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

PRAYER

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

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

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

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

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

IT IS TIME TO PROVIDE STABILITY TO DACA RECIPIENTS

(Mr. HARDER of California 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 of California. 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 votó para aprobar esta ley porque ya es tiempo de darles seguridad a los receptores 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.

Hace diez mil jóvenes son elegibles para recibir ciudadanía con La “Dream Act.”

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

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

HONORING OSCAR NIPPS, JR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Printed on recycled paper.
He is a familiar face at the museum, where he shares his stories of the brave men and women he fought beside and friends he lost during the war. Mr. Nipps' bravery will never be forgotten, and I am grateful for the work he continues to do to serve this great country and share the stories of those who fought for justice and peace. I am honored to name him the First District's Veteran of the Month for June.

HONORING EDDIE JONES, II

(Ms. KELLY of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Madam Speaker, today I pay tribute to the life and legacy of a selfless community servant, Eddie Jones, II, who passed away last week at the much-too-soon age of 69.

Eddie was truly remarkable and exemplified compassion in all of us. He was a steady hand for anyone who needed it and a sturdy presence who dedicated himself to being a good steward of our Chicagoland community.

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

Eddie was chairman of the Iota Delta Lambda Foundation, the March of Dimes, and served as the president of the Chicago Urban League Metro Board. He was a proud brother of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and made sure we all knew it. He was even prouder to be a grandfather and a father.

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

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

ENSURING STUDENTS A SAFE COLLEGIATE EXPERIENCE

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to re-vise 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, outreach, and advocacy efforts to end tragic hazing incidents. Their work has included successfully pursuing legislation with transparency requirements in several States, including my home State of Pennsylvania.

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

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

RECOGNIZING WOMEN VETERANS

(Ms. BROWNLEY of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Madam Speaker, yesterday was Women Veterans Day in my home State of California, also home to 145,000 women veterans.

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

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

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

STOPPING THE INVASION AT OUR BORDER

(Mr. GOHMERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, this past week, we were privileged to have been invited by our Speaker, those of us who have been in the military, served our country in the military, to go with her to the 75th anniversary of D-Day, the July 6, 1944, Normandy. It was deeply moving. And yet Congress has yet to pass commonsense measures to save lives, measures that 90 percent of Americans support like universal background checks and bans on massacre-sized weapons.

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

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

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

If we don't stop the invasion, we will never, never, never, ever, ever stop.

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 leadership.

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

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

TAKING ACTION AGAINST OUR NATION’S GUN VIOLENCE EPIDEMIC

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, yesterday was the third anniversary of the Pulse nightclub shooting. Three years ago, 49 young people were senselessly murdered and 53 more were wounded.

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

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

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

H.R. 8. How many more tragic anniversaries must pass—how many must die—before we offer more than thoughts and prayers?

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

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

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

\[9012\]

**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.

\[9015\]

**AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER**

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 51, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $3,000,000)".

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

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

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

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

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

Again, since the last vote series, which we had 1 a.m. eastern time—it is now 9:20 eastern time—since then, we have drained that fund by $27 million. That is the cost of 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 add it for good projects. We are forced to spend on that. That is what we ought to be doing.

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

Again, the Secretary has a 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 we have had a change in the proceedings on the amendment offered by my colleague across the aisle when, last night, he voted for a 14 percent cut across the board to this pot of money, which he refers to as a “magical” pot of money.

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

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

PARLAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HARRIS, Madam Chair, parliamentary inquiry.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

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

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

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, I am a physician. I have taken care of people for 35 years. I am not sure I should be lectured. Madam Chair, on the proper way to take care of people in this country with regard to their health. I understand the attraction of maybe bringing a tax bill into this. I am not sure why the proponents can’t leave this as a discussion of funding health.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MR. DELGADO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 75 printed in part B of House Report 116-189. Mr. DELGADO, Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 90, line 6, after the dollar amount $474,169,000, insert “(reduced by $1,000,000)”.

Page 51, line 1, after the dollar amount $592,622,000, insert “(increased by $1,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 421, the gentleman from New York (Mr. DELGADO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

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

Madam Chair, upstate New York and communities across the country are experiencing an unprecedented increase in Lyme disease and tick-borne diseases. At all 14 of the townhalls that I have held in my district this term, folks asked me what Congress is doing about Lyme disease.

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

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

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

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

These numbers are even more startling as we consider that, over the last 25 years, Lyme disease has increased by over 300 percent in the northeastern States. In 2017, there were 3,502 confirmed cases of tick-borne Lyme in New York State alone.

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

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

□ 0930

But this is just not a medical or moral issue. Lyme disease is costing our economy. How much money are the American people spending on this disease as we still know so little about it? Studies indicate that Lyme disease costs approximately $1.3 billion each year in direct medical costs alone in the United States. The American people are spending $1.3 billion on the symptoms of a disease rather than investing in medical research to treat and prevent it.

This figure doesn’t even address the opportunity cost of failing to act to address Lyme disease in our communities. How will our local economy attract tourists when people can get in the back yard? What is the cost of unvaccinated 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, especially during the earliest stage of infection when treatment is most effective. My amendment offers trying to better understand the disease and allowing states to develop a more effective treatment of the disease.

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

The disease requires specialized treatments, which requires real investment in research to better manage and prevent the disease. Madam Chair, the time to invest is now. Indeed, the National Science Foundation has declared that Lyme disease is an emerging global pandemic due to climate change.

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

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

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

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chair, I reserve my time.

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

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

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

I might 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 somehow this bill falls within current statute.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. DELGADO), the question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. CROW

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 76 printed in part B of House Report 116–109, and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. CROW.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 121, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $5,000,000) (increased by $5,000,000)”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. CROW.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We discussed and reflected on ways that we in this body can help students, such as: grief counseling; helping students, teachers, administrators, and their families recover. It was something that we came together and found
some bipartisan consensus on in the discussions that I have had.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendment No. 77 offered by Ms. HOULAHAN

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 117, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)"

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 491, 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 to 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 two 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. As ever-increasing evidence shows, 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 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?

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

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

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Chairwoman, I rise in support of the amendment.

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

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

Ms. DeLAURO. Madam Chairwoman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

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

Literacy is a mark of a civilized society, and it is one of the most important predictors of a student’s success. To further advance literacy skills for students across the country, the underlying bill provides $155 million for Comprehensive Literacy Development grants, a $5 million increase over the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

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

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

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

If the Congress thinks we ought to spend more, then pass a bill that changes the Budget Control Act. But, Madam Chairwoman, I would suggest that if the President had not followed the law, the complaint would be: The President is not following the law. You are doing 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 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 thing that I have just heard where we are talking about the most fundamental of things that we need, the equipment that we need to be functioning in our society, that skill of literacy, that we are thinking somehow that this is a checkbook balance situation rather than an investment in a child, an investment in a family, an investment in a future.

If we are talking about the need to imagine, we have to give people the skills they need to imagine. That is why we have just heard about the law that will be 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 shouldn’t deny anyone. These are fundamental things that we absolutely have to provide to every single citizen in our economy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. B.U.D.D. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

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

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PASCRELL) having assumed the chair, Mrs. FLETCHER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having considered the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

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

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

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

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today pursuant to House Resolution 431, further proceedings on amendment No. 77 printed in the House Report 116–269 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 any 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 time upon motion.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. POCAN

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

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:
At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

Sec. ___. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to convene an ethics advisory board with regard to research grant applications or current research projects in the competitive renewal process that propose to use human fetal tissue.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. POCAN. Madam Chairwoman, I rise today to offer an amendment that ensures the Trump administration cannot block critical groundbreaking research solely because it utilizes human fetal tissue. I believe this new policy announced by HHS just last week is shortsighted and that Congress should make its voice heard on the issue. This amendment prohibits any funds in this bill being used to establish a sham ethics advisory board with regard to research products that use human fetal tissue.

The June 5, HHS announcement bars NIH grant applications in which human fetal tissue is involved. This decision was made by the Department of Health and Human Services, and there can be no oversight pursuant to the NIH Revitalization Act of 1993, which was enacted on a bipartisan basis. This framework requires informed consent and declarations pertaining to fetal tissue from all donors, physicians, and researchers involved.

Let's be clear. The Trump administration's decision is not about science or ethics. It is about politics. Fetal tissue research is not new. It has been supported by the NIH since the 1950s, and fetal tissue has been used to develop vaccines that have saved and improved the lives of billions of people around the world.

Vaccines for diseases such as measles, mumps, rubella, chickenpox, whooping cough, tetanus, hepatitis A, and rabies were all created using fetal cell cultures. Researchers today are using fetal cells to develop vaccines against diseases that include Ebola, HIV, and dengue fever. Studies at UW-Madison in my district involving fetal tissue have led to the development of vaccines and cures for diseases such as HIV, ALS, and Parkinson's, once again, putting extreme personal ideology ahead of public health.

Researchers have used fetal tissue in research for decades to develop vaccines and cures for diseases such as polio and measles. The research has saved millions of lives. That is what we are about, saving lives. Research involving fetal tissue today is conducted subject to strict guidelines that have lasted through both Democratic and Republican administrations. This antiscience decision will stall medical research in its tracks, reduce hope for those suffering from debilitating diseases, and harm the ability of American scientists to continue to lead global efforts on biomedical research.

The Trump administration has said that the Department of Health and Human Services conducted an audit and scientific review of fetal tissue research. 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 on with this. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of Congressman POCAN's amendment. The administration's decision to forgo promising research to develop treatments and cures for diseases such as HIV, ALS, and Parkinson's, once again, is putting extreme personal ideology ahead of public health.

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

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

The Trump administration has said that the Department of Health and Human Services conducted an audit and scientific review of fetal tissue research. 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.

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

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

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

Mr. POCAN. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin. The Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Chairman McCORKLE. Madam Chair, may I inquiringly make a point of order? This isn't new. What is new are the cures that are coming out of the use of fetal tissue not just at UW-Madison but across the country. The President's action shows how far removed not just the debate is that we just heard, which is more about politics than science, but over half the people who are on this new board don't even have to be scientists, when we already have the proper oversight in place to make sure that this is ethical research. I get it. You have to make your base happy, especially in the era of Donald Trump. But the bottom line is, you are hurting your constituents by trying to place politics over medical science. That is just a really bad idea.
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 in emergency rooms.

As our Nation continues to confront the opioid epidemic, this effort would provide the opportunity to study and develop better practice pain management strategies that involve nonaddictive and non-opioid pain medications 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, throughout the decades. What we still find is that we have people who prescribe narcotics and opioids.

We know, by the way, Madam Chair, that if someone is given a 10-day supply of opioids for an outpatient operation, there is a 10 percent chance that they will be addicted 1 year afterward.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

Mr. HICE of Georgia, Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote. The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

Mr. DalBOTTI, 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. FLERCHE, 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, Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.


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.

The Acting 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 post-poned.

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.

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

The Acting CHAIR. 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, disrespects the cultures and, sometimes, the policies of those nations.

It encourages the idea that having fewer children reduces poverty and economic instability instead of promoting 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.

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 3 minutes.

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

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

Aren’t these bipartisan policy outcomes that both sides of the aisle support?

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

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

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

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

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

I rise in strong opposition to this amendment, which would strike the provision in the bill that increases funding for international family planning and reproductive health programs.

Women around the world deserve access to the full range of reproductive healthcare, and the Fiscal Year 2020 State and Foreign Operations bill will help to ensure that.

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

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

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

I have visited these villages with Republicans. And their first request to us is to help them with family planning.

They know that it is so important in terms of planning the births of their children and in terms of just the stability of the family and the empowerment of women that family planning services be available.

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

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO).

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

☐ 1030

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 79 printed in part B of House Report 116–109.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, let me thank the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. 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/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 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 46 million of those who have been cut.

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

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

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

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

So I ask my colleagues to support this legislation.

I wish to thank Chairman MCGOVERN and Ranking Member COLE of the Rules Committee for making this Jackson Lee Amendment in order.

I thank Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member ROGERS for their hard work in bringing Division D, the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs portion of this omnibus appropriations legislative package, to the floor.

I thank them all for this opportunity to explain the Jackson Lee Amendment, which makes a good bill even better by providing $1 million more to help combat the draconian practice of Female Genital Mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) abroad.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In her desperate quest for help, Hadiatu’s mother fled to Sierra Leone to seek a saving operation to rectify the appendicitis and infections from the appendicitis and the second procedure to stop the bleeding.

Hadiatu could not properly urinate and suffered for more than a year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I urge support for the Jackson Lee Amendment.

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

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

This amendment will focus and provide an extra focus and extra resources to help more girls to get the help they need to get this singular help from a singular hospital, but they can be helped at home because this dastardly act will be stopped.

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

[From the Department of State and USAID]

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

Female genital mutilations-cutting (FGM/C) is a traditional practice of removing female genitalia 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 current trends, as many as 30 million girls under the age of 15 may still be at risk. However, this belief that FGM/C is becoming less prevalent overall, and the younger generation is less vulnerable to the practice. Though no religion mandates the procedure, FGM/C is practiced across cultures, religions and continents. It is practiced in sub-Saharan Africa, northern Iraq, Malaysia and Indonesia, and new evidence is showing prevalence in other Middle Eastern countries, including Yemen, Iran, Syria, Oman and Saudi Arabia, and parts of South Asia. The practice also can be found in Europe, the United States and other countries in the West where immigrants bring their cultural traditions with them.

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

The U.S. Government has supported FGM/C abandonment efforts since the early 1990s, considering the practice not only a public health concern but also a human rights issue that violates a woman’s right to bodily integrity. In September 2000, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) officially incorporated elimination of FGM/C into its development agenda, issuing an official policy and strategy that underscored consideration of FGM/C abandonment efforts since the early 1990s, recognizing it as a serious health and human rights issue. The U.S. Department of State emphasizes the need to raise awareness among communities at the grassroots level, through diplomatic and multilateral engagement and within humanitarian settings to address the practice of FGM/C.

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

The United States also pursues regional, national and local community-based partnerships with inter-national donors, governments and community leaders. U.S. Government agencies are actively engaged with internationally based working groups to advancing implementation of the Donors Working Group (DWG) on FGM/C, which is composed of key international governmental and intergovernmental organizations and foundations supporting the abandonment of the practice. USAID was a co-founder of the DWG and is
dedicated to expanding and strengthening partnerships and increasing resources for abandonment of this harmful traditional practice. The group has collaboratively issued a Platform 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 raising and education, and campaigns emphasized the detrimental consequences of FGM/C on the physical and mental health of girls, their families and the overall community in order to promote lasting solutions. S/GWI also worked with the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) to strengthen the reporting of this issue in the Annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. In addition to describing whether FGM/C occurred and the type and category of FGM/C most common, we are seeking information on international and governmental efforts being taken to prevent and address FGM/C (especially through educational programs, but also by means of shelters and violence training).

