the item relating to section 311 the following new item:
“Sec. 312. Repealing and saving provisions.”;
(b) Other Technical Corrections.—Such Act is further amended—
(1) in section 106—
(A) in subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) of subsection (g), by moving the margins of such subparagraph 2 ems to the left; and
(B) in paragraph (1) 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 (1) 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 inser-
ting “in a classified form, but may include an unclassified summary”;
(5) in section 120(c)(1), by striking “section 108(c)” and inserting “section 102A(c)”;
(6) by amending section 201 to read as fol-
ows:
“SEC. 201. Department of Defense.
Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or other provisions of law, the law or title 10, United States Code, shall be applicable to the Depart-
ment of Defense.”;
(7) in section 205, by redesignating sub-
sections (b) and (c) as subsections (a) and (b), respectively;
(8) in section 206, by striking “(a)”; and
(9) in section 207, by striking “(c)”;
(10) in section 308(a), by striking “this Act” and inserting “sections 2, 101, 102, 103, and 303 of this Act”;
(11) by redesigning section 411 as section 312;
(12) in section 503—
(A) in paragraph (5) of subsection (c)—
(1) by moving the margins of such para-
graph 2 ems to the left;
(ii) by moving the margins of subparagraph (B) of such paragraph 2 ems to the left; and
(B) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d), by moving the margins of such paragraph 2 ems to the left; and
(13) in paragraph (B) of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of section 504, by moving the margins of such subparagraph 2 ems to the right.
(a) National Nuclear Security Administration Act.—Section 333(b) of the Na-
tional Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2252b) is amended—
(1) by striking “Administration” and in-
serting “Department”; and
(2) by inserting “Intelligence and after
“the Office of”.
(b) Atomic Energy Defense Act.—Section 452(b)(2) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2754(b)(2)) is amended by inserting “Intelligence and” and in-
serting “Director of”.
(c) National Security Act of 1947.—Para-
graph (2) of section 106(b) of the Na-
tional Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3041(b)(2)) is amended—
(1) in subparagraph (E), by inserting “and Counterintelligence” after “Office of Intel-
ligence”;
(2) by striking subparagraph (F);
(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (G), (H), and (I) as subparagraphs (F), (G), and (H), re-
spectively; and
(4) in subparagraph (H), as so redesignated, by realigning the margins of such subpara-
graph 2 ems to the left.
SEC. 747. Sense of Congress on Notification of and after Receipt 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 for-
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 intel-
ligence community; or
(B) provided by the intelligence service or military of a foreign government to an element of the intelligence community.
(3) Established Intelligence Channels.—The term “established intelligence chan-
nels” means methods to exchange intel-
lence to coordinate foreign intelligence rel-
ationships, as established pursuant to law by the Director of National Intelligence, the Dir-
ector of the National Security Agen-
cy, or other head of an element of the intel-
gence 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 in the Executive Office of the President, or a political appointee.
(5) Report.—The term “report” means an official document or similar form for senior executives of particular departments or agencies.
(6) Violations.—Congress finds that section 502 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3092) requires elements of the intel-
ligence community to submit to the congressional intelligence committees any information or material concerning intelligence activities to * * * which is furnished to the Director of National Intelligence by the Director of an intelligence community in order to carry out its authorized responsibilities.”.
(a) 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, oblig-
ates any element of the intelligence commu-
nity to submit to the congressional intelligence committees written notification, by not later than 7 days after becoming aware, of any individual in the executive branch who has disclosed covered classified information to an official of an adversary foreign govern-
ment using methods other than established intelligence channels; and
(2) each such notification shall include—
(A) the date and place of the disclosure of classified information covered by the notifi-
cation;
(B) a description of such classified in-
formation;
(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 Consideration of Independence or To Not 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 an individual to be accredited to a United Nations mission in the United States, should consider—
SEC. 474. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON WIKILEAKS.

It is the sense of Congress that WikiLeaks and the senior leadership of WikiLeaks re-
semble a nonstate hostile intelligence serv-
ance 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 activi-
ties of the Department of Defense, for military
construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1262. UNITED STATES–INDIA DEFENSE CO-
OPERATION IN THE WESTERN IN-
DIAN OCEAN.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress 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 assist-
ance, counter terrorism, counter piracy, maritime security, and other areas as the Secretary may determine 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 coopera-
tion with India in the Western Indian Ocean.

(E) Areas of future opportunity to increase military engagement with India in the Western Indian Ocean.

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 TRAIN-
ING AND OPERATIONS.—The Secretary of De-
fense is authorized to enter into military co-
operation 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) PROHIBITION ON RELIEF RELATING TO PATENT INFRINGEMENT.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "covered entity" means:

(A) an entity that—

(i) is owned by, controlled by, affiliated with, or acting at the direction of an entity

that is organized under the laws of, or is engaged in business in, a country, the govern-
ment of which is on the priority list established by the United States Trade Representative pursuant to section 1824 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242(a)); and

(ii) has engaged in an action that is prohib-
ited under—

(I) section 10(a) of Executive Order 13873 (84 Fed. Reg. 22689; relating to securing the in-
formation and communications technology and services supply chain); or

(II) any regulations issued in response to the Executive Order described in clause (I), and

(b) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, no covered entity may:

(1) bring or maintain an action for infringe-
ment of a patent under title 35, United States Codes; or

(2) file a complaint with the United States International Trade Commission for an in-
vestigation under section 337 of the Tariff
Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337); or

(c) REPORT.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to Congress a report on a detailed master plan of the Secretary for executing all ac-
tions, 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.

SEC. 551. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize ap-
propriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe mili-
tary 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 follow-

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 INDIA'S AND MACHIA-
MIA'S.—In carrying out the bed down under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Air Force may use innovative construction methods, materials, designs, and technolo-
gies 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 national defense strategy.

(3) Efficient ergonomic enterprise for mem-
mbers of the Air Force in the 21st century.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—In general.—Not later than 90 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 ac-
tions, 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.

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(3) Efficient ergonomic enterprise for mem-
mbers of the Air Force in the 21st century.

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tions, including funding requirements set forth by fiscal year, to fully recover from Hurricane Michael and to support the bed down described in subsection (a).

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tary personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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(1) Innovative and resistant basing that is highly resilient to weather, natural disaster, and climate change.

(2) Open architecture design to evolve with national defense strategy.

(3) Efficient ergonomic enterprise for mem-
mbers of the Air Force in the 21st century.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—In general.—Not later than 90 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 ac-
tions, 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.
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 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 programs in response to 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) Defining foundry capacity as needed at all tier levels and defining their funding models.

(b) 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, including the need for microelectronics science and technology and research and development funding.

(B) The Defense Microelectronics Agency shall define and provide guidance on a subset of microelectronics components that require special considerations for trustworthiness.

(ii) The guidance required by clause (i) shall include direction as to when the Department shall assure commercial-off-the-shelf component trustworthiness.

(B) REVIEW OF FUNDING LEVELS.—The Defense Microelectronics Agency shall establish and publish policies to review and determine if microelectronics science and technology and research and development funding levels of the Department are consistent with new priorities.

(C) FORMAL APPROACH TO INTERAGENCY AND INTEERDEPARTMENTAL WORKING GROUPS.—(A) The Defense Microelectronics Agency shall institutionalize a formal approach to interagency and interdepartmental working groups, including Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and the intelligence community to clarify through the DoD 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 components.

(4) COMPONENTS REQUIRING HIGHEST DEGREE OF TRUSTWORTHINESS.—(A) The Defense Microelectronics Agency shall establish criteria that define levels of Defense Department programs and Defense 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 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, including semiconductor 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 10. EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM ON OIL AND GAS LEASING IN CERTAIN AREAS OF GULF OF MEXICO.

Section 604(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. 605. 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 105–353; 33 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) is amended by—

(1) by redesignating sections 605 through 609 as sections 606 through 610, respectively; and

(b) 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 600(a)(5) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–113).

(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 shall consult and include 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, gaps within, and between 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) Academic 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—

(i) identify the monitoring needs identified in the integrated assessment under subsection (b);

(ii) develop a timeline and budgetary requirements for deployment of future assets;

(iii) identify requirements for the development and verification of South Florida harmful algal bloom and hypoxia models, including—

(A) all assumptions built into the models;

(B) quality data measurement techniques used to ensure the models are calibrated and verified;

(C) 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;

(D) requirements for developing and verifying harmful algal bloom risk models that may impact human health;

(E) requirements for developing and verifying harmful algal bloom risk models that may impact local and tribal governments;

(F) consult with representatives from regional, state, and local government agencies; and

(G) consult with the State of Florida, and affected local and tribal governments.

(H) This section shall not duplicate activities conducted by other Federal or State agencies, including—

(1) the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force;
“(A) identify critical research for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal bloom events and their effects;

(B) evaluate cost-effective, incentive-based approaches;

(C) ensure that the plan is technically sound and cost-effective;

(D) utilize existing research, assessments, reports, and other activities;

(E) publish a summary of the proposed plan in the Federal Register at least 180 days prior to submitting the completed plan to Congress;

(1) after submitting the completed plan to Congress, provide biennial progress reports on the activities toward achieving the objectives of the plan.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT AND CORRECTION.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-318) is amended by striking the items relating to title VI and inserting the following new items:

TITLES VI—HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA

Sec. 601. Short title.

Sec. 602. Findings.

Sec. 603. Assessment.

Sec. 603A. National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program.

Sec. 603B. Comprehensive research plan and activities.

Sec. 604. Northern Gulf of Mexico hypoxia.

Sec. 605. Southern Florida harmful algal blooms and hypoxia.

Sec. 606. Great Lakes harmful and hypoxic algal blooms.

Sec. 607. Effect on other Federal authorities.

Sec. 608. Definitions.

Sec. 609. Authorization of appropriations.

SA 556. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 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 (5), by striking “or” at the end;</n
(B) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

(C) by adding at the end the following: “(7) any service for which credit is allowed under section 8332(b)(18) of this title.”.

(2) EXEMPTION FROM DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS.—Section 8334(g) of title 5, United States Code, that a survivor annuity who performed service described in section 8332(b)(18) of that title (as added by subsection (a) of this section) may elect to 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 amounts becoming payable for periods before the first month for which the recomputation is reflected in the individual’s monthly annuity payment shall be payable to the individual in the form of a lump-sum payment.

(c) PROVISIONS RELATING TO CURRENT ANNUITIES.—

(A) RECOMPUTATION.—An individual who is entitled to an annuity for a period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(B) EFFECT OF RECOMPUTATION.—A recomputation under subparagraph (A) shall be effective as of the commencement date of the annuity, and any amounts becoming payable for periods before the first month for which the recomputation is reflected in the individual’s monthly annuity payment shall be payable to the individual in the form of a lump-sum payment.

(d) PROVISIONS RELATING TO CURRENT ANNUITIES.—

(A) RECOMPUTATION.—An individual who is entitled to an annuity for a period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(B) EFFECT OF RECOMPUTATION.—A recomputation under subparagraph (A) shall be effective as of the commencement date of the annuity, and any amounts becoming payable for periods before the first month for which the recomputation is reflected in the individual’s monthly annuity payment shall be payable to the individual in the form of a lump-sum payment.

(S A 557. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle D of title I, add the following:

SEC. 147. LIGHT ATTACK AIRCRAFT.
(a) PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR COMBAT AIR AIRCRAFT COMMANDER.—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 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 quantities of Light Attack 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, to prescribe military personnel strength 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 RESPONSIBILITIES 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 responsibilities 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 non-cantonment area.

(b) PROVISION OF FUNDING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall 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 "authorizing"; 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, punched with 100-percent leaf tobacco filter, tip or non-tobacco mouthpiece, weighs at least 6 pounds per 1,000, count, and—
(1) 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 tobacco leaf 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)).

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 security and prosperity of the Western Hemisphere directly impacts the security of the United States. The nations of the hemisphere are connected in every domain. Our partnerships and security cooperation are essential to our national security and prosperity.
(2) The security and prosperity of future generations depend on our trust and cooperation. The Western Hemisphere is home to more than 1,000,000,000 people and largely responsible for a respect for human rights that is shared by nearly all nations in the hemisphere.
(3) The United States is in competition with China and other global powers in the Western Hemisphere. China has accelerated expansion of its One Belt One Road Initiative at a pace that may one day overtake the United States. China and Russia support regional outlets that spread its false narrative of 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. Severe drug traffickers and other criminals from 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 democratic states connected by shared values and economic interests will reduce the violence, drug trafficking and illegal immigration that threatens our common security, and will limit opportunities for adversaries to operate from areas of close proximity to us.”
(B) “The United States builds 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.”
(D) “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 capability and regional and global security challenges.”
(E) 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.
(F) 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 stave off this epidemic and ensure our national security, the United States must address the underlying causes of drug abuse and the criminal networks that fuel it.”
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 collection, can all contribute to reducing this flow.

(9) In addition, we must assist in strengthening our partners’ institutions in order to reduce the region’s vulnerability to extend governance. By reducing the flow of drugs through Central America—the primary transit zone—we will also mitigate the drivers for extreme violence that have eroded trust in local partners with 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) The United States has a fundamental interest in maintaining stability and supporting the cause of democracy in the region. A stable region whose ruling parties do not share the values and who actively seek to undermine democratic institutions and infrastructure are necessary to maintain a robust United States security interests in the region.