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 targeting of FGM/C to women and girls in Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Mali and Nigeria, among others that consider cultural sensitivities and are integrated into existing, local and national social and abandons (S/GWI) and governance programs. USAID programs are community based, involving community and religious leaders as well as women and youth to increase the quality and effectiveness of abandonment efforts and to improve conditions that will lead to FGM/C abandonment.

AFRICA IN-COUNTRY

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

In 2017, USAID commissioned in Egypt incorporated FGM/C into an existing community-level health program, reinforced by select national-level messaging and educational messages. This year’s ongoing efforts to bring about abandonment of FGM/C, as it involved training staff at both the Ministry of Health and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to broaden the reach and coordinate with the government’s National Council of Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), a GBV task force. Sudan—The Office of the U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan is funding a program in the Nuba Mountains to strengthen the capacity of community leaders and local organizations to effectively and sustainably address FGM/C. The project mobilizes children, women and men in the community to support the abandonment of FGM/C. Through intensive trainings, community leaders draw upon preexisting social structures with the wider community and build community ownership to end FGM/C sustainably.

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

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

USAID conducted studies to better understand the practice of FGM/C among the Somalis in northeastern Kenya to inform the design and implementation of interventions and to clarify the correct Islamic under- standing 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 delink FGM/C.

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

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

USAID supported collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National Commission on Traditional Practices to educate communities on the harmful effects of FGM/C. They built a strong platform with women and community leaders to understand the motives of FGM/C and to work to address their concerns and provide them with information on the negative impact of the practice. More than 2,250 people participated in FGM/C abandonment campaigns. 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.

Malaysia—USAID helped the Ministry of Health develop and pilot a national training curriculum for primary medical providers to increase their capacity to identify or refer FGM/C complications and educate and counsel clients and community members on the negative aspects of the practice. A network of trained professionals consisting of extension workers from NGOs and community and religious leaders. As a result of their work, the percentage of men and women who believe in the 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 22 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 project is for communities to identify their problems and reach consensus on possible solutions that best suit their needs, leading to long-term and lasting change.

West Africa—USAID has supported Tostan, a participatory education program, that works village by village to incorporate democracy, problem solving, basic mathematics, literacy and essential health education, including information about FGM/C, into the learning experiences that ultimately empower the entire community. As a result of this multidimensional approach, thousands of villages have publicly abandoned FGM/C and other harmful traditional practices up on 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 and women 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; Ambassador from Tostan, an NGO in Senegal; and Jessie Hexpoor from Hivos, an NGO based in the Netherlands. They each have made, and are continuing to make, extraordinary contributions toward putting an end to FGM/C, and the Ambassador noted, “are a testament to why community-driven, holistic approach is essential to achieving sus- tainable 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 1.568 online participants from 30 countries in an interactive virtual discussion.

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

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

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

Second, a wide range of actors play pivotal roles in the abandonment of FGMC: men; women; grandmothers; boys; girls; and community, health, religious and political leaders. Third, and perhaps most important, the focus must be on holistic, integrated, multi-sectoral approaches that bring together the advocacy, policy-level work and community-level transformation of social norms.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON Lee).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 80 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. RICHMOND). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 80 printed in part B of House Report 115–10.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 599, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, this is a very important amendment in the cycle of life, protecting endangered species, which give the joy of life and understanding to the world, to the coexistence of humans and these wonderful species that have given us so much knowledge.

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

So many of us remember, a few years ago, the brutal killing of Cecil the lion. At that time, I introduced and sought the support of my colleagues as original co-sponsors of my legislation, Cecil the Lion Endangered and Threatened Species Act of 2015. This bill sought to strengthen partner countries’ capacity in countering wildlife trafficking and designating major wildlife countries for protection.

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

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

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

I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment.

Mr. Chair, 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 combat the transportation of the remains of endangered species.

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

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

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

This amendment provides $1 million to focus efforts on poaching of endangered species on protected preserves. Hunting endangered species that are on protected preserves should come with an element of greater risk to those who engage in this practice.

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

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

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

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

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 territorial 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.

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

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

For example, the population of African elephants has decreased from 1.3 million to 400,000, with 22,000 poached in 2012. Only 3,200 tigers remain in the wild, and these tigers remain in danger of being poached for their skins, bones and body parts. This supports the efforts of the State Department under the Transnational Organized Crime Rewards Program to dismantle the wildlife trafficking syndicates in the global south from Africa to Asia.

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

The food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe relies upon biodiversity and balance in ecosystems. Scientist warn that our planet is now during its sixth mass extinction of plants and animals. Although extinction is a natural phenomenon, it occurs at a natural “background” rate of about one to five species per year.

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

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

I ask my colleagues to support this Jackson Lee Amendment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I just offer to my colleagues a list of the 50 threatened or endangered species:

Giant panda, tiger, white rhino, hippopotamus, leatherback turtle, gorilla, 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.**

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

**Hippos, 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, Vulnerable.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Prince Charles’ Sifaka, Propithecus stehlini, Endangered.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Bombo, Pan paniscus, Endangered.**

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

**Chimpanzee, Pan troglodytes, Endangered.**

**Flamboyant Cuttlefish, Metasepia pfefferi, Endangered.**

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

**Green Turtle, Chelonia mydas, Endangered.**

**Humpback Whale, Megaptera novaeangliae, 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 Lion, Zalophus wollebaeki, Endangered.**

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

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

**Tiger, Panthera tigris, Endangered.**

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

**White Shark, Rhincodon typus, Endangered.**

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

**Bigerie Tuna, Thunnus obesus, Vulnerable.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 431, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.
amendment to ensure the United Nations climate change organizations are no longer used as an international slush fund for ineffective climate change research and projects. Unfortunately, many of the United Nations climate change organizations operate with little transparency or accountability, while being financed, in part, by the American taxpayer.

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

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 environmental scientists—that is to say, they are always quoting—intentionally manipulated climate data and suppressed legitimate arguments in peer-reviewed journals.

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

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

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

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

Let me give a couple of examples.

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

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

Many former and current members of the United Nations climate change organization acknowledge 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. Chairman, once again, throwing money into the wind when it has no accountability is foolish. We have seen these over and over. Good process builds good policy is good politics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA

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

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to part B of House Report 116–109, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 393, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $1,000,000)”. Page 393, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $4,000,000)”.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment seeks to clarify responsibility for the maintenance of the International Outfall Interceptor, the IOI. This is in addition to, and separate from, the funding that currently exists for the long-overdue repairs of the IOI. I think it is important to put some historical context into this amendment.

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

In 1944, the United States and Mexico entered into an agreement in which waste treatment was going to occur in the United States for Nogales, Sonora in Mexico.
As time went by, since 1944, we now find that the waste coming from Mexico, 92 percent of the effort that the wastewater facility has to undertake is in Santa Cruz County and in Nogales.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This ongoing international issue that impacts the safety and the well-being of these communities across southern Arizona has been addressed in the past. Senators and Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle of the Arizona delegation have collaborated to remedy the situation.

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

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

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it. The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. My Chair, 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 international 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 gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the chairwoman of the full committee.

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

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

The International Outfall Interceptor pipeline is long overdue for repair. If we do not address problems from the pipeline, it poses a severe public health risk and a threat to southern Arizona’s regional economy and drinking water.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 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:

SEC. 

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

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

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

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

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

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

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 United States has the latest example of Washington entering into an agreement that disadvantages the United States to the exclusive benefit of other countries, leaving American workers... and taxpayers to absorb the cost in terms of lost jobs, lower wages, shuttered factories, and vastly diminished economic production.”

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

Fortunately, there is an alternative. Mr. Chairman, the best way to improve our environment and ensure our economic prosperity is to allow energy innovations in this country, not by sending dollars of billions 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 rather than the distant out-of-touch Washington bureaucrats and 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. We are the people of the United States, by our technologies, our innovation, and our &n

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

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

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

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

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

Trust is a series of promises kept. Why don’t we set by example? And that is exactly what we are proposing here.

The United States, by our technologies, by our innovation, has shown the way regards to combating climate change. That is exactly the way that we ought to handle it, not by some failed multinational bureaucracy that uses the United States as a slush fund.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back 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 idea of setting the example for everybody else to follow. We are the innovators. We are the leaders. We ought to establish that. I ask everybody to vote for this amendment.

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 84 printed in part B of House Report 116-100.

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)".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Chairman, I rise with great enthusiasm this morning to support an amendment that would designate $40 million from the assistance for Europe and Eurasia fund to Armenia.

This amendment is cosponsored by the other Democratic chairs of the Caucus on Armenian Issues here in Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

This particular fund is filled with $250 million to Ukraine, over $50
Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend for bringing this issue to our attention.

The committee takes seriously oversight of taxpayer dollars. I concur with the gentlewoman from California that SIGAR provides immense value to the American public and that their efforts should continue so long as the United States continues to allocate significant sums of money to the Afghan reconstruction.

I want to ask the chairwoman to clarify that no language in the bill’s House report should be construed as constraining the SIGAR in its mission as the U.S. engagement with Afghanistan continues to evolve.

The language included in the House report was not intended to suggest that the committee expects or is directing SIGAR to cease operations by September 30, 2021. Rather, the requirement in the House report is for SIGAR to provide a plan on its future state mission as the U.S. engagement with Afghanistan continues to evolve. This seems like it should not be necessary, but, indeed, it is.

Dr. Afridi has been in prison for his role in helping the United States Government locate Osama bin Laden. The message, Mr. Chair, needs to be clear that imprisonment, in violation of human rights of someone who has helped bring justice to a terrorist, is not acceptable.

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, rehydrated, and is being described as now looking like a skeleton.

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

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

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

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

The Action CHAIR. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 560, line 13, after the dollar amount insert “(increased by $33,000,000)”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

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

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, rehydrated, and is being described as now looking like a skeleton.

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

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

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

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

The Action CHAIR. The Committee will rise informally.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

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

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

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

Nonetheless, this amendment sends a strong signal that the United States views the charges against Dr. Afridi as baseless and that we will continue to press for his release. Mr. Chair, I urge support of the gentleman’s amendment.

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

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to section 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments to which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 48 by Mr. JEFFRIES of New York.
Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Ms. GRANGER, Messrs. DIAZ-BALART and CALVERT changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Ms. STEFANIK, Messrs. RODNEY DAVIS, JIM BANKS, FORTENBERRY, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

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

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

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

The Clerk redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

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

[Vote results listed in detail]
Mr. GORMATH changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

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

**AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MS. ADAMS.**

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR**

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).

There is one minute remaining.

**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 65, as follows:

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**Mr. GORMATH changed his vote from "no" to "aye."**

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

**AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MS. ADAMS.**

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR**

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).

There is one minute remaining.

**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 65, as follows:
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. BEYER

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

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

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

The Clerk redesignate the amendment. The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered. The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 285, noes 138, not voting 15, as follows:

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</table>
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1216

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT ROCHESTER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote. The Clerk will redesignate the amendment. The Clerk redesignated the amendment.
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

Not voting—17
Abraham
Allen
Babd
Baker
Boehner
Buchanan
Butler
Carter
Casar
Cox
Crowley
Cunningham
Curts
Davids
DeFazio
DeLauro
DeL Bene
DeSabato
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Duffy
Dorsey
Doyle
DuBois
Edwards
Emerson
Ehrlich
Engel
Escobar
Esper
Evans
Evans
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Flemisch
Fiorina
Foreman
Fortenberry
Frankel
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Franchot
Gabbard
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The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 91, noes 331, not voting 16, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ayes</th>
<th>Nays</th>
<th>Not Voting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ACTING CHAIR**

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

Ms. DEMINGS changed her vote from “no” to “aye.” So her motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

**AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTES**

The Acting CHAIR. The unlimited business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTES) 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 Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

**HOUSE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD**

June 13, 2019

- Ayes: 264
- Noes: 158
- Not Voting: 16

**RECORDED VOTE**

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR**

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote for roll call No. 303 today. I intended to vote yea and I support the amendment.

**NOT VOTING—16**

Abraham, Roger "Buck" Boyle, Michael "Flap" Cooper, John "Battling" Engler, Tim "Laser" Finkenauer, Thomas "Tom" Gallagher, Thomas "T-Bone" Gibbs, Thomas "Tommy"

**NOT VOTING—16**

Abraham, Roger "Buck" Boyle, Michael "Flap" Cooper, John "Battling" Engler, Tim "Laser" Finkenauer, Thomas "Tom" Gallagher, Thomas "T-Bone" Gibbs, Thomas "Tommy"}

**NOT VOTING—16**

Abraham, Roger "Buck" Boyle, Michael "Flap" Cooper, John "Battling" Engler, Tim "Laser" Finkenauer, Thomas "Tom" Gallagher, Thomas "T-Bone" Gibbs, Thomas "Tommy"
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 388, noes 30, not voting 20, as follows:

**AYES—388**

- Adams
- Aderholt
- Akin
- Amodei
- Amstrong
- Aune
- Bacon
- Baird
- Balda
- Banks
- Barr
- Barragan
- Beatty
- Bergman
- Beyer
- Bitensky
- Bishop (GA)
- Bishop (WI)
- Blackburn (MD)
- Boebenberg
- Boehner
- Bracy
- Bracy (LA)
- Brake
- Bragg
- Barfield
- Barrow (GA)
- Buchanan
- Bushon
- Burchett
- Burgess
- Bucosta
- Butterfield
- Calvert
- Caralasso
- Cardenas
- Carson (NV)
- Carter (GA)
- Carter (TX)
- Cast
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- Causillo
- Cauce
- Cates
- Cartwright
- Case
- Castor (FL)
- Casto (TX)
- Chance
- Chaff
- Chen
- Cherri
- Clark (MS)
- Clark (NY)
- Cleaver
- Cline
- Clyburn
- Cohen
- Cole
- Collins (GA)
- Collins (NY)
- Conn
- Connolly
- Cooper
- Correa
- Courtney
- Cox (CA)
- Craig
- Crawford
- Crow
- Cuellar
- Cummings
- Cunningham
- Curtis
- Davis (KS)
- Davis (CA)
- Davis, Danny K.
- Davis, Rodney
- DeFazio
- Delgette
- DeLauro
- DeLaM[[...]]
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR.

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

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

[Table with names of representatives and their votes, not displayed here]
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—aye 383, noes 36, not voting 19, as follows:

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<th>AYES—383</th>
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<td>Emmer</td>
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| Moulto
So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MRS. CRAIG

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. Craig). 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 reconstruct the vote.