(13) The United States has many strong, established partnerships to assist us in advancing shared objectives in this hemisphere. The United States Government must renew focus on our hemisphere partners to challenge 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. 1295. 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 leveraging our partnerships; working with regional institutions, addressing the shared challenges of illicit trafficking, drugs, and other contraband, transnational 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, facilitate drug cooperation, 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 region that can project power, build partner capacity, provide humanitarian assistance and large scale disaster relief, facilitate drug cooperation, 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;

(5) 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, facilitate drug cooperation, 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;

(6) 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, facilitate drug cooperation, 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;

(7) Congress should provide additional funds for use by USSOUTHCOM in combating 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.

(b) 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.

(c) DESIGNS.—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, organized crime, transnational organized crime with a nexus to drug trafficking, terrorism, and weapons proliferation, at scale.

(4) Activities to disrupt and degrade transregional and transnational illicit trade with an emphasis on drugs.

(5) Activities to provide transparency and support strong and acceptable 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) Payments of other expenses that the Commander of the United States Southern Command considers necessary for Latin American cooperation.

(11) Assistance to support partner by promoting sustainable development and growth of responsive institutions through activities such as providing 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-wide humanitarian and security assistance activities, and in some circumstances, conducting medical support and basic operating services to the extent required. 

(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 of small-scale military construction, and operations of bases of operations for the purpose of facilitating counterdrug activities or activities to counter transnational organized crime.

(2) REQUIRED ELEMENTS OF ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.— Assistance and training provided under subsection (b) shall include elements that promote the following principles:

(A) Observance of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

(B) Respect for legitimate civilian authority within the country to which the assistance is provided. 

(d) PRIORITIES FOR ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—In developing programs for assistance or training provided under subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall accord a priority to assistance, training, or both that will enhance the security capabilities of the recipient or maintain, sustain, or reestablish a regional or national 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 the 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 section (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 Western Hemisphere Security Initiative or similar activities, the Secretary of Defense should utilize any funds that are not transferred to other accounts to support special operations forces, to improve the Joint Special Operations Command, and to support security cooperation activities for the Western Hemisphere Security Initiative and the Western Hemisphere Initiative.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds made available under paragraph (1) may be used in accordance with this section (f) for assistance and training under subsection (b) for the payment of such incremental expenses.

(g) A PPLICABILITY OF RESTRICTIONS ON D IRECT PERSONNEL COSTS.— The Department of the Treasury shall reduce by $10,000,000 the amount authorized for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020 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 funds to either or both of the following accounts of the Department of Defense:

(A) Military personnel accounts.

(B) Operation and maintenance accounts.

(2) EXPENDING 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.

(h) CONSTRUCTION OF OTHER TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided by paragraph (1) and subsection (b) is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Secretary of Defense.

(k) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 15 days before that date on which a transfer of funds under this section takes place, the Secretary of Defense shall notice 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 Congress for the transfer of funds, including any request of the Congress for the transfer of funds, including any amounts transferred to the Treasury Department by the Secretary of Defense. 

(2) The amount planned to be transferred and expended on such project or activity.

(3) A timeline for expenditure of the transferred funds.

(4) 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 subparagraph (A) of this subsection by the Secretary of Defense to the Secretary of the United States Southern Command for support, urgent operational need, or emergent operational need.

(n) 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 for decommissioning.

(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's goal to strengthen 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:

Not less than $10,000,000 to test and evaluate technologies that achieve operational energy, energy sustainability, and energy resiliency—

(1) to support expeditionary forces testing and tactical operations requirements of the Department of Defense outside the United States; and

(2) 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. 603. ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 by section 231 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 0800000).

(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.
him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 2. 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 Future Vertical Lift program, Capability Set 3, is hereby increased by $61,400,000.

(b) Offset.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020:

(1) by section 4302 for OCO Force Readiness is hereby decreased by $21,000,000; and

(2) by section 4301—

(A) for Army RDT&E Technology Maturations Initiatives is hereby decreased by $8,400,000; and

(B) for Army RDT&E Army Advanced Component Development & Prototyping is hereby decreased by $10,000,000;

(c) In General.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the threshold for reporting the chemicals described in paragraph (1) under section 313(d)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(d)(2)) is 100 pounds.

(d) In General.—The date on which 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)) for inclusion in the toxic release inventory.

(e) Substances.—The date on which the Administrator establishes a toxicity value for a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances is the date on which the Administrator finalizes a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section.

(f) 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,

(A) In General.—Subject to 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,

(i) by section 4302 for OCO Force Readiness is hereby decreased by $21,000,000; and

(ii) by section 4301—

(A) for Army RDT&E Technology Maturations Initiatives is hereby decreased by $8,400,000; and

(B) for Army RDT&E Army Advanced Component Development & Prototyping is hereby decreased by $10,000,000;

(b) In General.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the Future Vertical Lift program, Capability Set 3, is hereby increased by $61,400,000.

(c) Offset.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020:

(1) by section 4302 for OCO Force Readiness is hereby decreased by $21,000,000; and

(2) by section 4301—

(A) for Army RDT&E Technology Maturations Initiatives is hereby decreased by $8,400,000; and

(B) for Army RDT&E Army Advanced Component Development & Prototyping is hereby decreased by $10,000,000;

(d) In General.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the threshold for reporting the chemicals described in paragraph (1) under section 313(d)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(d)(2)) is 100 pounds.

(e) In General.—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)) for inclusion in the toxic release inventory.

(f) Substances.—The date on which the Administrator establishes a toxicity value for a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances is the date on which the Administrator finalizes a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section.

(g) 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,
(D) PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subparag
gaph, the Administrator shall promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl sub
tances, which shall, at a minimum, include standards for:

(1) perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly re
ted to as "PFOA"); and

(II) LEVELS DESCRIBED.—The levels re
tended to in subsection (a)—

(aa) the level of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance;

(bb) the total levels of perfluoralkyl 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 pol
yfluoroalkyl substances on—

(1) the list of contaminants for consider
tion under regulation under paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

(2) the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445a(b)(2)(B).

(iv) MONITORING.—When establishing monitoring requirements for public water

systems as part of a national primary drink

ing water regulation under clause (i) or cli

use (vi)(II), the Administrator shall tailor the monitoring requirements for public

water systems so that they are reason

ably and consistently below the maximum

contaminant level (as defined in section 1418(b)(2)(B)) for the perfluoralkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluor

alkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances subject to the national primary drinking water reg

ulation.

(v) HEALTH RISK REDUCTION AND COST

ANALYSIS.—In meeting the requirements of paragraph (3)(C), the Administrator may rely

on information available to the Administra
tor with respect to more specific perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances to extrap
olate reasoned conclusions regarding the health risks and effects of a class of perfluor

alkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances to which the specific perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances are a part.

(vi) REGULATION OF ADDITIONAL SUB

STANCES.—

(1) DETERMINATION.—The Administrator shall make a determination under paragraph (1)(A), using the criteria described in clauses (a)

through (iii) thereof, that paragraph, whether to include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in the national primary drinking water reg

ulation under clause (i) not later than 18 months after the date on which the Administrator

finalizes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that the Administrator determines to reg

ulate under subclause (i), the Administra
tor shall—

(AA) make a determination under paragraph (1)(A) after the Administrator has received the requested data or finished monitor

ting surveys for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances from a Federal or State agency that the Admin

istrator determines to be sufficient to make a determination under paragraph (1)(A).

(BB) extend the deadline under subitem (AA) by not more than 6 months.

(vii) LIFETIME DRINKING WATER HEALTH ADVISORY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), the Administrator shall publish a health ad

visory under paragraph (1) for a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances not later than 1 year after the date on which the Administrator

publishes a proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in subitem (AA) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(bb) DEADLINE.—The Administrator, on publication of notice in the Federal Register, may extend the deadline under subitem (AA) by not more than 6 months.

SEC. 1722. MONITORING AND DETECTION.

(a) Monitoring Program for Unreg

ulated 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 the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4(a)(2)(B)(i)) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4(a)(2)(B)(i)).

(2) SUBSTANCES DESCRIBED.—The substance referred to in paragraph (1) is any perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances and classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances—

(A) that are subject to a national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) or (vi) of subsection (D) of section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2));

(B) that are subject to a national primary drinking water regulation 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));

(C) that are subject to a national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) or (vi) of section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)); and

(D) that are subject to 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 defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)).

(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 1415(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–4(a)(2)(B)(i)) under paragraphs (B) and (C) of section 1412(b)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)) earlier than the date that the Administrator promulgates the 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)) on or 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–1(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by adding at the end the following:

(2) (b)(2)(A) that are not subject to a national primary drinking water regulation 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)); and

(b)(2)(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, and other major water bodies, adopting the performance standard developed under section 1723(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; and

(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 risk management priorities.

SEC. 1735. COLLABORATION.

In carrying out this subtitle, the Director shall collaborate with—

(A) appropriate Federal and State regulators;

(B) institutions of higher education;
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. 1737. COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.

In this subtitle—

(1) CONTAMINANT.—The term "contaminant" means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

(2) CONTAMINANT OF EMERGING CONCERN; EMERGING CONTAMINANT.—The terms "contaminant of emerging concern" and "emerging contaminant" mean a contaminant—

(A) for which the Administrator has not promulgated a national primary drinking water regulation; and

(B) that may have an adverse effect on the health of individuals.

(3) FEDERAL RESEARCH STRATEGY.—The term "Federal research strategy" means the coordinated cross-agency plan for addressing critical research gaps related to detecting, assessing exposure to, and identifying the adverse effects of emerging contaminants in drinking water developed by the Office of Science and Technology Policy in response to the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate accompanying S. 1692 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) the treatment of contaminants; and

(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) initiating and implementing—

(i) the analysis cannot be otherwise obtained in a practicable manner otherwise; and

(ii) the capability and capacity to perform the analysis is available at a Federal facility.

(5) WORKING GROUP.—The term "Working Group" means the Working Group established under section 172(b)(1).

SEC. 1742. RESEARCH AND COORDINATION PLAN FOR ENHANCED RESPONSE ON EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(1) review Federal efforts—

(A) to identify, monitor, and assist in the development of treatment methods for emerging contaminants; and

(B) in responding to the human health risks posed by contaminants of emerging concern; and

(2) in collaboration with owners and operators of public water supply systems, States, and other interested stakeholders, establish a strategic plan for improving the Federal efforts referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall consult with nongovernmental organizations, State and local governments, and science and research institutions determined by the Administrator 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 of 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 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 appears 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.

(D) Database of available resources.—The Administrator shall establish and maintain a database of resources available through the program developed under subparagraph (A) to assist States with testing for emerging contaminants that—

(I) is—

(aa) available to States and stakeholder groups determined by the Administrator to have scientific or material interest in emerging contaminants, including—

(bb) laboratories;

(cc) Federal and State emergency responders;

(dd) State primacy agencies;

(ee) public health agencies; and

(ff) water associations;

(bb) accessible through the website of the Administrator; and

(ii) includes a description of—

(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;

(bb) accessible through the website of the Administrator; and

(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.

(E) 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.

(F) Funding.—Of the amounts available to the Administrator, the Administrator may use not more than $15,000,000 in a fiscal year to carry out this subsection.

(G) Report.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years until June 13, 2029, the Administrator shall make a report to Congress concerning the grant program established under this subsection, including—

(I) the status of an application for a security clearance for information about the status of an application for a security clearance and the average time required for each phase of the security clearance process.

(H) Revisions.—The Administrator shall revise the guidance under subparagraph (B) as the Administrator determines to be appropriate, but not less frequently than once every 3 years.

(I) PFAS research and development.—In general.—The Administrator, acting through the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Research and Development, shall—

(I)(A) further examine the effects of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances on human health and the environment; and

(B) make publically available information relating to the findings under subparagraph (A); and

(2) develop a process for prioritizing which perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, classes of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, 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; and

(B) the potential toxicity of 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, ground water, soil, and other media; and

(4) evaluate approaches for the remediation of contamination by perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the environment; and

(S) 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. 1. 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 (71 Fed. Reg. 38103; 8 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to reforming processes related to suitability for government employment, fitness for contractor employees, and other purposes; as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act), shall issue a policy that requires not later than 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 (71 Fed. Reg. 38103; 8 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to reforming processes related to suitability for government employment, fitness for contractor employees, and other purposes; as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act), shall issue a policy that requires not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subsection E of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1045. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS INVOLVING HOSTILITIES USING AUTHORITY UNDER 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 military operations involving hostilities, except in cases of self-defense, based solely on the authority under 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—

(1) by striking ''Islands'' and inserting '; and''; and
(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting a semicolon.

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 Air Forces during the preceding 14-day period.

(b) Classified Annex.—With respect to each summary required 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;
(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 on 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 sector 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) An assessment of the current stage 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 Kano.

(d) Appropriate Committees of Congress Defined.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and
(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SA 572. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOUTEN, Mr. HAYDEN, 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. 10. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE NAMING OF A NAVAL VESSEL IN HONOR OF SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SHANNON KENT.

(a) FINDINGS.— Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon M. Kent was killed in a suicide bombing in Manbij, Syria, while supporting Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve.

(2) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent served five combat tours throughout 15 years of service in the Navy.

(3) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent was fluent in five languages and six dialects of Arabic.

(4) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent served as an instructor for numerous initiatives designed to integrate women in the Special Operations community.

(b) REPORT.— Not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

(1) Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon M. Kent was killed in a suicide bombing in Manbij, Syria, while supporting Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve.

(2) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent served five combat tours throughout 15 years of service in the Navy.

(c) NATIONAL SAMPLING.—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 a methodology and an implementation plan that are used to develop media-specific, validated analytical methods to detect and quantify perfluorinated compounds; and coordinate with the Administrator, in developing a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and (iii) coordinate with the Administrator, in developing a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and (ii) coordinate with the Administrator, in developing a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and (i) coordinate with the Administrator, in developing a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and (h) to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall submit 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.

(4) DATA USAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall use the sampling data collected under subsection (b) to—

(A) the Administrator; and

(B) other Federal and State regulatory agencies on request.

(2) USE.—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 for carrying 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. BURRE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MANCHIN, and Ms. HASSAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 318(a)(2), add at the end the following:

(3) other expert stakeholders.

(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));

(2) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024.

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. 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) PERFLUOROCYCLICALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term "perfluorocycalkyl substance" means a manmade chemical of which all of the carbon atoms are fully fluorinated carbon atoms.

(v) POLYFLUOROCYCLICALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term "polyfluorocycalkyl 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) EMPIRICAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In developing the performance standard under paragraph (1), the Director shall establish a performance standard for the detection of perfluorinated compounds.

(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, in developing a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and

(C) sample 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.

(D) DATA USAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall emphasize the ability to detect as many perfluorinated compounds present in the environment as possible using analytical methods that—

(ii) the Administrator—

(A) the Administrator; and

(B) a State, local, or Tribal government.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall—

(i) first carry out the sampling at sources of drinking water, including a public water system (as defined in section 1402 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)); and

(ii) through 2024.

(3) OTHER AUTHORITY.—In addition to the requirements under paragraph (1), when other Federal agencies authorized to use the funds for the purpose of addressing ground or surface water contaminated by a perfluorinated compound, the Secretary of Defense may, to the extent necessary, 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. 300e)); and

(ii) a public owned treatment works (as defined in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1221)); or

(B) a State, local, or Tribal government.

(Sec. 10)
Section 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:

"(22) ROUGH MOUNTAIN ADDITION.—Certain land in the George Washington National Forest comprising approximately 1,600 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).

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 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 future 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 Health and Human Services.

(3) Whether plant-based vaccines, in addition to mammalian-based vaccines, can protect military personnel from low-level threats 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 appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1086. EXTENSION OF PILOT PROGRAM TO REHABILATE AND MODIFY HOMES OF DISABLED AND LOW-INCOME VETERANS.


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 were sole-source.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

(D) 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 entit-ty type.

(iii) The part number and National Stock Number (NSN).

(iv) The number of requests that the contractor made for uncertified cost or pricing data.

(v) The number of denials that the contracting officer received from the offeror or contractor regarding the submission of uncertified cost or pricing data.


(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 contracts currently certified 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. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Fentanyl Sanctions Act of 2019." Title XVII—Sanctions With Respect to Foreign Traffickers of Illicit Synthetic Opioids

SEC. 1702. FINDINGS.

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. CAPETTI, 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 of 2019."

SEC. 1702. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that from September 2017 through September 2018 more than 48,200 people in the United States died from an opioid overdose, with synthetic opioids (excluding methadone) contributing to a record 31,900 overdose deaths. While drug overdose death estimates from methadone, semi-synthetic opioids, and heroin have decreased in recent years, overdose deaths from synthetic opioids have continued to increase.

(2) Congress and the President have taken a number of actions to combat the demand for illicit opioids in the United States, including enacting into law the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271; 132 Stat. 3894). While new statutes and regulations have reduced the supply of opioid prescriptions in recent years, fully addressing the United States opioid crisis will involve dramatically restricting the foreign supply of illicit opioids.

(3) The People’s Republic of China is the world’s largest producer of illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, and their immediate precursors. From the People’s Republic of China, those substances are shipped primarily through express consignment carriers to individuals in 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 through existing multilateral and bilateral initiatives requires additional policy actions to address 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 Kingspin 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 1,000 entity would 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 new regulations adopted on 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 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 "narcotic" 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 OPIOD 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, or active pharmaceutical ingredients of 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 OPIOD 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; and

(B) detailing progress the President has made in implementing this subtitle; and
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.

SEC. 1712. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL OPIOID CONTROL REGIME.

It is the sense of Congress that, in order to apply — the sanctions described in section 1713

(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) WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN 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 appropriate committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, an additional report containing the information required by paragraph (1) with respect to the foreign person.

(2) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—

(D) to cause substantial harm to physical property.

(3) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—If the Director of National Intelligence makes a determination under paragraph (2), the Director or the Attorney General as the case may be, shall notify the appropriate committees of both houses of Congress 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).

SECTION 1713. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.

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.

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 for the account of a financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve an interest of the foreign person.

PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any property 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 investment in equity or debt instruments of any financial institution, to the extent that such investments involve an interest 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.

SEC. 1714. SANCTIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The United States Government may impose sanctions on financial institutions.

SECTION 1714. SANCTIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The United States Government may impose sanctions on financial institutions that are engaged in, or in a significant manner facilitate, the provision of financial services to, or in support of, a foreign person that is a financial institution:

(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;

(C) conducting any transaction involving such property.

(8) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—In the case of a financial institution, the President may direct the Secretary of the Treasury to impose sanctions on the principal executive officer or officers of the foreign person, or on individuals performing similar functions and with similar authority as such officers, in the case of a financial institution.

SEC. 1714. SANCTIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The United States Government may impose sanctions on financial institutions.

(A) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions that may be imposed with respect to a foreign person under section 1713 are the following:

(1) REQUIREMENT TO SELL, TRANSFER, OR ORDER ASSET.—The Secretary of the Treasury may require any United States financial institution to sell, transfer, or order any equity interest, component of an asset described in subsection (a) of that section.

(2) PROHIBITIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following prohibitions may be

(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

B) the occurrence of an ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution.

(C) to endanger the life or physical safety of any person;

(D)TEMPORARY PROHIBITIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following prohibitions may be
professional committees and leadership that the
fore the waiver is to take effect, the Presi-
by a foreign government or any political sub-
application of sanctions under this subtitle
ments in regulations involving the chemical
stances; and
(b) Waivers for National Security and Access to Prescription Medications.—
(1) In General.—The President may waive
the application of sanctions under this sub-
title, if the President, acting through the Secre-
tary of State, in coordination with the Secretary
of the Treasury, of the extent to which the
application of such sanctions would harm—
(A) the national security interests of the
United States; or
(B) jurisdiction, condition, or penalty imposed as a re-
finding under this subtitle, or any prohibi-
tions for the determination.
(2) Monitoring.—The President shall es-
tablish a monitoring program to verify that a
person that receives a waiver under para-
graph (1)(B) is not trafficking illicit opioids.
(3) Notification.—Not later than 15 days after
the Secretary of State, acting through the Secre-
tary of the Treasury, makes a determination that
paragraph (1), the President shall notify the ap-
propriate congressional committees and leadership of the determination and the rea-
son, condition, or penalty imposed as a re-
sult of any such finding.
(c) Humanitarian Waiver.—The President
may waive, for renewable periods of 180 days,
the application of sanctions under this subtitle
if the President certifies to the ap-
propriate 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, a paragraph, or a provision, or pen-
alty imposed as a result of any such finding,
is based on classified information (as defined in section 1(a) of the Classified Information
Protection Act (50 U.S.C. App.)), and a court
reviews the finding or the imposition of the
prohibition, condition, or penalty, the Presi-
dent may submit such information to the
court for classification.
(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 prohibi-
tion, condition, or penalty imposed as a re-
sult 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 Secre-
tary of the Treasury, shall provide to the ap-
propriate congressional committees and leader-
ship 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. 2292(a)) is amended by
adding at the end the following:
“(9)(A) An assessment conducted by the
Secretary of State, in consultation with the
Commission, to the extent to which any
diplomatic efforts described in
section 1712 of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act
have been successful.
(9)(B) Each assessment required by para-
graph (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 agreed to measure, described in
clause (i), and, with respect to those coun-
tries, other measures the Secretary of State
recommends that the United States take
to apply economic or other financial sanctions
to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids.”.
leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(d) Duties.—The duties of the Commission are as follows:

(1) To define the core objectives and priorities of the strategic approach described in subsection (a)(1).

(2) To weigh the costs and benefits of various strategic options to combat the flow of synthetic opioids from the People’s Republic of China and other countries.

(3) To evaluate whether the options described in paragraph (2) are exclusive or complementary, the best means for executing and implementing the strategy, 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 and other countries that allow opioid traffickers to subvert such regulations and controls to traffic illicit opioids into the United States.

(6) To report on the deficiencies in the regulation of pharmaceutical and chemical production and maintenance and available for the United States Southcom and leadership.

(7) To report on the scale of contaminated or counterfeit drugs originating from the People’s Republic of China and India.

(8) To weigh the United States capacity to 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 architectures that need to be established, revised, or augmented within the Federal Government.

(4) 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, as inserted by subsection (a) of section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947, 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”;

(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 5315” for “level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315”.

(e) Treatment of Information Relating to National Security.—Any information related to the national security of the United States that is provided to the Commission by the appropriate congressional committees and leadership may not be further provided or released without the approval of the Commission or the Member of Congress, as the case may be, that provided the information to the Commission.

(f) Access After Termination of Commission.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after the termination of the Commission under subsection (h), the Director of National Intelligence shall, in consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, make available to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on the status and accomplishments of the program required by subsection (a) during the 90-day period ending on the date of the report. The first report under this paragraph shall also include a description of the amount of funds devoted by the intelligence community to the efforts described in subsection (a) during each of fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

(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 for the fiscal year 2020, not more than $5,000,000 shall be available to the Commission in any of fiscal years 2021 through 2023.

(h) Termination.—

(1) In General.—The Commission, and all the authorities, functions, and duties of the Commission, 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 COMMUNITY RESOURCES IN EF-FORTS TO SANCTION FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKERS.

(a) Program Required.—(1) In general.—The Director of National Intelligence shall, with the concurrence of the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, carry out a program to allocate and enhance the use of resources of the intelligence community, including intelligence collection and analysis, to assist the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, and the Drug Enforcement Administration in efforts to identify and impose sanctions with respect to foreign opioid traffickers under subtitle A.

(b) Scope of Authority.—The Director of National Intelligence shall, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, carry out a program to allocate and enhance the use of resources of the intelligence community, including intelligence collection and analysis, to assist the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, and 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, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the National Counterterrorism Center, the National Counterproliferation 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. The report submitted to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on the status and accomplishments of the program required by subsection (a) during the 90-day period ending on the date of the report. The first report under this paragraph shall also include a description of the amount of funds devoted by the intelligence community to the efforts described in subsection (a) during each of fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

(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 the 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 recommendations to modify such priorities in order to assure that such priorities are so appropriate and sufficient.

SEC. 1732. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FUNDING.

(a) Source of Funds.—Subject to subsection (b), amounts authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025 for the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance shall be available solely for operations and activities described in subsection (c).

(b) Limitation on Amount Available.—

(1) In General.—Subject to paragraph (2), the amount available under subsection (a) in fiscal year 2020 to carry out operations and activities described in subsection (c) may not exceed $25,000,000.

(2) Exclusion of Funds for US SOUTHCOM Program.—Any amount so appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for operation and maintenance available for such fiscal year for the United States Southern Command may only be used for activities described in subsection (c).
Government solely for purposes of carrying out this title.

(d) Supplement Not Supplant.—Amounts made available under subsection (a) shall supplement other amounts available to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (c).

(e) Concurrency of Secretary of State Funding Activities.—Activities described in subsection (c) carried out with foreign persons shall be conducted with the concurrency 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 paragraph (2), amounts authorized to be appropriated by 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.

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 Secretary 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).

SEC. 1736. 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.

(b) Notice Requirements.—If the Secretary transfers funds under this subsection, the Secretary shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress of the President’s intention to obligate such funds.

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 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 such funds.

(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 President 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 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. 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 Permanent 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, and for defense activities of the Department of 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 401, 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 401, 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 401, in the item relating to Total Other Procurement, Army, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert "$138,057".

In the funding table in section 401, 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 401, in the item relating to Total Procurement, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert "$195,339,365".

In the funding table in section 401, in the item relating to Total Military Personnel, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert "$142,390,523".

In the funding table in section 401, 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 401, in the item relating to Subtotal Military Personnel Appropriations, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert "$195,339,365".

In the funding table in section 401, in the item relating to Total Military Personnel, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert "$195,339,365".

In the funding table in section 401, 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 401, in the item relating to Total Other Procurement, Army, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert "$131,841".

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. 853. 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 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 fiscal year 2020, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020, to authorize appropriations for 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 contradiction of the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances and the Helsinki Final Act, which condemn the threat or use of force as means of altering international relations.

(2) The Russian Federation's attempted illegal annexation of Crimea is also a direct violation of its pledges as a signatory to the 1998 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances to respect Ukraine's sovereignty and existing borders and to refrain from the threat or use of force against Ukraine.

(3) The inclusion of the United States and the United Kingdom as signatories to the Budapest Memorandum was essential in order to provide Ukraine the security assurances needed to give up its nuclear arsenal and support Ukraine's sovereignty and existing borders.

(4) On November 25, 2018, military forces of the Russian Federation attacked and seized three Ukrainian Navy vessels and their crews as the vessels attempted to transit the Kerch Strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

(5) The Government of the Russian Federation released the Ukrainian crew members or returned the Ukrainian ships that were seized illegally.