The Clerk redesignates the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

The recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. The vote was taken electronically, and there were—yeas 390, nay 29, not voting 19, as follows:

[List of roll call numbers and names of representatives]
Ms. OMAR. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 310.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. ROY). The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. ROY). The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Roll No.</th>
<th>AYES—311</th>
<th>313</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
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**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR**

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

**RECORDED VOTE**

<table>
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<th>Roll No.</th>
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**AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER**

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

**RECORDED VOTE**

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 235, noes 183, not voting 20, as follows:

<table>
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**NOES—101**

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**NOT VOTING—17**

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**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 gentleman from California (Ms. Porter) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

**RECORDED VOTE**

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 235, noes 183, not voting 20, as follows:

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**NOES—183**

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June 13, 2019
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón
(PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Keller
Kelly (MS)

King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)

NOT VOTING—20
Abraham
Bost
Buck
Clyburn
Deutch
Doyle, Michael
F.

Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Plaskett

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.
b 1305
So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.
Stated for:
Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Chair, had I been
present, I would have voted ‘‘Yea’’ on rollcall
No. 313.
Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chair, had I been
present, I would have voted ‘‘Yea’’ on rollcall
No. 313 (Porter #67).

lotter on DSK3G9T082PROD with HOUSE

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MS. MUCARSELPOWELL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentlewoman
from
Florida
(Ms.
MUCARSEL-POWELL) on which further
proceedings were postponed and on
which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.
The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.
The Clerk redesignated the amendment.
RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.
A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2minute vote.

VerDate Sep 11 2014

08:09 Jun 14, 2019

H4663

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

Jkt 089060

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 281, noes 138,
not voting 19, as follows:

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman

Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)

Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert

Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McClintock
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse

[Roll No. 314]

NOES—138

AYES—281
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcı́a (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden

PO 00000

Frm 00033

Gomez
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González-Colón
(PR)
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
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Harder (CA)
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Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
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Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
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Johnson (OH)
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Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
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McCarthy
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McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
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Murphy
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Fmt 7634

Sfmt 0634

Yarmuth
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Norcross
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Nunes
O’Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
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Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Waltz

Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Spano
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—19
Abraham
Bost
Buck
Clyburn
Davis, Danny K.
Doyle, Michael
F.

Gianforte
Green (TN)
Hastings
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Joyce (PA)
Plaskett

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.
b 1308
So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.
AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF
MICHIGAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN
of Michigan) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.
The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.
The Clerk redesignated the amendment.
RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.
A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 233, noes 187,
not voting 18, as follows:

E:\CR\FM\A13JN7.052

H13JNPT1


ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

[Roll No. 315]

AYES—233

Adams (OH)
AgUILAR (CO)
Allen (GA)
Amash (MI)
Amodei (NV)
Armstrong (CO)
Arrington (TX)
Baker (OR)
Balderson (OH)
Bankston (AL)
Barr (CA)
Bergman (CA)
Biggs (AZ)
Bilirakis (FL)

[Roll No. 316]

AYES—342

Adam (NY)
Adorth (IN)
AgUILAR (CO)
Allred (TX)
Amodei (NV)
Anderson (TX)
Armstrong (CO)
Arrington (TX)
Baker (OR)
Balderson (OH)
Bankston (AL)
Barr (CA)
Bergman (CA)
Biggs (AZ)
Bilirakis (FL)

[Roll No. 317]

RECORDED VOTE

The Clerk redesignated the amendment as No. 71 offered by Ms. PRESSLEY.

The Acting Chair. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote. The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting Chair. A recorded vote has been demanded.

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:

[Table of Ayes and Nays]

[Table of Ayes and Nays]
ceedings were postponed and on which not voting 20, as follows:

[Vote result: ayes 364, noes 54, not voting 20, as follows:]

**NOES—77**


[Vote result: ayes 364, noes 54, not voting 20, as follows:]


[Vote result: ayes 364, noes 54, not voting 20, as follows:]


**NOES—54**


[Vote result: ayes 364, noes 54, not voting 20, as follows:]

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR**

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

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

**AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER**

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Ms. Spanberger) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote. The Clerk will redesignate the amendment. The Clerk redesignated the amendment. The recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded. A recorded vote was ordered. The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 364, noes 54, not voting 20, as follows:
The Acting CHAIR. This vote (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

[RECORD VOTE]

Announcement by the Acting Chair (Mr. Crow).

The Acting CHAIR. The 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 345, noes 73, not voting 20.
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:

[Roll No. 320]

AYES—333

Banks

Carter (GA)

Collins (GA)

Cooper

Crenshaw

Crisis

Crowell

Cuban

Cuellar

Daines

Davila

DeCanio

DeLauro

DelBene

Delgado

Demings

DeSaulnier

DeSoto

DeSantis

Deutch

Diaz-Balart

Dingell

Doggett

Dunn

Emanuel

Evans

Finkenauer

Fong

Fleming

Fortenberry

Foster

Franceski

Fudge

Gabbard

Gallego

Garcia

Garciatx

Gibbs

Gonzales

Gonzalez

Griffin

Grijalva

Guest

Guthrie

Haaland

Hagedorn

Haller

Hartler

Heck

Higgins

Higgins

Hill

Hill

Himes

Holland

Holt

House

Howard

Hoyer

Huizenga

Johnson

Johnson

Johnson

Johnson

Johnson

Jordan

Joyce (PA)

Joyce

Kaptur

Kelly

Kelly

Keller

Keller

Keller

Kilmer

Kim

Kim

Kim

Kim

Kinzinger

Kirkpatrick

Kuster

Kuster

Lee

Lee

Levin

Levin

Lewis

Lewis

Lewin

McAdams

McCarthy

McCaul

McCaul

McCullough

McClintock

McGovern

McKinley

McNerney

Meadows

Meng

Mitchell

Moore

Morelle

Moritz

Moroney

Napolitano

Neal

Nugent

Newhouse

Norcross

Norton

O’Halleran

Osorio-Cortez

Osteen

Owens

Palin

Panetta

Panno

Francey

Perry

Peters

Phillips

Pingree

Pocan

Porter

Posey

Price

Quigley

Raskin

Rooney

Rose

Rouda

Roybal-Allard

Rush

Ryan

Sánchez

Sanabria

Scalise

Schakowsky

Schiff

Schneider

Schrier

Scott (VA)

Serrano

Sereno

Sewell (AL)

Shalala

Sherrill

Shumlin

Simmons

Sires

Smith (WA)

Smucker

Soto

Souza

Spaenza

Spencer

Speier

Stauber

Stanley

Stevenson

Stivers

Suozzi

Takano

Taylor

Taylor

Thompson

Thompson

Tonko

Toomey

Trovillion

Tsai

Tuske

Tutu

Wallace

Walorski

Walorski

Waltz

Waterman

Waters

Weber (TX)

Weintraub

Western

Wexler

Williams

Wilson (CA)

Wilson (FL)

Womack

Woodall

Woodward

Young

Zeldin

Mooney (NV)

Palazzo

Palmieri

Palmer

Gonzalez (CA)

Gallego

Garciatx

Gonzales

Gonzalez

Gonzalez

Green

Grijalva

Guest

Guthrie

Haaland

Hagedorn

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Jo
CRAVER) having assumed the chair. Mr. CARSON of Indiana, 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.

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 gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON) kindly resume the chair.

332

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The Acting CHAIR. The Committee of the Whole rose early today, Amendment No. 77 printed in part B of House Report 116-109 offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOULAHAN) had been disposed of.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. POCAN of Wisconsin.

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

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

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. POCAN of WISCONSIN

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

The Clerk will red designate the amendment.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

336

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as recorded.

Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. PASCARELL

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

The Clerk will red designate the amendment.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as recorded.
The motion was agreed to. Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Cox of California) having assumed the chair, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, reported that it, Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

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

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


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

To the Congress of the United States:

A message from the Senate by Ms. HAYES, President pro tempore:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

...
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.

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 H.R. 2740 will begin at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This will be the second minibus that will be coming to the floor over this work period. It is my intention, Mr. Speaker, that we will conclude consideration of this bill by the close of business today.

The House will then proceed to consideration of H.R. 2740, which is the FY 2020 Appropriations Act for the Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies. This bill will address the immediate 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 these crises. 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 the Times because it contains some things that we have been saying that are just not getting enough coverage across the country. More and more now, we are seeing how serious this is. This is about to come to a head, not in months, not in weeks, but in days.

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

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

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

I want to read what The New York Times said in their description of how serious this is. They said, “It is 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 situations are dire each day. On May 1, 2019, the Administration requested $4.5 billion in emergency appropriations for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense, and the Department of Justice to address the immediate humanitarian crisis at our southern border. We write today to ask that you appropriate this funding as soon as possible.

We cannot stress enough the urgency of immediate passage of emergency supplemental funding. This 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, representing 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. As 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. DHS has referred over 700 open beds which place them. HHS has significantly increased the rates at which we are discharging children to sponsors, but UAC are waiting too long in CBP facilities that are not designed to care for children.

We have had this conversation multiple times that are not directly necessary for the prevention of life and property, including education services, legal services, and recreation. This was done solely to ensure full compliance with the border surge OBR—1023

"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 situations are dire each day. On May 1, 2019, the Administration requested $4.5 billion in emergency appropriations for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense, and the Department of Justice to address the immediate humanitarian crisis at our southern border. We write today to ask that you appropriate this funding as soon as possible.

We cannot stress enough the urgency of immediate passage of emergency supplemental funding. This 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, representing 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. As 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. DHS has referred over 700 open beds which place them. HHS has significantly increased the rates at which we are discharging children to sponsors, but UAC are waiting too long in CBP facilities that are not designed to care for children.

We have had this conversation multiple times that are not directly necessary for the prevention of life and property, including education services, legal services, and recreation. This was done solely to ensure full compliance with the border surge OBR—1023
June 13, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H4671

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, it will be able to restore these services. Until such funding is provided, ORR will only be able to pay for essential services for 14 days.

It is unprecedented for a critical child welfare program to run out of funding, and ORR is in close contact with grantees about expected outcomes. 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. If grantees were operationally able to continue caring for UAC, as many are small nonprofit organizations. This funding lapse could also negatively impact grantees’ willingness to care for UAC over the longer term and ORR’s immediate ability to add new child care facilities to address the overflow of children in DHS border facilities that were not designed for children. Our valued federal employees in ORR who care for children and place them with sponsors would be required to work without pay.

It is not only the UAC program that will be impacted. On May 16, HHS notified Congress that the Agency Act regulatory authority to reallocate up to $137 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, education, interpretation, translation, day care for children, and citizenship and naturalization. Again, this was not a decision that ORR wanted to make, or took lightly. HHS’s hand was forced by the current funding situation and the law. HHS must ensure that it is fully compliant with the AntiDeficiency Act and that HHS stretch its existing funds as far as possible to protect the life and safety of children who are presently, or should be, in HHS care.

While the primary concern of both our Departments is the safety of children in our care, DHS faces changing dynamics at the border that continue to stress its ability to respond. For example:

More groups are illegally entering the United States, and they are getting larger. On May 23, U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) agents apprehended over 1,000 migrants illegally crossing from Mexico as one group, overtaking border operations. Over 400 migrants were apprehended within five minutes only two weeks before.

The number of migrants has escalated, with more vulnerable populations arriving. In May 2019, the average age of over 2,500 migrants who entered daily illegally crossed the United States or arrived at ports of entry without proper documentation. In May 2017, the daily average was under 450 illegal crossings per day.

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

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

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

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

Border Patrol agents are making on average more than 500 trips to hospitals every day to urgently get care to these individuals, further diminishing their ability to perform their official duties.

The Centralized Processing Center in McAllen, Texas, and other CBP facilities have experienced outbreaks of flu which has required standing up separate quarantine facilities to reduce the risk of further exposing children and other vulnerable populations to infectious disease. While agents are providing the best care they can, the group needs more appropriate care, and they need it now.

If DHS does not receive additional funding, it will be forced to CPE its support for legal and judicial representation, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, the Coast Guard, and port security and infrastructure and travel will be required to redirect manpower and funding to support measures to address the crisis.

In addition, the supplemental, it is clear that we need bipartisan legislation to address the causes of this crisis. We urge Congress to take swift action to provide the necessary funding to address the severe humanitarian and operational impacts of this crisis and to enact reforms to the root causes of these problems so that they do not persist into the future.

Thank you for your immediate attention to this matter. A copy of this response will also be sent to your state’s executive leadership.

Sincerely,

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

KEVIN MCALEEREN,

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

They are also urging the take care of less than 70 trips life means. This is life and death we are talking about.

In a matter of days, they will run out of money. This has been going on for weeks and weeks, and Congress hasn’t taken action.

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

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

First of all, I think there is a 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 it would be nice if we could reach a consensus, the gentleman indicates the system is broken. I would agree with that. I think everybody agrees with it.

The Senate tried to fix it in 2013. We have urged for the last 6 years for a bill that comprehensively addresses immigration reform. While it may not have totally solved this issue, it certainly would have addressed this issue.

Notwithstanding that historical perspective and context, it is clear that there is an emergency and that we need to respond. I would hope that my friend would say that we would respond in the sense of the emergency that exists. I think we need to act.

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.

I 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 not something I am normally used to doing. But to quote them: “It’s time to cut the squabbling and pass an emergency relief package.”

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

The big battles that we had last year, this year, I am sure, will continue on how we actually secure the border. I would hope we, over the next few months as we debate the appropriations bills, keep coming to an agreement on how to secure America’s southern border.

The magnitude of this problem can’t be overstated. Just in the last month, over 144,000 people came across illegally that we apprehended. Those are just the ones we know about. This is 3 months in a row now we have had more than 30,000 people coming across illegally. The average is over 3,000 people per day.

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

This isn’t the bigger debate on wall funding, and so I hope we can separate those two, but recognize the President’s request not only include a dime for wall funding for this humanitarian crisis. I would hope we would treat it in an isolated way, as it was submitted.

I would just refer to the gentleman when Barack Obama was President and we were in the majority. While we had differences with President Obama, including on immigration, he sent out a request in 2014. His request was for $3.7 billion for an additional border supplemental to address the crisis at the border.

We still had a crisis back then. We have a worse crisis today. But when President Obama submitted that request for $3.7 billion, we didn’t squabble over it. I am sure we might have had some disagreements, but in less than a month, we, this Republican House, passed the full amount that Barack Obama requested when he was President and sent it back out of the House. That was quick action. I am just saying that we have the same kind of quick action.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments, and I understand the deep concern. We have deep concern on this side of the aisle about the administration’s attitude, for instance, when they take children from their parents and send them to far-off places and don’t keep sufficient records to reunite those children.

So, yes, we share the concern about the humanitarian crisis, but we are also concerned that the administration that has done some of the things that it has done and that has made it much more difficult for people to pursue asylum to which they may be entitled under American law, we want to make sure that, in dealing with humanitarian issues that the gentleman raises and not issues that seem to be related by this administration.

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

There is a very serious challenge at the border to make sure that people are safe, kept in places where they are warm and out of the elements and where they can be treated in a way that Americans would want to treat others and would want to be treated themselves. So I am hopeful that we will get this done sooner rather than later.