(6) European Commissioner Julian King stated that the Russian Federation launched a disinformation campaign over a year ago designed to paint Ukraine as the villain in its narrative.

(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 to facilitate the stationing of a NATO fleet, that Ukraine had intentionally infected the sea with cholera, that Ukrainian and British clandestine services were conspiring to destroy the Kerch Strait bridge with a nuclear weapon, and that Ukraine was dredging the Kerch Strait to facilitate the stationing of a NATO fleet.

(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, and increasing unencumbered European access to energy exporters in the Caucasus and central Asia, and combating the use of the region by smugglers as a conduit for trafficking in persons, narcotics, and arms.

(9) The Nord Stream 2 pipeline is a proposed 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 project.

(11) In 2017, there was spare capacity of approximately 55,000,000,000 cubic meters in the Ukrainian gas transit system.

(12) Gazprom proposed 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.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE ON MULTINATIONAL FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION IN THE BLACK SEA AND THE CANCELLATION OF THE NORD STREAM 2 PIPELINE.—The Senate—

(1) finds that the proposed Nord Stream 2 pipeline poses a significant risk to the security of three NATO littoral states, the promotion of European energy security; and

(2) 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. 1291. RADIONUCLIDE 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 radionuclide 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 or has undertaken a project or activity involving radium testing.

SEC. 1292. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should not support 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 Republic of China, or without signing a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States, would—
(A) harm efforts to promote nuclear non-proliferation; 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 REQUIREMENTS FOR CIVILIAN-NUCLEAR CO-OPERATION 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 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 acts.
(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 human rights situation in 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 non-proliferation; and
(B) seriously undermine the strategic partnership between the United States and Saudi Arabia.

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. 3118. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO SUBMISSION 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:
"Sec. 57a. Quarterly reports.—(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a National Intelligence Estimate, consisting of an unclassified executive summary and judgments and a more detailed unclassified executive summary, including an unclassified annex containing—
(1) 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 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 required under subsection (b), as the case may be, from the chairman or ranking member of either such committee.
(3) In general.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—
(A) the Committee on Appropriations, 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.

SEC. 588. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. VANN 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 summary and judgments and a more detailed classified report on the Russian Federation’s intentions with regard to extending 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) An assessment 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—

"(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 for approval before submitting the report to Congress 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 required under subsection (b), as the case may be, from the chairman or ranking member of either such committee.
(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—
(A) the Committee on Appropriations, 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."
(A) what intelligence insights, if any, the intelligence community would lose and would not be replaceable if the New START Treaty were to lapse; and

(B) the measures the intelligence community would need to take to account for any lost capabilities, including the cost to replace any lost capabilities, and the time to replace them;

(5) A cost estimate and estimated timeline for developing these new or additional capabilities, and a description of how new intelligence gathering requirements related to the Russian Federation’s nuclear forces may affect other United States intelligence gathering needs;

(6) An assessment of projections for Russian Federation nuclear and non-nuclear force size, structure, and composition with the New START Treaty limitations in place and without the limitations in place;

(7) An assessment of Russian Federation actions, intentions, and likely responses to the 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 report submitted in subsection (a) when the National Intelligence Estimate is submitted.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) "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.


SA 589. Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. CROZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. REVIEW AND REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Taiwan is a vital partner of the United States, a cornerstone 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 people of the United States, Taiwan, and 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 shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees 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 on Department of State policy changes necessary to ensure that the United States continues to meet 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” 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 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the review conducted under subsection (a).

SA 591. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of title F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 582. MILITARY SPouse PROFESSIONAL LIcENSE RECIPROCITY.

(a) FINDING.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(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 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 license is currently licensed in good standing by another State that has professional licensing requirements that are substantially similar 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 transferability 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 transferable.

(2) A ranking of the States by transferability of licenses by military spouses, with appropriate weight being afforded to various mechanisms for transferring a license 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 209 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:

(a) Joint requirement oversight council review has occurred.
(b) A technology readiness assessment has been completed.
(c) An analysis of alternatives has been completed, including consideration of the following options:
   (1) Increase in the F-35 procurement.
   (2) Purchase F-15EX aircraft to recapitalize the F-15C fleet.
   (3) Purchase F-16 Blk 70 to recapitalize the F-15C fleet.
   (4) Accelerate penetrating counterair next generation air dominance.
   (5) A full and open competition or sole source justification has been performed and Congress has been notified.
(d) Exception for Production of Prototype Ring Engineering.

SEC. 148. F-35 PROGRAM PRODUCTION.

(a) 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.

(b) Funds described.—The funds described in this paragraph are funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for any of the following:
   (1) Research and development, non-recurring engineering.
   (2) Aircraft procurement.
   (3) 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.

SEC. 149. F-35A LIGHTNING II PROGRAM PRODUCTION.

(a) In general.—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.

SEC. 150. F-35A LIGHTNING II PROGRAM PRODUCTION.

(a) In general.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F-35As 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.

SEC. 151. F-35 EXCITED ELECTRICITY PROGRAM.

(a) In general.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F-35As 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.

SEC. 152. F-35 PROGRAM PRODUCTION.

(a) In general.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F-35As 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.

SEC. 153. F-35 PROGRAM PRODUCTION.

(a) In general.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F-35As 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.

SEC. 154. F-35 PROGRAM PRODUCTION.

(a) In general.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F-35As 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.

SEC. 155. F-35 PROGRAM PRODUCTION.

(a) In general.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F-35As 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.

SEC. 156. F-35 PROGRAM PRODUCTION.

(a) In general.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F-35As 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.
(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. 1556(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); and
(7) the term “Federal agency” means the heads of the appropriate Federal agencies, 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 to cybersecurity providers in order to facilitate, as appropriate—
(1) sharing of information relating to potential actions by the Federal Government against malicious cyber actors with non-Federal agencies; or
(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 response to 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 research and evaluation 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.
(i) TERMINATION.—The pilot program shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.
(ii) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—
(A) authorize a non-Federal entity to engage in any activity in violation of section 1030(a) of title 18, United States Code; or
(B) limit an appropriate Federal agency or a non-Federal entity from engaging in a lawful activity.
SEC. 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:
(a) AUTHORITY.—
(A) 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 on 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.
(C) The Secretary shall report 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) provides for 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 were expended for, when funds were expended, and an identification of entities that expended the funds.
(b) SUPPORT IN CONNECTION WITH ACTIVITIES.—
(A) 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).
(B) Such authority includes authority to install equipment necessary to carry out such research, development, test, and evaluation activities.
(b) 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 semianual reports provided by the Government of Israel for the Department of Defense pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(B)(iii).

(e) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, 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 that is provided for 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 “No citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(1) No citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States”; and

(2) by adding a new subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(2) Any Act of Congress that authorizes an imprisonment or detention described in paragraph (1) shall be made available to carry out such provisions, exists, and is available to carry out such provisions, and is available to carry out such provisions.

(2) APPLICATION.—Nothing in section 4001(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1), shall be construed to limit, narrow, abrogate, 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 redesigning 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 or otherwise detained without charge or trial unless such imprisonment or detention is expressly authorized by an Act of Congress.

“(2) A citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States apprehended in the United States; or by other countries to minimize defense agreement to which the United States is a party; or

(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 defense agreement to which the United States is a party; or

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) an acceptance of international security responsibilities and agreements to make contributions to the common defense in accordance with the contributions in the security 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 product 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 security 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

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 12110, if the request demonstrates that waiver reasonably demonstrates the need of such 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) IN GENERAL.—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 OF 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 neither grants nor denies the request before the response deadline described in subparagraph (A), the request shall be deemed granted on the date that is 30 days after the response deadline, 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 the decision to grant or deny 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), 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.

SEC. 602. LEVERAGING COMMERCIAL SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING.

(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 that includes 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 other entities which are informed of specific humanitarian catastrophes.

(2) OPERATIONS NOT INCLUDED.—The term ‘military humanitarian operation’ does not mean a military operation undertaken for the following purposes:

(A) Resisting 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.

SEC. 603. COMPARATIVE CAPABILITIES OF ADVANCED ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.


(1) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘; and’’ and

(2) by adding at the end the following new clause:

(3) by adding at the end the following new clause:

(iii) that appropriate entities in the Department are reviewing all open source publications from both the United States and outside the United States that contribute, impact, or advance artificial intelligence research and development.

(b) Analysis of Comparative Capabilities of 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) overview of Chinese artificial intelligence activities 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 settings bodies;
(C) assessment of access to artificial intelligence technology in national security; and
(D) assessment of areas and activities in which expenditures should be prioritized in order to provide the United States with technical superiority over China in relevant areas of artificial intelligence.

(2) assessment of relative technical quality of activities in the United States and China.

(3) A comprehensive assessment of the likelihood that the atrocities committed by China's 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 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:

SEC. 12. USE OF WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS TO CARRY OUT MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of section 2368 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “or for a minor military construction project at a Naval Warfare Center”;

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The subsection heading for such subsection is amended to read as follows: “USE FOR CERTAIN UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS”.

SA 608. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 5. SENSE OF SENATE ON 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 November 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 discharged and 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.
and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following:

SEC. 594. PILOT PROGRAM ON THE JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS PROGRAM AT LUCY GARRETT BECKHAM HIGH SCHOOL, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

(a) In GENERAL.—The Secretary of the department of the Coast Guard is operating or carrying 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) ADDITIONAL SUPPORT.—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary may provide to Lucy Garrett Beckham High School:

(1) 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 administrative 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 25, 2019, General John H. Hyten, Commander of United States Strategic Command, stated, "The highest NNSA infrastructure priority is re-establishing a plutonium pit production and fabrication infrastructure that meets national security 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 GSBD, 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 national 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 4216 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) the Department of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall ensure that the department of defense is not required to carry forward a nuclear security program that is not capable of being carried forward in a timely manner because it cannot be funded from its regular or emergency funds; and

(2) by striking subsection (b); and

(3) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively.

(d) PROCUREMENT AND MODIFICATIONS FOR DEFENSE ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.—Section 5005 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking the word "Department of the Navy" and inserting the word "Department of Defense";

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking the word "Secretary of the Navy" and inserting the word "Secretary of Defense"; and

(3) by striking subsection (b).

(e) MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS.—Section 1522 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by redesigning subparagraphs (A) through (D) as paragraphs (A) through (D), respectively; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the word "Secretary of the Navy" and inserting the word "Secretary of Defense".

(f) MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2202 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking the word "Secretary of the Navy" and inserting the word "Secretary of Defense"; and

(2) by striking paragraph (3).

(g) MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS.—Section 1231 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by redesigning subparagraphs (D) through (G) as paragraphs (D) through (G), respectively; and

(2) by striking paragraph (2).

(h) MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2237 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking the word "Secretary of the Navy" and inserting the word "Secretary of Defense"; and

(2) by striking paragraph (3).

(i) MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS.—Section 1233 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by redesigning subparagraphs (C) through (H) as paragraphs (C) through (H), respectively; and

(2) by striking paragraph (7).

(j) MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2250 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking the word "Secretary of the Navy" and inserting the word "Secretary of Defense"; and

(2) by striking paragraph (8).

(k) MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2256 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by redesigning subparagraphs (B) through (G) as paragraphs (B) through (G), respectively; and

(2) by striking paragraph (7).

(l) MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS.—Section 1248 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by redesigning subparagraphs (C) through (J) as paragraphs (C) through (J), respectively; and

(2) by striking paragraph (6).

SEC. 611. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 3. CREDIT MONITORING.

Section 605A(a)(5) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (4).
out military construction under this section.

(3) WAIVER OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(a) by striking paragraph (2)(A), as added by paragraph (2)(B), the following new subsection:

“(d) WAIVER OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW IN EVENT OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—In the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) is used, the authority provided by such subsection to waive or disregard another provision of law, or otherwise apply a military construction project authorized by this section may be used only if—

(1) such other provision of law does not provide means by which compliance with the requirements of the law may be waived, modified, or expedited; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense determines that the nature of the national emergency necessitates the noncompliance with the requirements of the law."

(b) by adding a new subsection (e) to subsection (a) 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:

(B) 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.

(C) The estimated cost of the construction projects to be undertaken using the construction authority described in subsection (a), including any real estate acquisition pertaining to the construction projects, and certification of compliance with the funding conditions imposed by subsections (b) and (c).

(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), including the schedule, if applicable, 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.

(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 authority described in subsection (a)”;

(B) in subsection (e), as redesignated by paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “Notification Requirement.—(1) after “(e);” and

(C) in subsection (f), as 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 defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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) domain awareness capabilities in the Arctic; and

(b) the effects of supplementing United States capabilities described in subparagraph (A) with 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) DELEGATION.—In section 1272, in—

(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 defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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) domain awareness capabilities in the Arctic; and

(4) 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) DELEGATION.—In section 1272, in—

(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.
At the end of subtitle F of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12. REPORT ON ARCTIC CAPABILITIES OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, 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, including an assessment of the potential interference 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; and

(B) the defensive capabilities of the Armed Forces not under the authority of title 10, United States Code, in the Arctic; and

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term ‘approp riate committees of Congress’ includes—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

SA 617. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 21. ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

(a) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR WORKFORCE TRANSFORMATION CYBER INITIATIVE PILOT PROGRAM.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for workforce transformation 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 1405 for Defense Health Program is hereby decreased by $30,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for Universities Research Initiative (PE 060101NSN) for continued research on advanced digital radar systems to meet the evolving goals of the Department of Defense to improve threat detection at greater standoff 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:
(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of Defense Indo-Pacific Strategy Report, released on June 1, 2019, states: ‘‘[T]he Asia Reassurance Initiative Act, a bipartisan legislation, was signed into law by President Trump on December 31, 2018. The legislation enshrines a generational whole-of-government policy framework that recognizes the challenges to the 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... The Department of Defense is committed to providing Taiwan with defense articles and services as appropriate as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability...’’

(2) The Indo-Pacific Strategy Report further states: ‘‘The United States has a vital interest in upholding the rules-based international order, which includes a strong, open, prosperous, and democratic Taiwan... The Department of Defense is committed to providing Taiwan with defense articles and services as appropriate as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability...’’

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 subsection 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 bipartisan legislation, was signed into law by President Trump on December 31, 2018. The legislation enshrines a generational whole-of-government policy framework that recognizes the challenges to the 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... The Department of Defense is committed to providing Taiwan with defense articles and services as appropriate as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability...’’

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The extent to which the Department of Defense 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) BRIEFING.—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall be provided in an unclassified form, but may include a classified supplement.

(d) DEFINITION OF EXPLAINABLE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—In this section, the term ‘‘explainable artificial intelligence’’ means artificial intelligence that has the ability to communicate 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 changes to the data it will behave in the future in the contexts in which it is used.

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 subsection 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 subsection C of title II, add the following:

SEC. . USE OF TESTING FACILITIES TO RESEARCH AND DEVELOP HYPERSOONIC 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.
(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(c)(3) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 2019 (2 U.S.C. 4075(e)(3)) and
(ii) incur such expenses as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out its duties and functions.

(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. Ms. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be offered by Mr. TILLIS, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 1086. 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 that:

(1) to encourage covered centers to leverage existing workforce development programs across the Federal Government and State governments to improve 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

(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 States, and reduce the time to award contracts at covered centers;

(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 departments and private sector partners and appropriate government programs and activities, including the Hollings Manufacturing Innovation Partners; and

(b) COORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES.—

(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 866 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232); and

(4) manufacturing initiatives of the Secretary of Commerce, the head of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, 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, $97,944,000, 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; and

(D) $5,000,000 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 fuel assistance.

(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—

(A) $5,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the activities authorized under section 5307 of title 46, United States Code;
(5) For expenses necessary to dispose of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, $5,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(6) For expenses necessary to maintain and preserve a United States flag Merchant Marine to serve the national security needs of the United States under chapter 531 of title 46, United States Code, $30,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(7) For expenses necessary for the loan guarantee program authorized under chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, $33,000,000, of which:

(A) $30,000,000 may be used for the cost (as defined in section 537(f)(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 611(a)(5)) of loan guarantees under the program, which shall remain available until expended; and

(B) $1,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses relating to loan guarantee commitments under the program.

(8) For expenses necessary to provide assistance to small shipyards and for maritime training programs under section 54101 of title 46, United States Code, $10,000,000, which shall remain available until expended.

(9) 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 handling equipment that is remotely operated or remotely monitored with or without the exercise of human intervention or control, if the Secretary determines that such equipment would result in a net loss of jobs that relate to the movement of goods through a port and its intermodal connections.

SEC. 3119. 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 paragraph (2), by striking “$5,700,000” for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and inserting “$5,750,000 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) $14,000,000 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 “$22,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter through fiscal year 2025.” and inserting “$31,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025, and;” and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) $31,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.”.

SEC. 3151. 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 7 of the report of the Maritime Administration’s panel in the November 2017 report entitled “Maritime Administration’s Missions, 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 Representa tives a report containing the results of that audit once the audit is completed.

SEC. 3514. APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES ATTENDING SPONSORED PRE- SCHOOL.

Section 51303 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “The Secretary” and inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR SPONSORSHIP.—The Secretary of Transportation 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 conduct a study of the United States Merchant Marine Academy to determine—

(1) 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 (3); 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 enactment of this title, the Secretary of Transportation shall prepare and submit to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration a report containing the activities described in subsection (a) and specific findings and recommendations.

SEC. 3516. GENERAL SUPPORT PROGRAM.

Section 53161 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 Treasury, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall harmonize, implement, and promote the agreement described in subsection (a), including specific findings and appropriate actions to review and implement the agreement described in subsection (a), the Academy shall conduct a study of the United States Merchant Marine Academy to determine—

(1) in general.—The Secretary shall designate the next generation of the mariner workforce on a long-term basis.

(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 (3); 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 enactment of this title, the Secretary shall—

(1) take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the waiver of fees through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) direct the applicable services to take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the waiver of fees through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(3) ensure that members of the applicable services who are to be discharged from active duty and who request certification or verification of sea service be provided such certification or verification no later than 1 month after discharge or release.

(4) ensure the applicable services have developed, or continue to operate, as appropriate, the online 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 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 Treasury, the Secretary of Transportation, 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, United States Customs and Border Protection, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) 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.
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.—When the Secretary of Transportation provides for the use of its vessels or maritime-related services and goods relating to the salvaging of cargoes aboard vessels in the custody or control of the Maritime Administration, the United States Shipping Board, the U.S. Shipping Board, the United States Maritime Commission, or the War Shipping Administration, the proceeds recovered from such salvages shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Fifty percent of the net funds recovered shall be available to the Secretary of Transportation and the head of the ordering agency or unit based on the actual cost of goods or services provided.

(2) The amounts 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.

(3) Fifty percent of the net funds recovered shall be deposited in the war risk insurance-related salvages:

(a) shall remain available until expended as follows:

(i) the proceeds recovered from such salvages shall be distributed as follows:

(A) Federal entities are authorized to accept funds from Federal entities for all such salvages entered into as authorized by paragraph (2) of section 3518 of this title and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(B) The remainder shall be deposited in the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund established under section 35200 of this title and shall remain available until expended as follows:

(i) the proceeds recovered from such salvages shall be distributed as follows:

(A) Fifty percent shall be available to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for such acquisition, maintenance, repair, reconditioning, or reconstruction (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 military..

(B) Maritime-related services defined. For the purposes of this subsection, maritime-related services includes the acquisition, operation, maintenance, preservation, sale, lease, charter, construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning (including outfitting and equipping incidental to construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning) of a merchant vessel or shipyard, ship site, terminal, pier, dock, warehouse, or other installation related to the maritime military.

(C) The remaining shall be available to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for such acquisition, maintenance, repair, reconditioning, or reconstruction of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet as is authorized under other Federal law.

(D) An Indian Tribe (as defined in section 353 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304), without regard to capitalization), or a consortium of Indian Tribes.

(E) To finance or refinance the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet as is authorized under other Federal law.

(F) The Secretary may make a grant under this subsection—

(i) to a vessel operator, or

(ii) to a vessel owner for substantially the same purpose.

(G) A grant under this subsection shall be deposited in the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund and shall remain available until expended as follows:

(i) the proceeds recovered from such salvages shall be distributed as follows:

(A) Fifty percent shall be available to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for such acquisition, maintenance, repair, reconditioning, or reconstruction 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 facilities, programs, and activities relating to maritime engineering, training, and intermodal connections to ports; or

(C) The remaining 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 facilities, programs, and activities relating to maritime engineering, training, and intermodal connections to ports; or

(D) To the extent funded under this Act (25 U.S.C. 5301), with the proceeds recovered from such salvages to be used for the purpose of improving the safety, efficiency, or reliability of the movement of goods through ports and intermodal connections to ports;

(H) The proceeds recovered from such salvages shall be deposited in the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund and shall remain available until expended as follows:

(i) the proceeds recovered from such salvages shall be distributed as follows:

(A) Seventy-five percent shall be available to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for the purpose of improving the safety, efficiency, or reliability of the movement of goods through ports and intermodal connections to ports;

(B) Twenty-five percent shall be available to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for the purpose of improving the safety, efficiency, or reliability of the movement of goods through ports and intermodal connections to ports; or

(I) A special purpose district with a transportation function.

(J) 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.

(K) Projects under subparagraph (A) for development phase activities, including planning, feasibility analysis, revenue forecasting, environmental review, permitting, and preliminary engineering and design work.

(L) To the extent funded under this Act (25 U.S.C. 5301), with the proceeds recovered from such salvages to be used for the purpose of improving the safety, efficiency, or reliability of the movement of goods through ports and intermodal connections to ports;

(M) To the extent funded under this Act (25 U.S.C. 5301), with the proceeds recovered from such salvages to be used for the purpose of improving the safety, efficiency, or reliability of the movement of goods through ports and intermodal connections to ports; or

(4) USES.—A grant under this subsection may not be used—

(A) to finance or refinance the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet as is authorized under other Federal law; or

(B) to purchase a vessel that is eligible for such assistance under other Federal law. The Secretary determines such vessels—

(i) is necessary for a project described in paragraph (3)(A)(i)(I) of this subsection; and

(ii) is not receiving assistance under chapter 537;
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) APPLICATIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), the Secretary may allow entities to apply to be eligible applicants for grants under this subparagraph.

(b) FEDERAL SHARE OF TOTAL PROJECT COSTS.—The Federal share of the total costs of a project under this subsection shall not exceed 80 percent.

(c) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clauses (i) and (ii), the Federal share of the total costs of a project under this subsection shall not exceed 50 percent.

The Secretary shall give substantial weight to—

(i) the utilization of existing 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.

(b) SMALL PROJECTS.—The Secretary may waive the cost-benefit analysis under subparagraph (A) 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); and

(v) the project will be completed without unreasonable delay.

(vi) the project cannot be easily and efficiently completed without Federal funding or financial assistance available to the project.

(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) if the Secretary determines that—

(i) a seaport; and

(ii) an inland waterways port.

(d) PROJECT.—The term ‘project’ includes construction, reconstruction, environmental restoration, acquisition of property, including land related to the project and improvements to the land, equipment acquisition, and operational improvements.

(e) RURAL AREA.—The term ‘rural area’ means an area that is outside an urbanized area.
on port facilities used for military purposes at ports designated by the Department of Defense as strategic seaports.

(b) ELIGIBLE.—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 address 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 to the Secretary of Transportation to ensure that such improvements are undertaken.

(4) An assessment of any regulatory or administrative authorities that 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 35001(e) 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 administrative or regulatory actions to establish such authorities.”

(2) in subsection (b),—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1),—

(i) by striking “may” and inserting “shall”;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (C) as clauses (i) through (iii), respectively;

(iii) by inserting before clause (i),—

(1) in the case of an international agreement or a national or international statute, as defined by section 2491 of title 46, and including any provision of such agreement or statute.

(2) by inserting “(A) in the Matter of the United States,”;

(B) by striking “(B) the efficiency and safety of domestic maritime industries; and” and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting “(B) the efficiency and safety of domestic maritime industries and—”;

(3) by inserting before subparagraph (A),—

(iii) The term ‘United States’ includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.”.

(3) in subsection (b),—

(A) by striking paragraph (10); and

(B) in subsection (g), as redesignated by the Secretary of Transportation’s responsibilities under section 50302 of title 46, United States Code, with respect to such facilities.

(4) in paragraph (3),—

(A) by striking “(A) environmental performance to meet United States Federal and international standards and guidelines, including—;” and

(iv) reducing propeller cavitation; and

(B) the efficiency and safety of domestic maritime industries; and”;

(5) in subsection (c),(2),—

(A) by striking “benefits” and inserting “or other benefits to domestic maritime industries”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

(e) LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF FUNDS.—Not more than 10 percent of funds appropriated to carry out this program may be used for administrative purposes.”.
(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.

(b) In paragraph (2)(B), by inserting "where appropriate," before "managing"; and

(2) by redesigning subparagraphs (A) and (B) respectively.

(c) CONTRACT AND GRANT AUTHORITY.—

(1) 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 donations to any entity or establishment to support or expand the National Oceanographic Partnership Program, 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 or make awards and agreements, including fines and penalties, from other Federal and State departments and agencies.

(C) The program office, on behalf of and subject to the direction and approval 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.

(D) To transfer funds to other Federal and State departments and agencies in furtherance of the purposes of the National Oceanographic Partnership Program.

(E) 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.

(F) To use, with the consent of the head of the agency or entity concerned, on a reimbursable basis, personnel, facilities, advice, and information provided by a Federal agency or entity; State, local government, Tribal government, Members of Congress, or any subdivision 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 excepted from section 515(g) of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the "Economy Act of 1932").

(c) ADVISORY PANEL.—Section 8309(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking "State government" and inserting "State and Tribal governments".

SEC. 3325. IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 53701 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5); and

(2) by redesigning paragraphs (6) through (15) as paragraphs (5) through (14), respectively.

(b) FUNDING LIMITS.—Section 53704 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking "$850,000,000" and inserting "that amount, $850,000,000"; and

(c) 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 (1), by striking "(including an eligible export vessel)"; and

(B) in clause (iv) by adding "or" after the semicolon;

(C) in clause (v), by striking "; or" and inserting a period and a semicolon; and

(D) in clause (vi), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon.

(d) FUNDING LIMITS.—Section 53704 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesigning paragraphs (3) and (6); and

(2) by redesigning paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

(3) CONTRIBUTIONS.—Section 53710 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A)—

(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;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(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 "party" as used in paragraphs (4) and (5) and inserting "vessel"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) in subsection (g)(2)—

(A) in subsection (g)(1), by striking "$2,300,000,000" and inserting "the total amount of any guarantees under this chapter for the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of a Vessel of National Interest and include a timeline for the submission of an application for a guarantee under this chapter to the obligor"; and

(B) in subsection (g)(3), by adding after the semicolon a period and a semicolon.