But Mr. Obama asked for that supplemental. The other thing he asked for was a comprehensive immigration bill that was voted on that was put on the floor. It would have had a majority of votes in the House. It was never put on the floor for years—not months and not days, for years. That is part of the solution. Irrespective of that, we need to act as soon as possible, hopefully, within the week.

Much work is being done on this to resolve the concerns of those who have some of the most knowledge, and that is members of our Hispanic Caucus who live on the border, who interface on the border, and who see, every day, the consequences of what is happening. They want to make sure that, yes, there is humanitarian assistance and people are treated humanely, safely, and with respect. But they don’t want that money used to treat other people who are in this country in an arbitrary and capricious way.

So I want to join the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, and assure him that I share his concern. We are urging everybody to work as hard as they possibly can to get to an agreement, and I am hopeful that we can do that in the very, very near future. I am told leaving here without doing that would not be acceptable.

Mr. SCALISE. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I know when we talk about the broader immigration problem, President Trump has been very clear that he wants to work with Congress to solve the problem, the bigger problem, not just a wall, but full border security and closing those loopholes.

In fact, Mexican officials have even pointed out that America’s broken asylum law is one of the biggest magnets that is drawing people through their southern border, up to our southern border, and into our country. They even acknowledge it. We need to fix that. We need to work together as a Congress to fix that problem.

President Trump offered to solve the DACA problem. He still hasn’t found a willing partner. We need to keep working at that.

We have just had testimony in a committee earlier this week where it was pointed out that, as people come over, unfortunately, they abuse children over and over again. Once those young children are a ticket into the country much quicker than other illegal means, and so they abuse these children over and over again. It is one of the many reasons why we need to solve that problem.

But when they get that asylum ticket, then they are sent into the interior of the country and are told to come back and see us in years, sometimes, sometimes, over and over again. We need to fix that. We need to fix that.

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

When my friend’s party was in the majority last time, when Barack Obama took office and when Speaker PELOSI was first Speaker and there was a majority in the Democratic side, there was never an attempt to bring a bill through Congress to solve the immigration problem. I would like to see us come together and do that. We need to do it. But today, we need to solve the immediate crisis. We will have that broader debate later. Hopefully, by next week we can get that done.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to place in historical context, again, this House
passed a DREAM Act, and we sent it to the Senate and the Senate didn’t pass it. So this House, when we were in the majority, did do that, but we couldn’t get 60 votes in the Senate. We know that problem. It so happens we were in the majority, but we couldn’t get 60 votes for that at that point in time.

We could go on a long time about pointing fingers at who has done what and when, but the fact of the matter is we have some people in real distress. We have some Federal employees who have a responsibility who are being greatly challenged. We need to address that, and I am urging that we do that as quickly as we possibly can.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, hopefully, we can continue that work through the weekend and get that done next week. I know there is other work the House is getting ready to take up on the appropriations bills.

On one final note, as we approach Father’s Day on Sunday, I would also like to wish the gentleman from Maryland a happy birthday tomorrow. So, hopefully, the gentleman has some fun events planned this weekend, maybe go eat some Maryland crabs. If my friend is really lucky, we will give him some gulf crabs from the Gulf of Mexico. I won’t sing “Happy Birthday” to the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

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

God has been very good to me, and I am looking forward to celebrating that birthday. My daughters were a little premature. We celebrated it last Saturday, too, so we are going to have a number of celebrations on this birthday, and then hopefully everybody will forget it, including me.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I will be happy to give the gentleman a review of the restaurant. I am sure it will be really good.

I wish the gentleman well, and I wish all fathers a happy Father’s Day this weekend.

I look forward to seeing the gentleman back in a few days, and with that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW AND ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 2019, TO TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 2019

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 1 p.m. tomorrow, and further, when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at noon on Tuesday, June 18, 2019, for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is that session tomorrow that we would be meeting a pro forma session?

Mr. HOYER. Yes.

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

Mr. HOYER. No, we do not expect any business to be conducted. The SPEAKER pro tempore, Without objection, the reservation is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Will the gentleman from California (Mr. COX) kindly resume the chair?

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

S 662. (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:

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<tr>
<td>Trump Heyward Estates Lot 3 Owner LLC (f/k/a 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 World Publications LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>Turnberry Scotland Managing Member Corp, Turnberry, Scotland</td>
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<td>Trump World Publications LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>TW Venture II LLC, Doonbeg, Ireland</td>
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<td>Trump World Publications LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>Ultimate Air Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump World Publications LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>TW Venture I LLC, Palm Beach, Florida</td>
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<td>Trump World Publications LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>TW Venture II Managing Member Corp, Doonbeg, Ireland</td>
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<td>Trump World Publications LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>Unit 2502 Enterprises LLC, Chicago, IL</td>
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<td>Trump World Publications LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>White Course Managing Member Corp, Miami, FL</td>
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<td>DT Ball Golf Manager 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>
<td>DT Ball Technical Services Manager Corp, 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 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 II LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>DT Tower II Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
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<td>DT Tower Kolkata Managing Member Corp, New York, New York</td>
<td>DT Venture I LLC, 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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<tr>
<td>DT TTM Operations Managing Member, New York, New York</td>
<td>EID Venture II LLC, New York, New York</td>
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<td>TRC 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>TC MARKS BUENOS AIRES LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>WMTMF 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>CaribInvestments, S.R.L., Dominican Republic</td>
<td>County Properties, LLC, Norfolk, VA</td>
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<td>DJT Operations I LLC, New York, New York</td>
<td>DT Connect II LLC, Palm Beach, Florida</td>
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<td>Trump National Golf Club - Charlotte, Charlotte, NC</td>
<td>Trump Marks Asia LLC, Sterling, VA</td>
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<td>Trump Las Vegas Development LLC, Las Vegas, NV</td>
<td>Trump Marks Golf Links at Ferry Point, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Trump Towers, Sunny Isles, FL</td>
<td>Trump World Golf Club Dubai, UAE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trump Tower Triplex, New York, New York</td>
<td>Trump World, Seoul, South Korea</td>
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</table>

**AMENDMENT NO. 88 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER OF ILLINOIS**

Page 423, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by $10,000,000) (reduced by $10,000,000)”.

**AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA**

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

Sec. 1. None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Military Education and Training” may be made available for assistance for the Government of Saudi Arabia.

**AMENDMENT NO. 90 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND**

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

Sec. 1. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to establish the Department of State’s Commission on Unlawful Rights, as proposed in Federal Register Vol. 84, No. 104, on May 30, 2019 (Public Notice 1077).

**AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. BRENDAN F. BOYLE OF PENNSYLVANIA**

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

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

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

Sec. 1. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to establish the Department of State’s Commission on Unlawful Rights, as proposed in Federal Register Vol. 84, No. 104, on May 30, 2019 (Public Notice 1077).
AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

Page 361, line 11, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by $10) (reduced by $1)"

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

SEC. ___. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide assistance to Forces Armees d’Haiti.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, this en bloc includes amendments from Representatives Cohen, Foster, Connolly, Cicilline, Boyle, Panetta, Krishnamoorthi, Espaillat, Cox, Cunningham, Spanberger, Levin, and Murphy.

The amendment includes a number of good ideas that were not included in the original bill. I support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this en bloc package that includes my amendment to prohibit the use of funds in this act for assistance to the Forces Armees d’Haiti, or the Haitian Armed Forces, the FAd’H.

I worked in Haiti as an investigator for Human Rights Watch in 1992, not long after Haitian soldiers led a coup against Haiti’s first democratically elected President and not long before the military was implicated in the massacre of his supporters in the town of Raboteau.

Now, the Haitian government has revived the armed forces and empowered some of the same people who played a part in those horrors of the 1990s to lead them.

We cannot let a single dollar of U.S. taxpayer funds go to the FAd’H. The Haitian people must know that we have not forgotten the horrors of their past and we are committed to working with them for a better future.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The restrictions in the amendment would make these officials, American and foreign, less safe.

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

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

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

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

For these reasons, Mr. 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 Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Chair, I am speaking in favor of the amendment we have that would prohibit the use of funds at businesses owned by President Trump.

Mr. RASKIN joins me in these amendments. President Trump’s refusal to divest himself of his many businesses raises serious questions about compliance with the domestic Emoluments Clause, which protects against Presidential corruption.

By prohibiting the use of Federal funds at businesses owned, in whole or in part, by President Trump, we will be sending a strong message to the American people that we will not allow this or any other President to use his high office for personal enrichment.

The fact is, when we stay at his hotels and his properties, he makes money. Nobody is supposed to make money from the Presidency, directly or indirectly, and they are supposed to report these possibilities to the Congress, so we have knowledge.

That has not been done. We need notice, we need knowledge, and we need prohibition.

I urge passage of this amendment to protect the American taxpayer.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER) a member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

My amendment will direct the State Department to use $10 million from the NADR account to take advantage of the opportunity to advance U.S. diplomatic goals in the Middle East through scientific engagement with a contribution to the SESAME Project.

SESAME, the Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Application in the Middle East, is a major science facility in Jordan.

About an hour drive from Amman and an hour drive from Jerusalem, it is a cooperative venture by scientists and governments throughout the region, including Israel, Iran, and everyone in between.

Science is a universal language that can cross barriers and build bridges, if we let it. As a high-energy particle physicist who spent my career working with international teams of scientists, I saw firsthand that even when a country’s politicians cannot get along, often its scientists can.

This U.S. support will strengthen the SESAME Project and encourage scientific collaboration among all of the countries in the Middle East.

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 and the Secretary of State have cozied up to dictators and made excuses for flagrant human rights violations, even by some of our supposed allies.
No, unfortunately, it is clear that this proposed commission is an attempt by the administration to co-opt American policy on human rights to give preference to an ideology that has been associated with discrimination against marginal communities, including the LGBT community, women, and religious minorities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. KRISHNA MOORTHY. Mr. Chair, I arise 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 Organization for International Cooperation and Development, the DFC, with increased capabilities to invest and drive economic growth around the developing world.

Critically, the DFC will be able to compete with China on a global stage, strengthening our relationship with nations around the world.

However, these agencies do not have specific national security processes or reviews in place. They are entirely dependent on Federal standards.

My bipartisan amendment, which I introduced with Republican Congressman Chris Stewart, prohibits any agency from bypassing the Export Control and Critical Technology Act, which lays out the process for determining which technologies and knowledge can be exported.

This amendment would ensure that an American business investing funds and technology in foreign ventures are not inadvertently exporting equipment that is in the possession of rivals.

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

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

Mr. 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 yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chair, my amendment designates $1.5 million for the International Fund for Ireland in Fiscal Year 2020 State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act.

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

My amendment increases funding for IFI because their work is more relevant now than it has ever been in recent years. Brexit will have significant consequences for the island of Ireland, not the end. Brokering the U.S. Special Envoy George Mitchell, the Good Friday Agreement was one of our country’s great foreign policy achievements of the 20th century. Successive U.S. Administrations and many Members of Congress have actively supported the Northern Ireland peace process and the International Fund for Ireland.

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

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

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

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

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of this en bloc package of amendments to H.R. 2740, which includes my simple amendment that would prohibit funding for International Military Education and Training (IMET) for Saudi Arabia—restating a prohibition included in the FY 2019 funding bill.

As its name suggests, IMET assistance provides grants to foreign military personnel to access training and education at U.S. military facilities.

But this program is also a portal to a major defense cooperation agreement that a foreign country purchases from the United States.

Traditionally, Saudi Arabia had received a nominal $10,000 in IMET assistance annually—but that funding unlocked a discount for Riyadh, enabling the Kingdom to save up to $30 million per year on its purchase of defense services.

In the wake of Jamal Khashoggi’s murder, rising civilian casualties in Yemen, and increasing oppression of political dissent inside and outside Saudi Arabia, provision of IMET assistance—and the significant savings it unlocks—to Riyadh is no longer tenable.

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

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my bipartisan amendment which will add $10 million in economic support for 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 lose over $2 billion per year due to illegal imports, which 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.

I rise today in support of my amendment that would reduce the overall funding provided under Division D of State and Foreign Operations by 2.1 percent.

Every year, the House lays out a blueprint for spending that is comprised of 12 separate bills. It seems many in this body have chosen to continue Washington’s pattern of out-of-control spending with increases in every bill, some bills going up as much as 15 percent. This is why Washington is doing exactly what is expected, spending too much money overall while not funding critically important programs like border security.

Given that last year we borrowed nearly $1 trillion, or 20 percent of total spending, this partisan 4.1 percent spending increase, an additional $2.2 billion, included in the State and Foreign Operations division of H.R. 2740, as proposed by House Democrats, puts America’s credit, debt, which is completely irresponsible.

It is kind of strange, if you think about it. If you were going to ask somebody for more money, would you ask the U.S. Government?

My amendment would seek to rein in this out-of-control government spending by capping growth in the State and Foreign Operations division.

I encourage my colleagues to return to responsible spending and support this amendment.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I claim time in opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

The question was taken; and the Act-
ing Chair announced that the ayes ap-
peared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I demand a re-
corded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceed-
ing with 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 fol-
lows:

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

SEC. 125. 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.

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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 gentleman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

The question was taken; and the Act-
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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 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 consideration of the bill, H.R. 2740.

Will the gentleman from California (Mr. COX) kindly take the chair.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. 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.

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Chair, I move, on general principles, that the time be extended to provide for 60 minutes of debate on the amendments en bloc.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. COX) to explain his amendment.

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Chair, I offer amendments en bloc.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, pursuant to rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) will be postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS). The amendments en bloc are included in the original bill.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from New York (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 three other amendments, in this en bloc.

My amendment would transfer $500,000 from the State Department’s capital investments fund and put it in the U.S. Agency for Global Media fund. This extra money would allow the USAGM to begin the process of having Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty broadcast in the Sindhi language in Pakistan.

There is, perhaps, nowhere in the world where it is more important for the United States to battle extremism and to reach out with a message of democracy and tolerance 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 the Department of State was for us to reach out to the people of Sindh, to southern Pakistan, in the language that the people actually speak in their daily lives.

Accordingly, I offer this amendment, which would provide expanded broadcasting by the entity known as Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. Of course, Pakistan is not in Europe, but it is reached by Radio Liberty.
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 peace 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 exploitive remnants of war. According to the HALO Trust, there have been nearly 400 civilian casualties from mines and unexploded ordnance in Karabakh over the last 2 decades, and a quarter of those land mine victims have been children. In 2013, a needs assessment estimated that the HALO Trust’s interventions in Karabakh have benefited over 80 percent of the population.

Mr. Chair, families and children shouldn’t have to live in fear of dying due to a land mine accident. That is why I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to support my amendment. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to. Accordingly, the Committee rose, and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROUDA) having assumed the chair, Mr. VAN DREW, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

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

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

Will the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) kindly take the chair.