(e) ELIGIBLE PURPOSES OF OBLIGATIONS.—

Section 53706(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) through (k), by striking paragraphs (3) and (6) and inserting the following:

"(3) that amount, $850,000,000"; and

(4) by striking "facilities" and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting "facilities"; and

(5) in subsection (c)(4)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and (B) by redesigning subparagraphs (B) through (K), as subparagraphs (A) through (J), respectively.

(f) AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS.—

Section 53709(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(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;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(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 "party" as used in paragraphs (4) and (5) and inserting "vessel"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) in subsection (g)(2)—

(A) in subsection (g)(1), by striking "$2,300,000,000" and inserting "the total amount of any guarantees under this chapter for the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of a Vessel of National Interest and include a timeline for the submission of an application for a guarantee under this chapter to the obligor"; and

(B) in subsection (g)(3), by adding after the semicolon a period and a semicolon.

(g) ELIGIBLE PURPOSES OF OBLIGATIONS.—

Section 53706(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (3) and (6); and

(2) by redesigning paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

(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—" and inserting "or a deposit fund under section 53716 of this title;";

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking "and" and inserting "or a deposit fund under section 53716 of this title;";

(C) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) 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 the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "reasonable for—" and inserting "reasonable for—" and inserting "or a deposit fund under section 53716 of this title;";

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking "and" and inserting "or a deposit fund under section 53716 of this title;";

(C) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) 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
(B) by redesigning paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively;

(C) by striking ‘‘The Secretary’’ and inserting the following in its place:

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary;’’ and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(2) FEE LIMITATION INAPPLICABLE.—Fees collected under subsection (b) are not subject to the limitation of subsection (b).’’.

(2) BEST PRACTICES; ELIGIBLE EXPORT VESSELS.—Chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

‘‘§33719. 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 35732.

(b) 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, to reduce the timeframes for 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 under section 3537 of title 46, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation shall notify, in writing, the Committee on Transportation, 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 explanation 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 53719 the following new item:

‘‘§33719. 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 35732.

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 under section 3537 of this title:

(1) Commandant.

(2) Deputy Commandant.

(3) Tactical company officers.

(4) Board of examiners.

(b) SEA YEAR COMPLIANCE.—Section 3514(a)(1)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2786) is amended by inserting ‘‘domestic and international’’ after ‘‘criteria that’’.

(c) IMPLEMENTATIONS OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Secretary of Transportation shall ensure that, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the recommendations General of the 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 3312 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2786), are fully implemented.

(d) 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 and departments, 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) TRANSMITTTAL.—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 TITLE.—This subtitle may be cited as the ‘‘Maritime Security and Fisheries Enforcement Act’’ or the ‘‘SAFE Act’’.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this subtitle:

(1) AIS.—The term ‘‘AIS’’ means Automatic Identification System (as defined in section 11344 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 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 term ‘‘exclusive economic zone’’ is—

(i) in the case of coastal States, a line co-terminous with the seaward boundary of such jurisdiction (as described in section 4 of the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1321));

(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 geodetic miles from the coastline 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 (i) or (ii), the coastline of such possession.

(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this chapter 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) FLOOD SECURITY.—The term ‘‘flood security’’ means access to, and availability, utilitization, and stability of, sufficient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for an active, 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 to 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, adopted at the 24th Session of the Committee on Fisheries in Rome on March 2, 2001.

(8) PRIORITY FLAG STATE.—The term ‘‘Priority flag state’’ means a country selected in accordance with section 3551(b)(3).
(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 international governmental fisheries organization or arrangement, as appropriate, that has the competence to establish conservation and management measures.

(11) **SEAFISH.—**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, facilitated or associated by an association of individuals who operate transnationally for the purpose of obtaining power, influence, or monetary or commercial gains, which includes criminal associations of individuals who operate transnationally.

(13) **TRANSPOSITION.**—The term ‘‘transposition’’ 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 by 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 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 transnationalized organizations 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 capacity and security, including by supporting other countries in working toward the adoption and implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement;

(C) to combat corruption and increase transparency and traceability in fisheries management regimes and enforcement within priority regions; and

(D) to enhance information sharing within and across governments and multinational organizations through the development and use of agreed standards for information sharing; and

(4) to support effective, science-based fisheries management regimes that promote legal and safe fisheries and act as a deterrent to IUU fishing;

(5) to promote global maritime security through improved capacity and technological assistance to support improved maritime domain awareness;

(6) to engage with priority flag states to encourage the use of high quality vessel tracking technologies where existing enforcement tools are lacking;

(7) 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;

(8) to advance information sharing across governments and multilateral organizations in areas that cross multiple jurisdictions, through the development and use of agreed standards for information sharing;

(9) to continue to use existing and future trade agreements to combat 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 tracking IUU fishing with efforts to combat other illegal activity, including narcotics and arms, and as applicable, to focus on illicit activity in a coordinated, cross-cutting manner;

(12) to regionalize 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 across the seafood supply chain as—

(A) a deterrent to IUU fishing; and

(B) an approach for strengthening fisheries management and security;

(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, in accordance with this section.

**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 determined 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, for example, officials from the Department of Justice, Department of the Treasury, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Defense, Department of Agriculture, and the Food and Drug Administration; 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) **ENGINEERING 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 effective- ness of IUU fishing enforcement and enhance 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-specific training to combat IUU fishing, including in those countries that have not adopted the Port State Measures Agreement;

(4) by supporting increased effectiveness and transparency of the fisheries enforcement 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) **POSS 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) **BUILDING FOR INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.**—The officials referred to in subsection (a), in collaboration with the governments of countries in priority regions and priority flag states, shall foster 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) 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 Shiprider 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, including investigations related to international matters, financial issues, and government corruption that include IUU fishing;
(8) to assess financial flows and the use of financial institutions to launder profits related to IUU fishing;
(9) to conduct training on the legal mechanisms that can be used to prosecute those identified in the investigations as alleged perpetrators of IUU fishing and other associated crimes such as trafficking and forced labor;
(10) to conduct training to raise awareness of the use of whistleblower information and ways to incentivize whistleblowers to come forward with original information related to IUU fishing;
(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 as a service of the Department 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, and the Secretary of Commerce, shall coordinate with other relevant agencies as appropriate, in accordance with this section.
(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 Fisheries 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 appropriate Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall develop and implement comprehensive traceability systems that—
(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 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 sectors, including 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 relevant countries or nongovernmental organizations, or the private sector, as appropriate, on IUU fishing and other related illicit activities, including big data analytics and machine learning.
SEC. 3548. SAVINGS CLAUSE.
Nothing in this part shall create an obligation for the Secretary of the Navy when the Coast Guard is operating as a service of the Department of Commerce.

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—
(1) ensure an integrated, Federal Government-wide response to IUU fishing globally, including by—
(A) 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;
(B) pursuing areas for increases in interagency information sharing on matters related to IUU fishing and related crimes;
(C) developing and implementing standards for information sharing related to maritime enforcement;
(2) fostering and leveraging cross-agency initiatives to combat IUU fishing;
(3) 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;
(4) increasing maritime domain awareness relating to IUU fishing and related crimes and developing a strategy to leverage awareness and enhance their capability to detect IUU fishing activities, including using big data analytics and machine learning.
(7) outlining a strategy to coordinate, increase, and use shiprider agreements between the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard and relevant countries;
(8) supporting international cooperation with partner governments to combat IUU fishing;
(9) identifying opportunities for increased information sharing between Federal agencies and partner governments to combat IUU fishing;
(10) consulting and coordinating with the seafood industry and nongovernmental stakeholders that work to combat IUU fishing;
(11) supporting the work of collaborative international partnerships to make available the certified data from state authorities about vessel and vessel-related activities related to IUU fishing;
(12) supporting the identification and certification procedures to address IUU fishing in accordance with the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826d et seq.);
(13) publishing annual reports summarizing nonsensitive information about the Working Group's efforts to investigate, enforce, and pursue 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 for combating IUU fishing and enhancing maritime security, including specific strategies with monitoring benchmarks for addressing IUU fishing in priority regions.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY REGIONS AND PRIORITY FLAG STATES.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The strategic plan submitted under paragraph (a) shall identify priority regions and priority flag states to be the focus of assistance coordinated by the Working Group under section 3551.
(2) PRIORITY REGION SELECTION CRITERIA.—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 addressed in paragraph (A).
(3) PRIORITY FLAG STATES SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting priority flag states under paragraph (1), the Working Group shall select flag states that—
(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 and the Committee on Natural Resources 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, 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 and agreements to combat IUU fishing and enforce accountability; and
(C) an assessment of the extent of involvement of foreign nationals engaged in IUU fishing, and enforce applicable laws and regulations; and
(C) an assessment of the extent of involvement of foreign nationals engaged in IUU fishing, and enforce applicable laws and regulations; and
(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

SEC. 3554. GULF OF MEXICO IUU FISHING SUBGROUP.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration shall jointly establish a subgroup to address IUU fishing in the Gulf of Mexico and create a working group to address IUU fishing in the Gulf of Mexico.
(b) FUNCTIONS.—The subgroup 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 suspension, revocation, or 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.

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 INTERGENCY TASKFORCE 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 Homeland Security.”

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 combat IUU fishing 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
SEC. 357. 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 a detailed 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. 358. JOHN S. MCCAIN COMMISSION ON THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established a commission to carry out a comprehensive examination of the sustainability and underpinnings of the all-volunteer nature of the Armed Forces from the perspective of members of the Armed Forces and veterans, with respect to all phases of the lives of such members and veterans, from service in the Armed Forces through civilian life, including recruiting, retention, transition, and end-of-career services.

(B) DESIGNATION.—The commission established by subparagraph (A) shall be known as the “Commission on the Sustainability of the All-Volunteer Force” (in this section referred to as the “Commission”).

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of 12 members of whom—

(i) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(ii) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(iii) one shall be appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate;

(iv) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate;

(v) one shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate;

(vi) one shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

(vii) one shall be appointed by the chairperson and vice chairperson of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs;

(viii) one shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives;

(ix) one shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(x) one member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(xi) one member appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

(B) TERMS.—

(i) INITIAL MEETING.—The Commission shall meet on the first day it is organized and shall hold at least one meeting at which the designated chairperson shall appoint a chairperson and vice chairperson of the Commission.

(ii) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet as necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

(C) REQUIREMENTS.—The members of the Commission shall be able to attend meetings and conduct business through electronic means.

(D) STAFF.—The Commission may employ such personnel and make such arrangements as are necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

(E) AUTHORITY.—The Commission may use any means necessary to carry out its responsibilities, including electronic means.

(F) REPORT.—The Commission shall submit to Congress a report that includes its findings, recommendations, and conclusions.

(G) ACCOUNTING OF FUNDS.—The Commission shall maintain an accounting of all funds received.

(H) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(b) 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 critical failures.

(II) RESOURCES.—In carrying out clause (I), the Commission 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.—

(A) 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 transition from service in the Armed Forces to throughout civilian life.

(B) RESOURCES.—In carrying out subsection (A), the Commission shall include the development of a 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 civil life.

(C) EVALUATION.—The Commission shall evaluate proposals for improving recruiting, retaining, and assuring 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 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 forth the activities, findings, and recommendations of the Commission.

(c) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out its duties, the Commission may be consulted as necessary to enable the Commission to perform its duties as directed by this section.

(2) 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, for the employment of 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.

(3) REVIEW OF RECORDS.—The Commission shall examine such records.

(b) 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 NONFEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS.—In carrying out its duties, the Commission may seek guidance and information through the consultation with foundations, research organizations, nonprofit groups, faith-based organizations, private and public institutions of higher education, and such other organizations as the Commission considers appropriate.

(4) RECORDS.—The Commission shall keep an accurate and complete record of the actions and meetings of the Commission.

(5) 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 reimbursed for 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.

(f) graphene oxide and its applications in sustainable energy and catalysis. The graphene oxide is used in the production of batteries, supercapacitors, and as a catalyst in various chemical reactions. The applications are discussed in detail in the scientific literature.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(A) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—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.

(b) ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.—The terms "Armed Forces" and "veteran" have the meanings given in section 1072 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 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 strength levels for fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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 interfere with improvement of the east-west airspace corridor.

SEC. 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 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 to improve recruitment and retention of members 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 well-being and 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 operation 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 in section 1072 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 strength levels for fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title 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 interfere with improvement of the east-west airspace corridor.
military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 1207. PROHIBITION ON SALES AND TRANSFERS TO SAUDI ARABIA AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

(a) RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER.—Except as provided in paragraph (b), no funds provided in this Act shall be used—

(1) to sell, transfer, or authorize licenses for export to a covered foreign country of any item designated under Category III, IV, V, or VII 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) under section 7(b) of the STTR program for each fiscal year, to support the Office of the Administration that administers the STTR program.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) the term "covered foreign country" means Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

SA 632. 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. 1207. PROHIBITION ON SALES AND TRANSFERS TO SAUDI ARABIA AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

(a) RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER.—Except as provided in paragraph (b), no funds provided in this Act shall be used—

(1) to sell, transfer, or authorize licenses for export to a covered foreign country of any item designated under Category III, IV, V, or VII 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) under section 7(b) of the STTR program for each fiscal year, to support the Office of the Administration that administers the STTR program.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) the term "covered foreign country" means Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.
“(i) the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and
“(ii) the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, the Appropriations subcommittee of the House of Representatives.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(viii)מידי מינהל ה-SBIR, STTR, COLABORATIVE INITIATIVE PILOT PROGRAM—

‘‘(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—
‘‘(A) the term ‘eligible entity’ means—

(i) an institution of higher education; and

(ii) a small business concern;

‘‘(B) the term ‘eligible State’ means—

(i) a State that the Administrator determines is eligible, based on the average number of annual SBIR program awards made to companies in the State for the preceding 3 years for which the Administrator determines that the participation is meaningful; 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 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 achieve the goals described in paragraph (3) and to provide outreach efforts to increase participation in the SBIR program and the STTR program on a periodic 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 an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(3) 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) the name of each lead eligible entity from each eligible State in the regional collaborative, as designated under paragraph (5)(A); and

(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 eligible States.

(4) LEAD ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible State in a regional collaborative shall designate 1 eligible entity 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.

(5) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each lead eligible entity designated under subparagraph (A) shall be responsible for administering the activities described in paragraph (7) in the applicable eligible State.

(6) REGIONAL 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, particularly during Phase II, to assist with the process of preparing and submitting a proposal;

(B) establish and make available an online mechanism to serve as a resource for applicants for an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program; and

(C) conduct focused and concentrated outreach 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 socially and economically disadvantaged in

(C) to establish a structured program of training and technical assistance for applicants for an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program—

(i) to prepare applicants for an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program—

(ii) to promote more effectively for Phase I and Phase II awards; and

(II) to develop and implement a successful commercialization plan;

(4) to assist eligible States focusing on transition and commercialization to win Phase III awards from public and private partners;

(5) 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 other 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 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 (5);

(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 TO BE SUBMITTED.—Not later than March 30, 2023, the head of each Federal agency that participates in the pilot program shall submit to the Administrator any information that is necessary for the Administrator to carry out the duties of the Administrator under subparagraph (A).”.

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 the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 2. CIVILIAN ACTIONS AGAINST FOREIGN STATES FOR DEATHS BY TERRORIST ACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions 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; and

(2) the term ‘national of the United States’ has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22)); and

(b) Appropriate committees of Congress defined.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs; and

(2) 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 to make adjustments which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VII add the following:

SEC. 729. 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 relate to the Novak nomination: 2 from the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 13, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 13, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 05, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing pending legislation and the following nominations: 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. Solomon, of Maryland, and David Austin Tapp, of Kentucky, both to be Judges of the United States Court of Federal Claims, Daniel Aaron Bress, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Mary S. McElroy, to be United States District Judge for the District of Rhode Island, Gary Richard Brown, Diane Gujarati, Eric Ross Komitee, and Rachel P. Kovner, all to be United States District Judges for the Eastern District of New York, Larry L. Liman, of Florida, Kay Vyskocil, both to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, John L. Sinatra, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of New York, Stephanie Dawkins Davis, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Stephanie A. Gallagher, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, Maria P. Paolino, of California, Mary M. Rowland, and Steven C. Seeger, all to be United States District Judges for the Northern District of Illinois, Frank William Volk, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of West Virginia, Will 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.
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 government shutdown. We will talk about how the government is shut down 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 doing that because 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; Chief Todd Houghton, pitmaster and Air Force flight mechanic; Margaret Houghton; Brian Rule, pitmaster; Jay Tinney, presmaster; 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 loved eating it all. We didn’t have 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 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 barbecue they had 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 we 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 Jake Adams, 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 United States, it is not setting at all. The sun is not setting at all. Midnight sun, pure energy—it is amazing to experience. We experience it, but we want everyone else to come up and experience it.

Something else is going on in Alaska in villages in the northern part of the State around this time of year, a very unique and special cultural tradition. The spring whaling season in 11 communities on the North Slope is wrapping up. This spring, North Slope communities were able to land 24 whales, equaling somewhere between 300 and 400 tons of highly nutritious food for these wonderful communities.

That whale meat is then shared in villages throughout the whaling 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 this an other beautiful Alaska Native tradition that Natives and non-Natives in our State cherish.

There is a long list of people to thank for keeping this incredible whaling and Inupiaq culture and heritage alive in Alaska, but Jake Adams is certainly on the top of that list. He is a proud whaling captain himself and a founding member of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, which has been the primary force in making sure that our whaling communities get the quotas they need from the International Whaling Commission to continue the practice and to feed their people and keep this amazing cultural heritage practice going.

It was not always that way, 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 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—standing with their elders and revering the land and respecting the 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 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 Canada. 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, 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 hired at ASRC in 1980 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 resources. He was a wise, powerful, and successful 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 proud of 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 helping 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 course of action, I met 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 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物理ical 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—a terrible mistake.

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 left 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 confederate, 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 systemic 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 co-sponsors, 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, 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 begin their college careers, gathered with other Hillel students on campus on a Friday, together with members of the Charlottesville Jewish community, for fellowship and worship. Soon, they heard chants outside the Hillel发生变化, 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 did not know by name, were killed in the line of duty at the hands of then-Governor McAuliffe’s security detail during my tenure as Governor and also the tenure of then-Governor McAUllife, 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 our 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; 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. 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.

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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 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, and 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 courageous statements 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 that our Republican 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, and we are acting 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 the 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, all that we have gone through in the last 2 1/2 years after all of the evidence of Russian intervention has been out and vetted, after 140 contacts between Russian officials and folks affiliated with the Trump campaign or Trump business operations, you would be able to see the height 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. I think 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 re-litigate 2016. There will be other times and places to further litigate whatever happened in 2016. In terms of today, I don’t want to, either. I just want to make sure that we are safe from foreign intervention in 2020. What is remarkable is that we now live in a world post-9/11 that dramatically changed things for a whole host of us. We have a whole series of new—appropriately so—our airports. The mantra at our airports that TSA and Homeland Security always try to promote is “If you see something, say something.” It is not an undue burden. I think, on the traveling public, and because of that involvement, I think the airports are safer. Shouldn’t we have the same de minimis standard to protect the integrity of our election system? If you see something, say something.

All my legislation is requiring is 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 and make sure we reach agreement on what I have to believe is common ground here—that we don’t want foreign governments intervene 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 for the President to say 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 when and if there is to be 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 or we don’t think this is an issue of the integrity of our election system shouldn’t be debated or shouldn’t be taken up to put protections in place is frankly astonishing.

It is astonishing to me as well that 17 months out from the next election, we have a White House where there is no one in charge of election security. We are 17 months out from the next election, and we have let sit fallow bipartisan election security legislation that would ensure that there is that paper trail and there is that ability to audit the actions after the fact so we can make sure Americans have faith in the integrity of the election system.

It is pretty remarkable that we are 17 months past the next election and 3 weeks after we saw manipulation of a video of the Speaker of the House—that clearly was manipulated—that spread a false impression around the country and around the world, and we don’t have common agreement on some basic rules of the road so that social media is not manipulated again in 2020 the way it was in 2016. We only need to look at how social media manipulation leads to hate and bloodshed in India and Burma and countries around the world.

Not taking action on these items is the height of irresponsibility. This most basic of all requirements simply says: If you see something, say something. If there is foreign intervention, tell the FBI. Let them make the judgment.

Why would anyone say that is not necessary when we have seen the recent history in our country, and for that matter, we have seen the same tactics Russia has used in America used in the Brexit vote and in the French Presidential elections? Again, I go back to Director of National Intel-
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. This is going to be true for all elections—local, State, and, of course, in the 2020 Presidential election. I think a little bit of context is always helpful. So, 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, 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 paying someone to do 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 that what 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 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 spends on behalf of a campaign—some knock 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 Iowa has the floor.

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 underlying something of what is being 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 bipartisan discussion.

I think in past elections, she is right. She ran for Governor. My friend from Iowa has run for a lot of elections. I think most of us in this Chamber would never think about taking help from a foreign government. If there are ways to work better, I welcome it.

We are only here having this discussion and debate because, in a lot of 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.

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.

Nothing 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 elder abuse, 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, and we want to make sure that these facilities and the staff at the facilities not only follow the law but provide the type of care they would want their own family members to receive.

The Des Moines Register last year published a series suggesting a troubling lack of compassion and 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. 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 freedoms 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 that 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. She told her he had landed 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 Pacific Propane & Oil, he could be found hanging out with his friends on the weekend or with Meghan Hammond, his long-time girlfriend.
Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. SCOTT of Florida.) Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the 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; and, 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 nomination to proceed to S. 1790 ripen following disposition of Executive Calendar No. 118.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TAXPAYER FIRST ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 351.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 351) 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 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, and 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.

Mr. McCONNELL. 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 three 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.
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 hard-working families and building a brighter future for our children and grandchildren.

Congressman Fraser was a true champion for good. During 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 and 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 (CO₂) are emitted into the atmosphere. These emissions are causing the planet to warm and creating more sudden, severe weather-related storms. On top of that, significant amounts of CO₂ already reside in the atmosphere. While it is critical that all nations transition to a low-carbon future, we must also explore technologies that remove and sequester carbon pollution to keep global average temperatures from rising above 1.5 degrees.

That is why, today, I am introducing the Carbon Capture Prize Act, which would direct the Department of Energy (DOE) to create a prize competition to incentivize research, development, and commercialization of direct air capture technology to remove and permanently sequester CO₂ from the atmosphere.

Technologies, like direct air capture, can provide nations the tools needed to reduce carbon pollution in the atmosphere. The benefit of this technology is that it can be located anywhere, making its potential scale of deployment enormous. A major challenge facing direct air capture technology, however, is cost, which can range between $800 and $250 per metric ton of CO₂ removal from the atmosphere.

My legislation would address this issue by establishing a prize competition for direct air capture technology that reduces CO₂ in the atmosphere. This bill authorizes an aggregate prize amount of $30,000,000 and DOE may run the competition individually or with other agencies. Prize competitions have long been an effective tool to find cost-effective solutions for expensive problems.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Carbon Capture Prize Act. It is undeniable that the fate of our children and future generations rests on the decisions we make today about fighting climate change.

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...
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.

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.

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 irreparable 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 GICKMAN 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 was the inspiration for a much-deserved retreat. 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 Virginia and attending 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 to 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 congressional 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 workforce 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 honorees for their 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 235,000 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 “Traiblazers 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 laser keratoprosthesis, which uses laser technology to remove the cataracts that cloud the lens of the eye. The United States Patent and Trademark Office, which has singed 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 blind—ed by preventable causes. However, thus far, no national strategies exist for reducing the excesses 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; 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 9-1-1 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 System, and the 9-1-1 and fire and rescue mobile data systems.

All of these improvements helped the Fire and Rescue Department better serve the residents of Prince William County.

Chief McGee’s efforts have been recognized by numerous entities and his leadership has led to the Department receiving several awards and citations, including the Governor’s Award for Outstanding EMS Agency in 2003 and the 2019 Northern Virginia EMS Council’s EMS Agency Award.

I was first elected to Congress shortly after Chief McGee was appointed Chief of the Fire and Rescue Department. I had worked with him previously during my time as Chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors on various regional boards and commissions. The partnership that we had built during my time in local government continued in Congress.

I was fortunate to do several ride-alongs and facility tours with the Chief and saw firsthand his dedication to the men and women who served with him and to the residents of Prince William County. One case in particular will always stand out. Chief McGee and I worked together to get federal benefits restored to a Prince William County first responder who fell in the line of duty. The Justice Department had originally denied the claim, but working with Chief McGee we were able to proof the death and receive, and make whole in one small way the family members of that first responder.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Chief Kevin McGee on his almost four decades of service to Prince William County. Though he may be retiring, I suspect that he will continue to remain engaged on the causes that are close to his heart and he will never be far from a fire station in Prince William County. I wish him all the best in retirement.

RECOGNIZING JUNETEENTH

HON. ANTONIO DELGADO OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize Juneteenth, the oldest known celebration commemorating the end of slavery in the United States.

At its core, Juneteenth is a bittersweet celebration of deferred liberation.

While the Civil War ended at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, it took more than two months for word of General Robert E. Lee’s surrender to reach Texas. When General Gordon Granger, stationed in Galveston, heard the news on June 19th, he issued a proclamation that announced the freedom of 250,000 slaves in the state. By that time, more than two and a half years had passed since the Emancipation Proclamation took effect on January 1, 1863.

Speaking at Gettysburg, President Abraham Lincoln had prophesied that the Civil War would bring a new birth of freedom to America. However, for the quarter of a million slaves in Texas that freedom would come much later. And for millions of black Americans, the end of slavery meant new forms of oppressive labor practices, racial violence, police brutality, and the Jim Crow era.

While there have been tremendous strides for racial equality in the last 20 years including the Brown v. Board of Education, the Civil Rights Act, affirmative action, and the election of our first black president, we know that we have a long way to go. We must continue to uphold our enduring commitment to equality and strive for a more just society for people of all creeds and colors.

On Juneteenth, we remember the untold millions who suffered the horrors of slavery and celebrate the liberation of a people. We do so while keeping our eyes toward tomorrow, knowing that our best days as a nation are still ahead of us.