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) has 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 $5,920,000,000)".

Page 410, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $4,164,867,000)".

Page 410, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $8,035,120,000)".

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

Page 412, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $30,000,000)".

Page 413, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $172,700,000)".

Page 414, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $101,000,000)".

Page 414, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $770,332,000)".

Page 416, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $3,532,000,000)".

Page 416, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $8,035,120,000)".

Page 417, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $225,000,000)".

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

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

Page 419, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $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.

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 impossibly 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 love to have 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 the charges on a credit card, and then pretending that credit card bill is never going to arrive.

The bottom line is this, that even during an emergency, Washington needs to pay its bills.

My amendment is relatively simple, Mr. Chair. My amendment would be a 1-year reallocation of the Department of State and USAID’s bilateral economic assistance and independent agency funds to cover the disaster recovery 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 and put the Americans at the front of the line, especially during these times of disaster relief and especially since we are the ones that will foot the bill.

With these spending offsets, I believe we can show the American people we are serious about their recovery from disasters in a fiscally responsible manner that will not burden our future generations with debt and despair.

Finally, we can help our neighbors and serve the Americans impacted by natural disasters by prioritizing our families before foreign interests.

Congress should take this opportunity to put America first and lead responsibly.

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

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

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, Ranking Member ROGERS and I have worked hard to craft a bill that provides the necessary tools to the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator to advance United States foreign policy.

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

The gentleman’s amendment would not trim, but entirely cut all these investments, including support to 14.7 million people receiving lifesaving HIV treatment, including 700,000 children;
70 million children learning to read with U.S. assistance; 68.5 million refugees displaced by conflict or natural disasters; and 7,200 Peace Corps volunteers serving as excellent representatives of the United States.

How are these cuts in our national interest?

Mr. Chair, I urge a ‘no’ vote on the gentleman’s amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Chair, my amendment allows the United States 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 oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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.

The 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

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 91 printed in part B of House Report 116-109.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 599, strike line 3 and all that follows through line 17 (and redesignate accordingly).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama.

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

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

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

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

What would staying in the agreement lead to?

The Heritage Foundation has modeled the policies that would be required to meet the Obama administration’s Paris commitments and found that by 2035 there would be an overall loss of nearly 400,000 American jobs and $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 will pull 2.7 million American jobs by 2025 and imposes no meaningful obligations on the world’s leading polluters like China and India.

I can’t condone dedicating precious Federal funds to a half-baked solution. This amendment 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 climate change agreement 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 1 1/2 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 global economy, 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 where 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 still 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 all going come and take money out. That is not a savings club. That is what is happening.

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

We have had the greatest emissions reductions in the world, greater than the next 11 countries combined, and we have done it without this agreement.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA).

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Chair, when are my colleagues on the other side of the aisle going to give up this childish argument that we should not take action to address the number one issue facing our humankind, and that is climate change?

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

It is time for us to be on the right side of history, and I would implore the Members on the other side of the aisle to recognize this is their time to do the right thing, not just for us, but for our children, our grandchildren, and future generations.
Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chair, I would like to point out that the United States has led the world in reducing carbon emissions, and I would also like to point out that even former Secretary of State John Kerry, in 2015, stated, if we somehow eliminated all domestic greenhouse gas emissions—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 Energy Independence and Global Warming, 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 Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

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 (Mr. PALMER) 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. 101. 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 5 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 an 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 spending money in a state like 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 work-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 approach, that has blessed us with all the things and it would give a pass to hostile powers. We are doing it through innovation and technology development in partnership with industry, and the results are remarkable and measurable.

Greenhouse gases are down by 14 percent since 2005, the rest of the world up 20 percent; carbon emissions down 20 percent, the rest of the world up; methane gas cut in half. Since 1970, all the six key pollutants in the Clean Air Act, down 73 percent.

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 quality for 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. 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. Recognizing the need for cooperation in the global effort against climate change, the Senate has voted to ratify the Convention. While we did not agree on every issue, we had parity, we would see a much larger role for renewable energy in our economy than we do now. For example, under the amendment, the United States would be able to provide in economic incentives for the development of new technologies. I would love to see us work across the aisle to do just that.

As a former Republican, I used to be in that party because of its environment policies. 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.

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 try to solve our problems. Clearly, if we had parity, we would see a much faster adoption of clean energies and the sequestration of clean energies by the environment. I can’t wait to work with my colleagues across the aisle to accomplish that outcome.

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Chair, my amendment would apply a 14 percent reduction in the amounts made available for this division. However, it is important to recognize that this amendment would only apply to amounts made available for the Department of Defense and would have little to no effect on foreign military financing.

As my colleague highlights, there are worthy programs in this division to help us build and maintain strong relationships around the world, but we cannot continue to be a dependable friend to those in need if we do not put our own fiscal house in order first.

As I mentioned previously, Washington is addicted to spending. Our national debt today stands at over $22 trillion. We are set here to add trillions of dollars more in debt every year for the foreseeable future if we continue down this path of spending without any fiscal discipline.

We need to act now to prevent a debt crisis that consumes our children and our grandchildren. Unfortunately, it appears that this is not a priority for my friends across the aisle.

America needs leadership to solve this problem. That is why I am here today again proposing that we start by making commonsense reductions to discretionary spending, like the one that I am proposing today to this division of H.R. 2740.

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

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

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, the amendment applied an indiscriminate 14 percent across-the-board cut to all programs, projects, and activities in the bill, apart from those administered by the Defense Department.

The members of our committee work 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 $550 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 $983 million.

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

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Chair, the contrast here isn’t black and white, 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 by those on this side of the aisle. 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 more of our government’s means. What I hear from families back home in northwest Indiana is if they can live within a budget and if they can live within their limits, 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 abdicating our responsibility and 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.
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.

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

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 436, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS).

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Acting Chair designates the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

Ssc. Each amount made available by this division shall be increased by 1 percent.

The Acting CHAIR. The Acting Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

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

You might ask, how did we get to this point? Well, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are operating on a premise that an increase in defense spending justifies increases in 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 assure 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 $29 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 defense. However, House Democrats blocked this effort, continued to promote out-of-control government spending and neglecting our national debt crisis, and only ruled this amendment in order.

Mr. Chair, I am a proud grandfather of 13 grandchildren, and I believe it is my duty to do everything in my power to avoid placing a $22 trillion—and rising—burden on their backs.

I urge my colleagues in this body to support my amendments today and take a small step towards bringing fiscal responsibility back to Washington.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, our committee has worked hard on a bipartisan basis to craft a bill that provides the Secretary of State and the U.S. administrator with the necessary tools to advance United States foreign policy.

As I have said before, I have long opposed amendments that indiscriminately apply across-the-board cuts to the carefully thought-out funding recommendations in appropriations bills.

My amendment for Israel would reduce State and Foreign Operations spending by 1 percent. This amendment is focused on 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/AIDS; $79 million less for life-saving humanitarian assistance; and $60 million from funds made available to protect our diplomats and development personnel and their facilities.

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

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

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

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole.
Mr. Chair, I tell my friend, as a grandmother of eight, I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chair, I can't stress enough how important it is to the future of this country that we take desperately needed steps to rein in our national debt and restore some fiscal sanity to this Chamber. H.R. 2740 is an unseemly proposal that will not be signed by President Trump.

I would ask all my colleagues to think about, again, their grandkids, their kids, and their great-grandkids before casting their vote. If we can't cut just 1 percent of one spending division on a bipartisan basis, then how will Congress ever get spending under control?

Mr. Chair, I urge a “yes” vote on my amendment today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I 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 ayes 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 416, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by $2,000,000)”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment to recognize the contributions of Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian immigrants and to discourage attempts to repatriate them to those countries.

In 2008, Vietnam and the United States reached a formal agreement that contains specific restrictions on the repatriation of certain individuals to Vietnam, including barring the repatriation of any Vietnamese national who arrived in the United States before 1975, and creating diplomatic relations on July 12, 1995.

This limitation in the agreement, which has not been renegotiated since its signing, strengthens and protects our communities by keeping families together and empowering individuals who have lived in the United States for decades to continue to make positive change in communities across our country.

Under President Trump's administration, however, we have seen an increase in deportations of Southeast Asian immigrants in a push to negotiate repatriation agreements across Southeast Asia, including using visa sanctions to unilaterally punish countries like Laos that do not currently have such an agreement with the United States.

I am proud to represent a thriving Southeast Asian community, including thousands of men and women and children who came to the United States fleeing violence and genocide during and after the Vietnam war in search of a better life.

I call upon President Trump's administration to cease these attacks on Southeast Asian constituents and halt all efforts to renegotiate the 2008 agreement with Vietnam and negotiate a new repatriation agreement with Laos.

I would like to thank the organizations, like the Southeast Asia Resource Action Center, Asian Americans Advancing Justice, and the 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. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed.
June 13, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H4687

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, while deportation policy is a component of immigration and should most appropriately be considered by the House Judiciary Committee, I appreciate my friend raising awareness on this issue.

The concerns expressed here today are echoed by many communities across the country who were distressed by the administration’s actions. I commend the gentleman from California for highlighting this matter and urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I rise today in support of this amendment to provide protections for Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian people who came to the United States as war refugees. I thank my colleagues, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. CORREA, and Ms. LOFGREN for their work on this crucial issue.

Decades ago thousands upon thousands of Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian refugees fled strife, war, and persecution in their own countries and made America their home.

They started families, built businesses, and formed communities. They have become part of the American tapestry in the nation that welcomed them and is now their home.

My district is one of the most diverse in the nation, and home to some of the largest Vietnamese and Cambodian communities outside of both countries.

As the co-chair of both the Vietnam and Cambodia congressional caucuses, I am intimately aware of the problems these refugees have faced since arriving in America.

One of the most pressing problems since the current administration took office is the deportation of members of the Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Laotian communities across the nation.

Previous Democratic and Republican administrations put in place safeguards to prevent these refugees from being forced to return to countries that don’t want them. These protections are now under attack by the current administration.

These refugees fled war and persecution. America opened its arms and accepted them. We cannot turn our backs on them now.

These are our friends, our neighbors, 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 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. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, 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.

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw 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 most listed it as the most important issue to them, and most listed it as the most important issue to them. When polled, 75 percent of Americans listed it as the most important issue to them, and most listed it as the most important issue to them.

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. GOHMIERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GOHMIERT. 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 attempt as being the reason that General Eisenhower, as the Supreme Allied Commander, had written out a resignation letter and given it to his subordinate that tendered his resignation with instructions that if D-Day went poorly, to please submit his resignation to his superiors.

He didn’t know how it was going to come out. They tried to prepare, but there are different estimates: 150,000, some up to 170,000, some 158,000 were involved in the D-Day landing at Normandy in France.

Those courageous individuals that came ashore—some tried to come ashore and didn’t make it that were dropped off too far out. Some had landing crafts that were sunk, but they were trying to come ashore, and did come ashore, and there were thousands of casualties as a result.

Some of the stories bring tears to your eyes as a person contemporates with what they went through. I had not been to Normandy before this weekend, and I am very grateful to Speaker Pelosi for inviting former members of the military to accompany her to Normandy. It was amazing.

I have never been to Pointe du Hoc, but having attended Texas A&M University, I knew all about, at that time, Colonel Earl Rudder’s heroic actions as he took the first group of what were then called Rangers—and have been called Rangers since then. I trained at Fort Benning, Georgia, for 6 months of that training, where I spent 4 years.

He took them up the cliffs. Their goal, their job, their order was to take out the big cannons that were doing so much damage to the Allied forces. They fought their way up the cliffs, got out the big cannons that were doing so much damage to the Allied forces.

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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 lighting 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.

This 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 got off the bus, the Members of Congress, and were proceeding to where we were going to be watching from in this little valley area. And there were thousands and thousands and thousands of people who were walking in the same direction, and most of them had something to indicate United States, whether it was a little American flag or scarves that indicated something to do with the Stars and Stripes.

At first, I thought: Wow, all of these thousands of us must have come here for the D-Day 75th anniversary? This is incredible.

But then I quickly realized the huge majority of those people were not Americans; they were French. Though many of them were children, young adults, and even young families, they knew what America had done to help save their freedom and their country.

So it was a very moving experience, especially when you go down, like, to Omaha Beach and you think about those poor guys, Mr. Speaker, so dedicated to liberty and to ending the evil that the Nazis posed. And to think about them having friends on either side being at some risk, some being shot, but still moving forward and making their way up through concertina wire. In some places they would blow holes through the wire, so they could start getting through and then walk out on the beach. It is very moving to be there where so many, as Lincoln said, “gave the last full measure of devotion.”

But we get back home, and we see the report from May that across our southern border we had at least a minimum of 144,000 individuals come across our southern border illegally. I don’t know how you don’t call that an invasion, Mr. Speaker. The huge majority did not—not at all. They just wanted to get into the country. But as we have seen repeatedly, there are gang members who come in.

In fact, an article came out June 7 by Samantha Lock, titled “ISIS plotted to smuggle terrorists into the US over the Mexico border to launch terror attacks, captured jihadi reveals.”

This article tells us: “A captured ISIS fighter has made a chilling confession detailing how the terrorist group planned on exploiting vulnerabilities in the U.S. border with Mexico to take advantage of smuggling routes and to target financial institutions.”

“Abu Henricki, a Canadian with dual Trinidadian citizenship, said that he was caught out to attack the U.S. from a route starting in Central America.”

“'ISIS has organized plots in Europe, in the same way that they are organized in the United States,' a captured ISIS fighter said in a statement. 'The group has plans to attack the United States through its southern border.'”

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 return to America and to attack.'”

“I knew I went to prison because I was going to prison because I was in a move to come in. ‘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, that 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.
June 13, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

There is now a discredited FBI Director named Comey who at one time testified—it used to mean something when an FBI Director testified before Congress. Comey has hurt that a great deal because of so many falsehoods that have been spoken while under oath here on Capitol Hill. But he had indicated that we have ISIS investigations and ISIS cells in every State in the Union, at one time, basically to that affect. That would tell us that this plot recently discovered is not inconsistent with what an FBI Director was concerned about some years back.

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

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

None of the three smiled or laughed at all. I thought they would find it amusing. One of them said, Do you not understand? If the United States loses its liberty, China will take over Australia before anybody could get there from the United States.

We simply need the United States to stay strong.

I heard that in Africa, from some Christians there—and they know a lot about being under assault as Boko Haram had got so powerful there. When I was there in Nigeria trying to help some folks there, I was told that the Obama administration had given them word, Look, we will help you and give you more help with Boko Haram, but first you will have to legalize abortion and same-sex marriage. Until you do that, we are not going to be able to be as much help as we could.

As one Catholic Bishop in Nigeria notably proclaimed: The President of the United States should know our religious beliefs are not for sale to anyone, including the United States.

Other expressions from other African leaders who were Christians were similar.

So this information about ISIS having plots that include crossing our border and attacks on our country is not really new.

I became the brunt of Democratic scoffers. One comedian was making fun, and none of them bothered to mention that I was quoting the FBI Director in testimony from here on Capitol Hill. Like I say, back then, an FBI Director testifying under oath had more credibility than what an FBI Director under oath here 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. That is not something being said by somebody who the Democrats used to love. It is a threat, and we have been told year after year how the threat increases and all the different plots. They are very grave, and I am aware of on the other side of the aisle who haven’t at some point in the last 10, 12 years talked about the need to secure our border.

Many of my Democratic friends have talked about the need for a wall or something to stop the flood of illegal immigration. Having done so much contemplation about the 150,000 or so who invaded Nazi-occupied France in 1944, heck, we had virtually that in 1 month. They didn’t all come to shore with weapons, but it is an invasion when that many people are trying successfully to come into your country.

As we heard, again, through testimony this week, 90 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, 70 percent or so do not show up for those hearings.

That tells the world we are a broken country and that the rule of law that has meant so much in this country and that has given other countries hope that there is at least one place in the world where people are not above the law—nobody is—and where the law really matters. Sure, there are exceptions and there are mistakes, but they really do try to enforce the law across the board.

☐ 1615

I mean, the world has seen, with the huge increase of illegal immigration, that our own country is becoming a country that, for this year, the estimates now are that certainly over a million people will flood in, invade the United States illegally.

And how tragic that any little children would ever be sent unaccompanied to our border, risking snakes, risking the elements, risking all kinds of things.

To a lesser extent, little boys, apparently, are being raped; but girls, we are told that 20 percent, will be raped on the way through Mexico into the United States.

How tragic that we lured them to America with hopes that we are going to continue to allow violation of our own border—and, for this year, the estimates now are that certainly over a million people will flood in, invade the United States illegally.

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To a lesser extent, little boys, apparently, are being raped; but girls, we are told that 20 percent, will be raped on the way through Mexico into the United States.
most of us were taught, growing up: “Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me.” Well, the truth is words do hurt. The Bible talks about the damage that a tongue can do.

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

Now, that has degenerated, basically, in today’s society to: I disagree with what you say, I am going to get you fired. I 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 talked 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, having come to a place in America where the only people who are allowed to be intolerant are those who say they are tolerant. But they are allowed to be intolerant toward Christians who truly follow the teachings of Moses, whose bust is up above the middle door in the gallery.

He had some absolute laws that he set down. And the reason that he is the most prominent lawgiver, according to the Code of 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. Heaven’s sake, we have got to get beyond this business of destroying people who just disagree with us, not letting them eat in a public restaurant, not letting them go out in public to games or to shows without trying to make their lives miserable.

The most intolerant people in the country these days are the ones who say, “We are the tolerant ones,” when they have become anti-Semitic, many have become anti-Christian. Oh, they will say, “We are Christian,” but, as Jesus said: You will know them by their fruits, and their fruits are not particularly sweet.

But this is a crucial time, and there is an invasion going on, and we need to do something about it. The President is doing all he can to try to secure our southern border. But, as we saw last week, we passed another bill 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 then there’s somewhere around the world who just want to come here and have a better way of life is: Gee, if I can get there, maybe I can claim that I was there before whatever the cutoff date is.

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

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

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

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

Now, that is a violation of policy, not necessarily a violation of the law. But the report goes on:

Additionally, it was alleged that the Deputy Assistant Director of the FBI may have disclosed classified information to the media without authorization. This matter is among the Office of Inspector General investigations referenced on page 490 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 Assistant Director of the FBI was 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 whom I don’t even really know. I refer to them by 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 around and destroy a candidate’s election, and then try to use their power as an insurance policy to take him out if he were to get elected, is absolutely astounding.

Ever since the first report came out, and we had 500 pages of horrific bias and prejudice, meanness, hatred toward Donald Trump and those who worked with him, the Democrat-appointed inspector general, Michael Horowitz, after accumulating all of that overwhelming evidence, comes to the mind-boggling conclusion that there is no indication it affected any investigation.

As I told you, 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 nobody would ever find out about, but some reporter sees Clinton and realizes: Whoa, what have we got going on here?
The time I asked Peter Strzok about it, was hacked. The reason they have not is because they did not want to see the 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, 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 seek 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. I don’t see him 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.

One of our 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 most flagrant breach of their 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, violated the law and the FBI’s rules, and all managed to escape prosecution, despite their proven transgressions.”

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

A few weeks community service, she was still at her job at the time the IG issued the report. I mean, this is larcenous stuff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“We do have a Presidential Prayer Breakfast every year, but wouldn’t it be nice if we could do something like that now, to mark the occasion on account of her son’s graduation.”

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. HAYES (at the request of Mr. HOYER) to be on a trip to visit her son.

**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. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o’clock and 49 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 14, 2019, at 1 p.m.

**EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.**

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

1296. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Michael K. Nagata, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); 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) re-revived June 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Commerce.

1298. A letter from the Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule — Amendment of the Telemetry Bands, including the 950 MHz Band, 600 MHz Guard Bands and Duplex Gap, and Channel 137 [ET Docket No.: 14-165]; Expanding the Economic and Innovation Opportunities of Spectrum Through Incentive Auctions [GN Docket No.: 12-268] received June 11, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1299. A letter from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Cuban Assets Control Regulations, received June 11, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1300. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department’s 68th Semianual Report to Congress on Federal Student Aid, Covering the six-month period ending March 31, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1301. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting two (2) notifications of a designation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 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 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.

1303. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati, transmitting the 2018 Management Report 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. 2651); 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 2017 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. 5520(j), the annual report for Calendar Year 2018, of the United States Railroad Retirement Board, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5520(j), the annual report for the Sunshine Act, Public Law 94-409, as amended; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1307. A letter from the Acting Deputy Chief, National Forest System, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the final map and supporting boundary data for the Whychus Creek Wild and Scenic River, in Oregon, added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by Public Law 100-597, October 30, 1988, pursuant to 5 C.F.R. 284(b); Public Law 90-542, Sec. 3(b) (as amended by Public Law 100-334, Sec. 501); (102 Stat. 2708); to the Committee on Natural Resources.
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. ENSKILD, Mr. ROYDEN, Mr. ROYDEN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BASS, Mr. HILL, Mr. HURST, Mr. JENKINS, Ms. WALORSKI, Ms. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. BANKS, Mr. LARKIN, Mr. LODEN, Mr. VULCONE, Mr. BUCK, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. GARCIA of Illinois):

H.R. 3307. A bill to transfer a bridge over the Wabash River to the New Harmony River Bridge Authority and the New Harmony 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. 3346. 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. 3347. A bill to provide for a safe transit exception to service level requirements for Defense of Department of Defense aircraft flying over Colorado wilderness areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. SHES):

H.R. 3348. 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. 3349. 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, Mr. BASS, Mr. HILL, Mr. HURST, Mr. JENKINS, Ms. WALORSKI, Ms. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. BANKS, Mr. LARKIN, Mr. LODEN, Mr. VULCONE, Mr. BUCK, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. GARCIA of Illinois:

H.R. 3350. 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. RODRIGUEZ-BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM of New York, Mr. DESALVATORE, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. GRIJALVA of Arizona):

H.R. 3351. A bill to impose sanctions on foreign entities responsible for violations of internationally recognized human rights against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex (LGBTI) individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By 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. 3355. A bill to provide for certain extensions with respect to the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DELGADO:

H.R. 3354. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a discretionary grant program for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WATT (for himself and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 3355. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish a Telecommunication Workforce Development and Regulatory Oversight Council within the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RICHMOND (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 3267. A bill to mandate continuing education and training of Judges and Magistrates in the federal judiciary.

H.R. 3268. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for the establishment of a program to expand access to of a program to expand access to

H.R. 3269. A bill to establish an independent advisory committee to review existing laws and 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.

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

H.R. 3271. A bill to prohibit cost of living adjustments in pay of Congress unless the Secretary of Health and Human Services certifies that all citizens of the United States are enrolled in health insurance coverage that provides a package of benefits that is at least as comprehensive as the essential health benefits package described in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

H.R. 3272. 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.

H.R. 3273. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish programs to combat transnational organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

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 Metrowe Avenue in Grand River, Ohio, as the “Lance Corporal Andy ‘Ace’ Nowacki Post Office”; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

H.R. 3276. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Amendments of 1981 to provide for the establishment of a 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.

H.R. 3277. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for the establishment of a program to expand access to broadband; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3278. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the establishment of a program to expand access to broadband; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3279. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the establishment of a program to expand access to broadband; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3280. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the establishment of a program to expand access to broadband; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3281. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the establishment of a program to expand access to broadband; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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H.R. 3297. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the establishment of a program to expand access to broadband; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3298. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the establishment of a program to expand access to broadband; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3299. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the establishment of a program to expand access to broadband; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 3300. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the establishment of a program to expand access to broadband; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.
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 so as 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. BREAUX, Mr. BULKLEY, Ms. BLUNT ROCHWEBER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CASAHAJAL, Mr. CARDENAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CULLINANE, Mr. CAMERON, Ms. WATERSON COLEMAN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CHRIST, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. DESCHAMPS, Mr. ESPALLART, Mr. GALLICO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. HAMLIN, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. HIMES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LEE of California, Mr. JASON LEE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. TEO LIEU of California, Mr. LOWNETHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MEeks, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. POCAH, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCALONI, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. S PELTZ, Mr. Sslotkin, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. TITUS, Mr. WADE, Mr. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BASS, Ms. MENG, Mr. KEATING, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr.DeSaulnier, Ms. DAVIES, Mr. KNASH, Mr. KRISTINAMOORTHI, and Ms. HLALALAT.

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

By Mr. MCEACHIN (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. DRUTCH, Mr. GALLICO, Ms. MOORE, Ms. WILD, Ms. EVANS, Ms. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LEE of California, Mr. SABRAH, Mr. O’HALLERAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. OASCO-CORTEZ, BLUMENAUER, MR. CLAY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MEeks, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Ms. C RAG, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. CLARK of New York, Mr. RYAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. DeGETTE, Mr. ESPALLAT, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SHER, Mr. MORELLE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MORGANTHAL of New York, Mr. OMA, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mrs. LUNA, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. ROBENFELD, Ms. KRICHLER-PATRICK, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. BATES, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SHUMAHAH, and Mr. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 3281. 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. MEeks, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROUDA, Ms. SOTO, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Ms. WILD).

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

By Mr. NORTON:

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

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

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

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

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

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

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

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 3287. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for permanent disaster relief; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mr. CARTWIGHT, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas):

H.R. 3288. A bill to establish the SelectUSA program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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

H.R. 3289. A bill to amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BARN, and Ms. KENDRICK of California):

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Mr. BUCHSON:

H.R. 3245. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1 Sec. 8 Clause 3

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 3246. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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

By Mr. TIPPTON:

H.R. 3247. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. PASCARELL:

H.R. 3248. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. THOMPSON of California:
H.R. 3249.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I
By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:
H.R. 3250.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.
By Mr. COURTNEY:
H.R. 3251.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8—To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.
By Mr. CICILLINE:
H.R. 3252.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 and 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 8.
By Mr. RILIRAKIS:
H.R. 3258.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. BLUMENAUER:
H.R. 3259.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. BRINDISI:
H.R. 3260.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I of the Constitution
By Mr. CÁRDENAS:
H.R. 3261.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.
By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:
H.R. 3262.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 1, Clause 1 of the Constitution.
By Mr. CICILLINE:
H.R. 3263.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mrs. CLARKE of New York:
H.R. 3264.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. DEUTCH:
H.R. 3265.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. FUDGE:
H.R. 3267.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.
By Ms. FUDGE:
H.R. 3268.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.
By Mr. GUTTHEIMER:
H.R. 3269.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. GRAVES of Georgia:
H.R. 3270.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. HARDER of California:
H.R. 3271.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.
By Mr. HASTINGS:
H.R. 3272.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:
H.R. 3273.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.
By Mr. HORSFORD:
H.R. 3274.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:
H.R. 3275.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 7 provides Congress with the power to establish post offices and post roads.
By Mr. KENNEDY:
H.R. 3276.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. LOEBHACK:
H.R. 3278.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:
H.R. 3279.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:
H.R. 3280.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. McEACHIN:
H.R. 3281.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 3282.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 3283.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 18 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution.
By Mr. QUIGLEY:
H.R. 3284.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. RASKIN:
H.R. 3285.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:
H.R. 3286.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 The Congress shall have the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:
H.R. 3287.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
SECTION 8. Clause 1. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties,
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:
To the Senate:
Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable Thom Tillis, a Senator from the State of North Carolina, to perform the duties of the Chair.
CHUCK GRASSLEY, President pro tempore.

Mr. TILLIS thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

NOMINATIONS
Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, this week the Senate has been remarkably productive in confirming more of the President’s well-qualified nominees. We have confirmed nine newly minted judges to fill vacancies on the Federal bench.

Today we will turn to the executive branch and confirm David Stilwell to serve as Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs and Edward Crawford to serve as Ambassador to Ireland.

Remember, earlier this spring, we put in place a modest reform to Senate rules so we could consider these uncontroversial, lower level nominations at a more reasonable pace. That had been the Senate’s normal tradition until very recently, and so we restored it.

At the time, I recall my friends across the aisle insisting that the majority would use these more efficient procedures to push through all kinds of polarizing and controversial people. That is what they argued—if we made this modest rule change, we would be pushing through all these polarizing and controversial people.

Well, here are a few of the rollcall votes the Senate has taken on nominations this week: 91 to 5, 62 to 34, 77 to 19, 85 to 11. Yesterday afternoon, on a procedural vote for Mr. Stilwell, it was 93 to 4. A pretty controversial bunch.

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

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

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

There is this small matter that neither of these resolutions would even solve the problem that seems to have motivated them. I understand many Members of this body are genuinely concerned about some of the actions of our Saudi partners in Yemen. Fortunately, the Senate has repeatedly expressed these concerns directly

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

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through our legislative and oversight authority. As I stated in the past, Members should share their concerns and discuss these matters directly with members of our administration or with Saudi officials.

If Members 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 the clear and echoed concern about Riyadh’s behavior, but the two resolutions we vote on today are not that opportunity. It is something else.

Whatever frustrations my colleagues may feel with the course of the conflict in Yemen, taking swipes at our relationships with Bahrain and Qatar is certainly not the response. Bahrain’s involvement in the Yemen conflict has been limited to defensive border security operations and, for the past 2 years, a complete and uninhibited involvement. Moreover, both Bahrain and Qatar provide absolutely essential support to our military operations in the region, without which our ability to project power from the 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 on station. These two countries provide a key support, with 10,000 U.S. personnel and upward of 100 aircraft on station. They speak with thousands of American sailors, airmen, and ashore based there.