IN HONOR OF U.S. ARMY COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY SHAW, III

HON. DOUG LAMBORN OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of U.S. Army Colonel William Henry Shaw, III. Colonel Shaw was born on May 16, 1962, in Vidalia, Ga., the eldest son of William Henry Shaw, Jr. and Nancy Peterson Shaw. Having received a Distin-

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 Nineteenth 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 that was focused on the best interests of Norwich’s children. Abby demonstrated a strong team and surrounding herself with talented individuals to ensure the educational initiatives developed by the Foundation have attended some of the top colleges and universities in the country. 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—WC 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—Burnsville H.S.
- Andrew Othere—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 the 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, P.H.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 these 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—Stronger 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 became 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 and served vulnerable communities that she held dear, the homeless and those 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. When someone made a gain of their 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 gave 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. 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 only two true consolations—a sincere apology and 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 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.

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 health policy.

Fulfilling a desire to return home, Toni transferred from Colorado with her husband of now 28 years, Joe Sema, and their daughter, Selina Rocha, to take on a position as the Political and Community Director with the Service Employees International Union. Throughout these 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 around 1939 to clear the trees 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.

Throughout 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 followed him again as his second wife, Yvonne, succumbed to cancer. There will never be another quite like Lloyd Tatum. The joyful memories of our wonderful times together will inspire us all until we meet again.

There will never be another quite like Lloyd Tatum. The joyful memories of our wonderful times together will inspire us all until we meet again. Lloyd was the highest place; in the respect of his People, his Learning illuminated the principles of Law—

In the admission of his Peers, in the respect of his People, in the affection of his Family. His was the highest place;

The just need His was the highest place;

In the respect of his People, his Learning illuminated the principles of Law—

And Death with Christian Hope.’’

Unawed by Opinion,

The just need

And Death with Christian Hope.’’

Lloyd returned to the Tennessee Criminal Court of Appeals—full of life. Soon, there came Tim, then little Lloyd and Suzanne—all wonderful, talented children of happy and loving parents. But tragedy followed him again as his daughter Janice became deathly ill, and sometime later, Inadene lost her battle with cancer.

Lloyd immersed himself in his other love—

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 its first executive playoff streak at 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 goal-tender, Jordan Binnington, and new interim head coach, Craig Berube, the team embarked on a fifteen-game winning 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 Blues continued with their unprece-
dented run toward the playoffs, a new sense of excitement took over the city. What was once an unknown team ritual—playing the Blues victory, marking each step closer to the Stanley Cup.

The Blues reigned 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 Enterprise Center, 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 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:

- Silver Medal of Valor: MPO Joseph N. Wallace, PFC Kelvin D. Catron
- Lifesaving Award: 2nd Lt. Christopher D. Sharp, MPO Jeffrey M. Gregory, MPO Stephen J. McIntosh, PFC Kenedy A. Mendonca, PFC Zachary R. Bargeron, MPO Steve T. Barneron, PFC Kenner D. Fortner, PFC Matthew C. Bedekovich, PFC Katelyn M. Bullock, PFC Matthew C. McMann, PFC Colton J. Weaver.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate the 2019 Valor Award Recipients, and thank each of the men and women who serve in the Fairfax County Police Department. Their efforts, made on behalf of the citizens of our community, are selfless acts of heroism and truly merit our highest praise. I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding this group of remarkable citizens.

HONORING THE LIFE 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 Rebbennack, Jr., universally known as Dr. John. Mr. Rebbennack 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 Guided 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 residents 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 sadly missed, and his impact 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 Rebbennack, Jr.

RECONCILE 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 has 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 City Council, giving 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 youth and seniors, but also 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 the historic 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 leave the 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
Versary, and good wishes for a summer of fun. California’s 15th Congressional District can celebrate the anniversary of its founding, June 18, 2019. Throughout the summer, residents of Pleasanton will be holding a Summer of Service. The city of Pleasanton provides a world-class space that play host to festivals, parades, and concerts. Pleasanton has a top 10 school districts in the State of California and is 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. 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.

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 these 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.

Mr. קונללי, 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. The 120 employees maintain a high-level of professionalism, dedication, and commitment to the more than 41,000 residents.

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Valor Merit Award: Senior Police Officer Alexander, Officer Joshua Aussen, Officer Shaun Barrett, Officer Ethan Eustace, Officer Juan Armas, Parking Enforcement Officer Isabel Myers.


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Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the City of Pleasanton, California, on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of its founding which will occur next week on June 18. The valley where Pleasanton sits has been a source of valuable resources for over 5,000 years. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, it was home to wetlands and an immensely diverse portfolio of plants and animal life that sustained generations of Native Americans.

Spanish settlers were drawn to the vast and plentiful landscape and plentiful water supply established a ranching and farming culture that flourished and served as a magnet to others that passed through during the California Gold Rush in the foothills nearby.

In the decades that followed, the area was named for a Civil War general of the United States Army and Union cavalry and saw the arrival of the transcontinental railroads. The population was approximately 500 people at the time; however, that would not last long.

The 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.
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 70 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.

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 tirelessly hours combing through records, newspaper articles, websites and their recollection of his personal stories to re-construct the events of that day. Although we do not have the exact wording of his citation, I would like to tell you what happened on the day that Mr. Jacobson earned his Distinguished Service Cross.

On September 21, 1944, somewhere in the Parroy Forest of France, the 313th Infantry Regiment, of the 79th Infantry Division, in which Private First Class Aaron Jacobson was serving, was mopping up a battlefield that had just been cleared. Suddenly, machine gun fire split the air and his men hit the ground. PFC Jacobson, without regard to his own life, low crawled towards a position from which he could flank the German 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 men 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 General, 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; Majorie 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 Mehtren, Air Force and Navy; Charles Nagy Jr., Navy; Henry Nussbaurn, 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 guardsians traveling on this trip who have also served our country: Anginette Echoles, Navy; Terry Haines, Navy; Daniel Johnson, Navy; Ronald Kohl, Air Force and Army; Mark Libarnte, Army; Peter Pringle, Navy; Walter Ridge Jr., Navy; Rachael Watters, Army; Kenneth Wilson, Air Force and Navy; and William Wilson, Navy.

Madam Speaker, at the height of the Civil War in 1863, President Abraham Lincoln wrote, “Honor to the Soldier, and Sailor 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 LeLea Lange Chase, New Orleans’ matriarch of Creole cuisine, who fed civil rights leaders, musicians and presidents in a career spanning seven decades. Mrs. Chase passed away on Saturday, June 1, 2019 at the age of 96.

Mrs. Chase was born on June 6, 1923 in Madisonville, Louisiana. Her parents, Charles Lange and Hortensia Lange, raised 13 children. When she was 13 years old, Mrs. Chase moved to live with her aunt in New Orleans, so she could attend St. Mary’s Academy.

Madam Speaker, at the height of the Civil Rights movement to come together, organize, and discuss pressing social issues. 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 her 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. Mrs. Chase, her. She was a mark of inspiration. Her passion and skill in culinary
Madam Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the achievements of the student award winners of Freedom High School at the Outstanding Eagles Award Ceremony. Each of these students are being honored for their resilient high school careers and the positive impact they have had on their classmates, teachers, and community.

These Outstanding Eagles have been selected for both their exceptional academic achievements as well as their determination to overcome hurdles throughout their academic careers. These students were able to take on adversity head on and show what resilient individuals they are. I'm sure the challenges they endured makes the journey and this accomplishment that much more satisfying, and this hard work will be vital in their future career paths as they enter higher education and the work field. But with students like this, I know we are in good hands. They are well prepared to face tomorrow's challenges, and I look forward to hearing of the many accomplishments they reach.

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.

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.

Taxpayer First Act: Senate passed H.R. 3151, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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)

Cairncross Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

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.

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

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.
A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

Winsor Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Allen Cothrel Winsor, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida.

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

Cain Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of James David Cain, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Allen Cothrel Winsor, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida, James David Cain, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Western 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 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 Eastern District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Western 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District of Louisiana.

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 94 yeas to 3 nays (Vote No. EX. 164), David Stilwell, of Hawaii, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs).

By 90 yeas to 4 nays (Vote No. EX. 165), Edward F. Crawford, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Ireland.

Alexander Crenshaw, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of three years.
George M. Marcus, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of three years.

Susan M. McCue, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of two years.

Michael O. Johanns, of Nebraska, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of two years.

Irving Bailey, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 2021.

Christopher P. Vincze, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 2019.

Messages from the House: Page S3474

Enrolled Bills Presented: Pages S3469, S3627

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

(Globally list 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.

Additional Cosponsors:

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).

Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020: The House considered H.R. 2740, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020. Consideration is expected to resume the week of June 17th.

Agreed to:

Jeffries amendment (No. 48 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that prohibits funds from being used to limit the functions of the Department of Education Office for Civil Rights (by a recorded vote of 275 ayes to 148 noes, Roll No. 295);

Sean Patrick Maloney (NY) amendment (No. 49 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases and decreases by $5,000,000 for fund to be used specifically study the impact of firearm violence in elementary and secondary schools and higher education institutions (by a recorded vote of 266 ayes to 150 noes, Roll No. 296); Pages H4693–95

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 H4691–52

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 H4682–53

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 Patrals 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 235 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 $5 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 H4686–67

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 trafficking of endangered species;

Pages H4644–45

Gosar amendment (No. 81 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to prohibit 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;

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 $35,000,000 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; Levin (MI) (No. 106) that 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 increased 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;

Grothman amendment (No. 87 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to reduce the amount of funding provided by Division D by 2.1 percent across-the-board;

Lowey en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111: Sherman (No. 1) that seeks to increase funding for the United States Agency for Global Media International Broadcasting Operations account by $1.5 million, to broadcast Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty in the Sindhi language in Pakistan, and decreases funding by $2.1 million in the Capital Investment Fund account; and Kildee (No. 3) that seeks to increase funding by $500,000 for the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission to address grass carp;

Walker amendment (No. 89 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to eliminate $19.1 billion in funding for the bi-lateral economic assistance and independent agency programs within the Department of State;

Palmer amendment (No. 91 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to strike the paragraph that prevents the U.S.’ withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement and strikes the paragraph that allows for payments for the agreement;

Arrington amendment (No. 94 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to prevent funds from being used to contribute to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

Banks amendment (No. 98 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to reduce spending for each amount in Division D, except those amounts made available to the Department of Defense, by 14 percent; and

Allen amendment (No. 2 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that seeks to reduce spending in Division D, State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies, by 1 percent.

H. Res. 431, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) and the resolution (H. Res. 430) was agreed to Tuesday, June 11th. H. Res. 436, the rule providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) was agreed to yesterday, June 12th.

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 1 p.m. tomorrow, June 14th, and further when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 12 noon on Tuesday, June 18th for Morning Hour debate.

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency declared with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus’s democratic processes or institutions is to continue in
effect beyond June 16, 2019—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 116–39).

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H4669.


Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 4:49 p.m.

**Committee Meetings**

**CLEANING UP COMMUNITIES: ENSURING SAFE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL**

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change held a hearing entitled “Cleaning Up Communities: Ensuring Safe Storage and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel”. Testimony was heard from Robert J. Halstead, Executive Director, Agency for Nuclear Projects, Office of the Governor, Nevada; Lake Barrett, Former Acting Director, Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, Department of Energy; and public witnesses.

**KEEPING KIDS AND CONSUMERS SAFE FROM DANGEROUS PRODUCTS**

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce held a hearing entitled “Keeping Kids and Consumers Safe from Dangerous Products”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**U.S. INTERESTS IN SOUTH ASIA AND THE FY 2020 BUDGET**

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation held a hearing entitled “U.S. Interests in South Asia and the FY 2020 Budget”. Testimony was heard from Alice Wells, Acting Assistant Secretary for South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State; Gloria Steele, Acting Assistant Administrator for the Bureau for Asia, U.S. Agency for International Development; and Karen Freeman, Assistant to the Administrator for the Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs, U.S. Agency for International Development.

**LEGISLATIVE MEASURES**

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife held a hearing on H.R. 967, the “Clean Water for Rural Communities Act”; H.R. 1162, the “Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act”; H.R. 1446, the “Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2019”; H.R. 1976, the “PFAS Detection Act of 2019”; H.R. 2473, the “Securing Access for the central Valley and Enhancing (SAVE) Water Resources Act”; H.R. 2685, the “Wild Bird Conservation Act”; and legislation on the Migratory Bird Protection Act of 2019. Testimony was heard from Representatives Clay, Van Drew, Lowenthal, and Harder; Graylord Payne, Deputy Commissioner, Policy, Administration, and Budget, Bureau of Reclamation; John D. S. Allen, Board President, Water Replenishment District of Southern California; Anthea G. Hansen, General Manager, Del Puerto Water District, California; Brett R. Barbre, Director, Municipal Water District of Orange County, California; Steve Sliver, MPART Executive Director, Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, Michigan; and public witnesses.

**NATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, MANIPULATED MEDIA, AND “DEEPFAKES”**

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “National Security Challenges of Artificial Intelligence, Manipulated Media, and ‘Deepfakes’”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**SOLVING THE CLIMATE CRISIS: RAMPING UP RENEWABLES**

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Solving the Climate Crisis: Ramping Up Renewables”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**Joint Meetings**

No joint committee meetings were held.

**NEW PUBLIC LAWS**

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D641)

S. 1436, to make technical corrections to the computation of average pay under Public Law 110–279. Signed on June 12, 2019. (Public Law 116–21)

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 2019**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

**Senate**

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

**House**

No hearings are scheduled.

**Joint Meetings**

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to receive a briefing on non-asylum protection in the United States and the European Union, 2 p.m., 2237, Rayburn Building.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
3 p.m., Monday, June 17

Senate Chamber
Program for Monday: Senate will meet in a pro forma session.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1 p.m., Friday, June 14

House Chamber
Program for Friday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 1 p.m.

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