I would encourage my colleagues to reflect on the crisis over in the House spent 6 weeks ignoring the fact that the Democrats announced, the proposed sales that are at issue today would provide each of these countries with state-of-the-art, enhanced security capabilities including anti-aircraft systems and support equipment. They will also tie these nations closer to the United States at a time when our adversaries would happily—happily—sell comparable weapons at less cost and with less restrictions.

In recent years, we have seen both Republican and Democratic administrations seek to reduce the U.S. military footprint in the region and have our partners assume more responsibility for their own security. So it is curious that Senators would want to not only sever security ties with these partners but also limit their ability to defend themselves.

In each of these cases, the U.S. sales have been reviewed and approved by both the chairman and ranking members of the Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee. Let me say that again: The chairman and ranking members of these committees reviewed and approved these arms sales. That is bipartisan, bicameral support.

So in sum, I would ask my colleagues who support these resolutions whether they have even spoken to the Bahraini or Qatari Ambassadors to discuss any concerns. I would encourage them to visit Doha and Manama to confer with the leaders of these countries and speak with thousands of American sailors and airmen based there.

I would encourage my colleagues to ask our own senior military officials whether we will be better off if our partners purchase Russian or Chinese military systems instead of ours. I would encourage them to ask our diplomats whether America will have more or less influence with our partners if we capriciously block their purchase of American weapons.

I strongly urge each of 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.

“So it seems ‘the resistance’ has concluded 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.

“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 they are designed to hold. 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 today. The first headline says: “Congress, Give Trump His Border Money,” and “When Will Congress Get Serious About the Suffering at the Border?”

These are headlines in the New York Times, not frequently allied with this administration. Everybody seems to understand that, except Democrats over in the House.

It is not as if our House colleagues are 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 and Medicare for None, their big proposal to take away every American’s private health insurance, to take away Medicare as we know it, and force everyone into a new, untested, one-size-fits-all government system. That is what they are up to over there. That is the score. They have no time for the border crisis but plenty of time for socialist daydreams.

Even my colleagues the Democratic leader has admitted the Democratic-controlled House is the problem here. We have even heard it from House Democrats themselves. One told reporters that his progressive colleagues 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 concluded 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.

“But a Senate Republican is 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. We can build a Wall. We can build a Border. We can erase the opposition to absolutely everything the administration asks for—it is way past time for action.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore, the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, let me express my appreciation to the majority leader for highlighting this crisis at the border. There is no State more directly impacted in our United States than the State of Texas.

We, obviously, share 1,200 miles of common border with Mexico, and this is a humanitarian crisis. As the majority leader said, not only the New York Times editorial page, but Barack Obama in 2014 called for fewer numbers than are coming across today a humanitarian and security crisis then, and it has gotten nothing but worse. I appreciate the leader’s bringing this to a bill that would make Members accountable. We know that people talk a good game sometimes, but there is nowhere to hide when it comes to an up-or-down vote on this emergency appropriations bill.

I would add that there are other measures taking place. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee, as the Presiding Officer knows, is working on a bill that would address the underlying asylum laws, which are being exploited by the human smugglers who are getting rich moving people across Mexico from Central America into the United States and charging them between $5,000 and $10,000 a head—sometimes more. It has been the unwillingness of the Democrats to engage on that under President Trump, 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. 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. MCCONNELL. Madam 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 legislative clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

ELECTIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, last night, President Donald Trump, in an interview with ABC News, said that if he were offered information about an opponent from a foreign source in the next election, he would take a look at it and might not go to the FBI.

I think you might want to listen. There isn’t anything wrong with listening. If someone from a country . . . [and said] “we have information on your opponent”—oh, I think I’d want to hear it.

That is shocking, shocking—yet, sadly, is par for the course for this President.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, the American people are serious about democracy—free and fair elections. It is up to all of us in Congress—Democrats and Republicans. When a foreign power interferes in our elections, the Democrats shouldn’t say “If it helps our side, we are OK with it.” And the Republicans shouldn’t say “If it helps our side, we are OK with it.”

Where are the Republicans going to be with this latest step over the line by Donald Trump? Are they going to sit and cover 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 does not 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 the 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 also help you to be quiet about it and not to tell law enforcement? I hope not.

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

**TAXES**

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on taxes, a year and a half ago, as the Senate debated the Republican tax bill, the Democrats predicted that giving enormous tax breaks to big corporations and the superrich would not trickle down to working Americans. We predicted then, as usual, that corporations would find a way to direct those newfound profits to themselves, not to their workers, not to their communities, and not for the good of the country.

Our Republican colleagues protested. They said trickle-down works. They talked about tax cuts. They tried to deliberately avoid who they were designing the tax cuts to benefit, but it was largely the very wealthy and the very powerful corporations. They said it was going to benefit everybody.

Well, here we go. The analyses keep pouring in—another 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 wealthier—got 56 percent, workers got 6 percent of the whole benefit of the tax bill. This was by JUST Capital, which is not a leftwing group; it is a group that is composed of people who know all about and participate in corporations and investments.

If you don’t believe that one, this morning, the Business Roundtable, which is made up of the 200 largest CEOs in America—hardly a leftwing, radical group—reported that America’s CEOs expect to spend less on capital investments now than before the tax bill was passed.

So this idea of giving these companies big tax breaks so they will reinvest them is not happening. They are going to buybacks. This is not dealing with the No. 1 problem that America faces—the maldistribution of wealth and income as it agglomerates to the top and the middle class and those trying to get into the middle class being left out.

I remember when President Trump promised his tax bill would be a “middle class miracle”—his words—and that the average American family would see a $1,000 raise. I remember when many of my Republican friends came to the floor to tout workers’ bonuses in the wake of their tax bill even though many of them were merely your typical annual bonuses. It turns out, as to yesterday’s report, that 2 percent—of the tax bill’s overall windfall went to workers’ bonuses, which is an average of a measly $28 per worker, while their corporate parents and their larger shareholders got hundreds of thousands and millions.

Several of my Republican colleagues still laud the tax bill. They try to link it to positive economic news, but you will never hear them mention that most of the bill’s benefits flowed to multinational corporations and to the top 1 percent of America. You won’t hear them mention that it did very little to raise wages for average Americans. Alas, the Republicans are giving themselves credit for building a theme park for everyone when all they have done is renovate the exclusive country club.

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

MCCONNELL, has to come to an end. Bipartisanship that is becoming more and more at risk. Let’s see, in this instance, if it comes to your campaign and offers as-

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 semanticist, 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 fabled 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, once again conducting some of the Nation’s most classified and dangerous missions. After her tragic death, one of her commanding officers said: “Senior Chief
Petty Officer Shannon Kent deserves to be honored in a manner befitting of her noble service to our country and enduring contributions to the United States Navy."

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

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

"It is time to address this disparity, recognizing the integral role that female service members 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, self-sacrificing 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 3.5 percent. We are better than we have ever been."

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

"I don’t criticize President Obama because he was really feeling where his priorities should be, and they have not been to defend America. He set up this system that says for every dollar that you put into the military, you have to put a dollar into nonmilitary, and that is just not what we are supposed to be doing in this country."

"So we are going to get to the point at which the American people are going to be very proud that we are going to have systems, we are going to have superiority, we are going to be back to where we used to be and we have been since World War II—having the best equipment, treating our people the best, having the best troops. We already have the best troops in the field. We need to do what they are doing for us. That is what this bill is all about."

"Again, this President has been very supportive in rebuilding the military."

"Look at the court system. Right now we have great new jurists. We are up to over 40 appellate judges who now have been confirmed."

"So good things are happening. This President is accountable for these good things, and I can assure you that the American people know better than some of the stuff they hear about President Trump. It is just not true."

"I want to get on record here because we have some votes coming up having to do with the joint resolution of disapproval regarding arms sales to Bahrain and Qatar."

"These two Arabian Peninsula states are important to the American partners in countering Iran and combating ISIS and other terrorist groups. We depend on the troops that are our friends."

"Bahrain actually hosts about 7,000 U.S. personnel, and that would be in the U.S. Fifth Fleet."

"Qatar hosts about 10,000 U.S. personnel, as well as the Combined Air Operations Center at Al Udeid Air Base."

"Through these arms sales, we can improve cooperation, enhance interoperability, and help our partners defend themselves and our American troops in the region. They are defending themselves. They are defending our American troops who are over there right now. I really get concerned when things like this come up. What is the rest of the world to say when we treat our allies this way and we renege on a commitment that we made?"

"Through these arms sales, we can improve cooperation and we can improve our relationships in that whole part of the world, but, more importantly, if we renege on these arms sales, we will undermine 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 recommendations of the national defense strategy made up of top Democratic and Republican leaders in the field of defending America—they are all in agreement that we can’t renege on the commitments that we have made on these arms sales."

"I recall that the top NDSC priority is competing with Russia and China. That is one of the things that happened during the last administration. All of a sudden we find we have peer competitors. We have China and Russia doing things right now where they actually are exhibiting better equipment and better resources than we are. So we have to stand by our partners."

"Make no mistake about it. If something happens and they can’t rely on us for their defensive needs, they are going to go someplace else. Where will they go? Will they go to Russia? Will they go to China? Can you assure me, the main thing that people overlook is they are going to get the arms from someplace. They will either get them from us or they will get them from Russia and China."

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

"Will Russia and China deter Iran from attacking our partners and troops in this region?"
One of the biggest things we can do in Washington to help our Nation’s farmers and ranchers is to negotiate favorable trade deals that expand existing and open new foreign markets for American agricultural products. That is why I have been pushing for a speedy conclusion to the various trade agreements that our country is currently negotiating.

I strongly support the effort the administration has been making to secure more favorable export markets for American products. We have made real progress in negotiations. Now we need to wrap up the various agreements we are discussing as soon as possible so that we can get farmers and ranchers certainty about what international markets are going to look like.

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

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

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

I am particularly pleased with the improvement that the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement makes for U.S. dairy. 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 stunted.

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 workers, a win for American workers. We should pass this agreement as soon as possible. I yield the floor.

Mr. COTTON. Madam President, I wanted to speak today about the proposed disapproval of arms sales to our Gulf partners, Bahrain and Qatar. Last Congress, the administration notified Congress of its intention to sell Apache helicopters to Qatar. Those helicopters will help with security and counterterrorism patrols, especially ahead of the 2020 World Cup, which, of course, will be a prime target for terrorists.

We are also scheduled to sell air-defense missiles to Bahrain, where we have more than 8,500 Americans stationed in Manama at U.S. Naval Forces Central Command and the Fifth Fleet. These sales would also yield more than $3 billion for America, while making Americans safer overseas—what you might call a win-win. By contrast, rejecting these arms sales in a fit of pique would endanger Americans and weaken American influence in the Persian Gulf at precisely the moment when we as a Nation are being severely tested.

Right now, the Iranian regime is engaged in a bloody campaign of terror, testing our resolve. Earlier this week, Iran’s proxy on the Arabian Peninsula, the 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 Nordic rival.

Just this morning, hours ago, two tankers were attacked in the Gulf of Oman, with early indications that the damage is consistent with a torpedo or other projectile. While the attack hasn’t been attributed yet, I think it is a safe bet that it wasn’t the Omanis.

Let’s not be 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.

Qatar is already considering a major arms deal with Russia. Both Qatar and Bahrain are involved in China’s Belt and Road Initiative, an attempt by the Chinese Communist Party to build a world order with itself at the top. So only today aren’t debating today isn’t only whether to help or hurt our Gulf partners. It is also whether to push them further into the Chinese and Russian spheres of influence.

I understand that a few of my colleagues believe 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.

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 required by law.

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 notified 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-
posing that this motion in order to once
again emphasize the importance of congressional oversight and due dili-
gen.

With that in mind, I appreciate Sen-
ator PAUL’s—as well as Senator GRA-
HAM’s, Senator YOUNG’s, and Senator
LEE’s—co-sponsorship of my 22 resolu-
tions of disapproval regarding the ad-
ministration’s so-called emergency 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 for-
ward 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 the objections of this commit-
tee concerned 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 Khashoggi, 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 cir-
cumvent 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-
eign 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 pro-
cess, 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 and the 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 helicopt-
er to fill its operational requirements,
including 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-
nomic interests. Qatar faces threats from everywhere, not the least of
which is Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

Finally, I would note that Qatar con-
tinues to host U.S. Armed Forces at Al
Udeid Air Base, providing critical sup-
port to U.S. national security capabili-
ties in the region.

So while I support the Senator from
Kentucky’s rights to have these resolu-
tions considered, it is for these reasons
that I will ultimately support the sale
to Qatar and Bahrain, as will most of
my colleagues.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sen-
ator from Kentucky.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE—S.J. RES.
20 AND S.J. RES. 26

Mr. PAUL. Under the previous order, and pursuant to the Arms Export Con-
trol 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 11:30 a.m., with 7 minutes each reserved
for the chairman and the ranking member.

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

There is no great certainty that the arms we send into the Middle East will be used against our own soldiers. In fact, there is a real threat
that someday our young soldiers will be sent to fight against the very 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-
ons we gave to the mujahed in 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-
iferating 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 aflame with civil unrest, civil war, and anarchy.

The argument goes that we must arm
anyone who is not Iran. We are told
that, because of Iran’s threat, the
United States must accept selling arms
to anyone who opposes Iran, even bone
saw-wielding countries brazen enough
to kill a dissident in a foreign con-
struction site.

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

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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 are getting from the United States? 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, millions of Yemenis are a step away from starvation. In addition, the Saudis indiscriminately fed arms into the Syrian civil war. Even Hillary Clinton admitted this. From Hillary Clinton to John Podesta, she wrote: “We need to use our diplomatic and more traditional intelligence assets to bring pressure on the governments of Qatar and Saudi Arabia, which are providing clandestine financial and logistic support to ISIS.”

Does anybody remember? We went to war with ISIS because of their horrendous violence and killing of civilians. We had to go back into Syria. Who was funding ISIS? Saudi Arabia and Qatar. Why in the world—what sane person would continue to send arms to countries that are giving arms to our enemies? I introduced a bill which, unfortunately, will not get a vote today, and that is to quit arming terrorists. You say: Well, certainly you are not serious. Yes, I am serious. We send arms to terrorists. We send them, and there is a stopoff point—they stop off in Saudi Arabia, they stop off in Qatar, they stop off in Bahrain—but these arms are winding up in the hands of al-Qaeda and radicals whom we say we are pledged to defeat and that our soldiers risk life and limb defending against.

Let’s see if no one misses this point. Hillary Clinton admitted that Qatar and Saudi Arabia were funding and arming ISIS. How insulting. Our brave soldiers are sent over there, risking life and limb, and we are supplying arms to the enemy.

Hillary Clinton sent another State Department cable. In this, it read: “Saudi Arabia remains a critical financial support base for al-Qaeda, the Taliban.” That is whom we are fighting in Afghanistan. So we are fighting al-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 Kidney and be n to the Middle East anything they want because we say: We have to stop Iran—when, in reality, the big power there is Saudi Arabia and the Gulf sheikdoms. On the one hand, we are told that al-Qaida is the enemy that attacked us on 9/11, which they did. On the other hand, we are told to turn a blind eye and send more arms to Saudi Arabia and Qatar that end up winding up in the hands of al-Qaeda and Islamists who hate the United States.

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 n to the Middle East. 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 idea, as if we have our madrassas. There are dozens of reports that U.S. weapons illegally re-imported into the United States. Today’s vote is specifi- cally about disapproving U.S. arms sales to Qatar and to Bahrain.

First, let’s look at Qatar. Is Qatar a good actor in the Middle East? There are dozens of reports that U.S. weapons sold to Qatar wound up in the hands of al-Nusra. Who is al-Nusra? Al-Nusra is an al-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 decide to give them weapons, but we gave weapons to Qatar and Saudi Arabia, which gave weapons to al-Nusra in the Syrian civil war.

There are also reports that Qatar’s weapons have been so indiscriminately distributed throughout the Middle East that many of these weapons have also wound up in the hands of ISIS. So al-Qaida, al-Nusra, and ISIS are getting weapons from Qatar. Where does Qatar get the weapons? From the United States.

The vote today is whether we should keep sending weapons to Qatar, which then sends them to our enemies, and
then we send our soldiers to the Middle East to fight against our own weapons. It is insulting; it is insane; and it needs to stop.

There are also reports that Qatar has been linked to support for Hamas. I am not making this up. One report, I am talking about dozens and dozens, Hamas. 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 that that may have any sense at all? Why would we give weapons to Qatar, which gives them to Hamas, which would attack our ally Israel? It makes no sense at all.

Former Under Secretary for Terrorism, David Cohen, writes: Qatar, a longtime U.S. ally, has for many years openly financed Hamas. Cohen also noted that Qatar allows fundraisers to solicit donations for al-Qaeda and ISIS within Qatar.

Many sources claim that Qatar has also provided safe haven for al-Qaeda leadership. Qatar is so distrusted that even the bone-saw-wielding Saudis think it is unwise to sell arms to Qatar. The Saudis, no stranger to terrorism, public 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.

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 government. Student leader Moosa Abdulla Moosa Jaafar was sentenced to death for protesting against government policy. Nabeel Rajab was given 5 years in prison for exposing and tweeting about torture in Bahraini prisons. Famous Bahraini football player Hakeem al-Araibi was arrested on his honeymoon in Thailand and held for 76 days by the Bahraini Government. None of this happened in Qatar.

There are currently 4,000 political prisoners in Bahrain. Bahrain bans any political opposition. One opposition leader, Sheikh Ali Salman, is in prison for life for speaking out against the government. Student leader Moosa Abdulla Moosa Jaafar was sentenced to death for protesting against government policy. Nabeel Rajab was given 5 years in prison for exposing and tweeting about torture in Bahraini prisons. Famous Bahraini football player Hakeem al-Araibi was arrested on his honeymoon in Thailand and held for 76 days by the Bahraini Government. None of this happened in Qatar.

Should we be sending offensive weapons to a regime that uses violence to quell political dissent? Should we be funding a regime that is currently involved with the Saudis in bombing civilians in Yemen? Should we send offensive weapons to a country that has been indiscriminately killing civilians in Yemen? Should we send offensive weapons to a regime that tortures and unjustly imprisons and outlaws its political opponents?

The weapons that this Congress will send to Bahrain will be in the hands of revolutionaries. How long will it be before 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, who would 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 the President. We make the decision today to help restore a semblance of the separation of powers that is necessary to preserve our great Republic.

Thank you.

I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT of Florida). The Senator from Montana.

REMEMBERING JEANNETTE RANKIN

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, last week, we celebrated the 100th anniversary of Congress passing the 19th Amendment. This week, coincidentally enough, we celebrate the birthday of the only woman to vote on the 19th Amendment, Montana’s own Jeannette Rankin.

Jeannette Rankin, who helped women in Montana and Washington, earned the right to vote in 1914, 3 years before she became the first woman elected to Congress and 5 years before she helped pass the 19th Amendment, making the only woman to vote for nationwide women’s suffrage.

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

The demands of frontier life were such that men and women often had to work side by side in order to meet those demands, and they still do that today. It is no surprise that a western woman who led the effort on the House floor to pass a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote.

As a freshman Member of the minority party, Rankin was denied the chairmanship of the newly established Woman Suffrage Committee, but she was named ranking member. The group went to work drafting a women’s suffrage amendment on the morning of January 10, 1918. The Capitol was crowded with supporters. 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 month, 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 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 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 wisdom of the United States, because they believe Congress knows what democracy means.

Can we not allow these men and women to doubt for a single instant the sincerity of our protestations of democracy?

How shall we answer their challenge, gentlemen? How shall we explain to them the meaning of democracy if the same Congress that voted for war to make the world safe for democracy refuses to give this small measure of democracy to the women of our country?

I yield the floor.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I am delighted to join Senator TESTER on the floor as ranking member of the Veterans’ Committee, and he and I as chairman have worked together on many, many issues. And today, we are glad to come to the floor and tell the Senate how much we appreciate what they did last night in letting the unanimous consent motion pass to see to it that the blue water Navy legislation that we had long for so many years became effective.

I could take a long time explaining it, but basically it is very simple.

Those who served in Vietnam and represented our country on the battlefields and at sea have been divided on the benefits they got for their service. Blue water Navy folks did not get service because it was not contemplated that they would have Agent Orange exposure by being on a ship, whereas our veterans who were on the ground got benefits because they were on the ground, and it was assumed that they did get exposure to Agent Orange.

The fact of the matter is, sailors on the ships could have been exposed to Agent Orange. So the veterans on our ships were really as equal in their opportunity to have gotten exposed to Agent Orange, so they should be equally open to getting the benefit.

Because of Senator Tester’s work, the testament and work of every member, the committee—I can’t name anybody who didn’t work on it at one time or another. Some negative, some positively—but all positive in the end because we were 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 immensely for his efforts, particularly how he had that bill and had a real battle to get it passed. We thought we had it passed, but we didn’t at the last minute. It ended up in court and finally got a judge to rule our way and the veterans’ way, and yesterday the Senate unanimously adopting the House bill which passed a month ago, the Blue Water Navy benefits are now available.

So I want to thank Senator Tester, Senator Blumenthal on the other side, Senator Murray just did a great job. On our side, Senator Boozman did a great job. The ranking member on our side who is sitting next to me, Senator Moran, did a great job.

Importantly, I want to talk about the staff for Adam Hatter 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.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, first of all, it is indeed a pleasure to be on the Senate floor with the chairman of the VA Committee, Senator Johnny Isakson. I think we all know we wouldn’t be talking about the blue water Navy legislation, the Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act, without Johnny Isakson.

Johnny has been an incredible leader on the Senate Veterans’ Affairs Committee since he took it over, and I can’t thank him enough for what he has done to make this a reality. It has been an incredibly long time there is anybody that deserves this to happen, it is the folks who served in Vietnam. Quite frankly, the sacrifice that they made during that war was like all other wars, and it was pretty darn incredible.

This victory is for the folks who were exposed to Agent Orange, and Agent Orange, by the way, is a herbicide that was not handled properly, and, quite frankly, I just wanted to get them in there, 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 the right 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 the things 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 get through what this bill does. It ensures that veterans who served just off the shores of Vietnam are presumed to have been exposed to Agent Orange, just like those who served on land. The fact is that they were exposed, and 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. You didn’t do what they need to do to get them and now this bill recognizes that.

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 the 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 backed off on its commitment to defend them.

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

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

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

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE S.J. RES. 20

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

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

These sales—the two that we are talking about regarding Bahrain and Qatar—address the legitimate security interests of both countries and strengthen the U.S. partnerships with both countries and support shared efforts to deter Iran. Congress should support these sales. The news this morning of attacks on two more civilian oil tankers in the Gulf of Oman lend further weight to the conclusion that our allies are 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 chair and rank 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 Iran, 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 when 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 right. If we rightfully oppose Iran, we cannot assume the burden of their own defense and relieve U.S. forces that have been providing support. The helicopters will enable the Qataris to provide for their own defense and relieve U.S. forces that have been providing support. The helicopters will enable the Qataris to provide for their own defense and relieve U.S. forces that have been providing support. The helicopters will enable the Qataris to provide for their own defense and relieve U.S. forces that have been providing support.

In an 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’s C-17s have moved more than 3 million pounds of cargo in direct support of coalition operations in Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan. Qatar’s 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 counter-mine, 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 helped invest 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 Qataris are also providing $200 million a year to sustain these facilities. Duplicating or recreating the facilities in Qatar would result in a sizable and needless bill to the U.S. taxpayer.

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

Meanwhile, the credibility of the United States as a partner of choice is enhanced. The same is not true for Bahrain. Bahrain is a critical ally to us, and there is absolutely no question about that. These sales are right. If we rightfully oppose Iran, we cannot assume the burden of their own defense and relieve U.S. forces that have been providing support. These sales address Qatar and Bahrain and 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 and have 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 when 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.

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In closing, these sales should be considered on their own merits and should not be entangled with unrelated controversy. These sales address Qatar and Bahrain’s legitimate security interests, strengthen U.S. partnership with Qatar and Bahrain, and, importantly, they deter Iran.

I support these sales. I urge my colleagues to do the same. As we can see from what I have said here, these sales are minimal, really, in the overall scheme of what these countries are doing to help us. We should show these countries that indeed we are reliable partners, we are good friends, and we deeply appreciate their efforts to promote the same United States of America has in the region.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time has expired.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas have 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.]

YEAS—43

Baldwin

Bennet

Blumenthal

Booker

Brown

Cantwell

Cardin

Carper

Casey

Coons

Cortez Masto

Duckworth

Durbin

Feinstein

Gillibrand

Menendez

Merkley

Murphy

Murray

Paul

Peters

Barrasso

Blackburn

Blunt

Boozman

Braun

Burr

Capito

Cardin

Cassidy

Collins

Corry

Cotton

Cramer

Crapo

Daines

Enzi

Ernst

Fischer

Gardner

NAY—57

Barrasso

Blackburn

Blunt

Boozman

Braun

Burr

Capito

Cardin

Cassidy

Collins

Corry

Cotton

Cramer

Crapo

Daines

Enzi

Ernst

Fischer

Gardner

Menendez

Merkley

Murphy

Murray

Paul

Peters

Barrasso

Blackburn

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Capito

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Cassidy

Collins

Corry

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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 Iraq and Afghanistans. The Armed Forces shoulder the burdens of war. They suffer further the effects of deployments, from time away from family and home. It is the duty of Congress, and we in the Senate, to consider and pass the national defense authorization bill here in the Senate, to ensure that the men and women serving in Iraq and Afghanistan are well equipped and supported. This year's defense bill will also fix some of the issues that have been identified in the past. In particular, the amount of paperwork that military personnel have to fill out has been a significant problem. The defense authorization bill will streamline the registration process and reduce 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 the 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 the changes to the registration process are included in the Defense Authorization bill for fiscal year 2020. This will 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. I say 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 the hard times, we still have a lot to be thankful for.

There is 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." And another said "We can't leave him like that" and exposed themselves to danger to pull the man through the back window and help him escape safely.

A neighborhood in East Dallas came together to help a woman cut and remove trees that fell over her home, saving her a lot of time and money. Even though the neighborhood is dealing with widespread power outages, one person who lived in the area kept a refrigerator on with the community's groceries.

I also read about restaurant workers who helped a woman from Frisco whose car had been hit by a falling tree. While the woman and her 3-year-old niece were able to escape the vehicle, her friend was trapped inside. The employees at this restaurant ran into the storm to help lift the tree so her friend could escape. They even gave her food, blankets, and even drove them to a nearby Target so they could find some dry clothes.

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

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

In closing, I want to thank the first responders, utility workers, and new-found friends who have supported one another through the storms. I will continue to keep the families of those killed and injured in my prayers, and I hope power will soon be fully restored. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I am on the floor again today to talk about developing the American workforce. Why? Because it is such a big issue back home in Ohio and around the country.

Pro-growth Federal policies, including tax cuts, have really worked. I just had another group of Ohio small business people visiting me today, telling me how they have taken those tax cuts and invested in their workers, invest in machine and technology, helping to create more economic growth. It is working.

The most recent report released by the Commerce Department shows that the economy grew by 3.1 percent in the first quarter this year. That is significant by the way, it is about twice what was projected for that same quarter prior to tax reform being put into place.

So we are doing about twice as well as the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office thought we would be doing at this point.

Official unemployment is now 3.6 percent. That is tied for the lowest in 50 years. We continue to see solid wage growth, including better wage growth— which is really exciting for me— among people who are not, as I said, supervisory employees; in other words, blue-collar workers, a 3.4 percent increase in wages. That is after a decade and a half of flat wages when you take inflation into account. Finally, we are seeing a real increase in wages.

I hear from our small business owners back in Ohio how this is working for them, but I also hear something else, which is that they are looking for workers.

The good news is, the economy is growing. There is a demand for workers, but that is not the whole story. We are still seeing a lot of individuals who are missing out on the benefits of a growing economy, not working, and not even looking for work. I have visited dozens of factories and businesses
over the past year, and I keep hearing the same thing: We just don’t have enough skilled workers to fill all the positions we have in order to keep on growing, to keep expanding as a company. Yet, in Ohio and elsewhere, we do not have enough working-age adults participating in the labor force.

So how do we solve this problem? How do we bring this together? How do we take people off the sidelines and into work? By the way, I am told it is over a million men right now not working at all; people 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 where it is today. Guess what the unemployment rate 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 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 realizing 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-skill 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 and a high school education. What is really missing right now is where this skills gap can be closed.

The best known training you have probably heard about for these kinds of jobs is allied health and technical education, CTE. For those who are older, you might think of vocational education. CTE programs are doing great work all over the country.

I have seen this a lot firsthand in Ohio. I am a big fan of career and technical education, so I visit our CTE programs—Butler Tech near Hamilton, OH, and Max S. Hayes High School in Cleveland, OH. I cofounded and cochaired something here in the CTE Caucus, alongside Senator Tim KAINE. We have meetings here. We have conference here. We try to encourage more career and technical education back home. It is important. But the training we need goes well beyond the high school level. So what is happening is that shortened term technical workforce training programs post-high school are another key way to help close the skills gap. Think of the many workforce training programs that might be offered for high school graduates. We need to encourage more of those.

We need to be sure that the Federal Government is playing a role here to help us expand 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 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 specialize in these types of programs—Sinclair Community College in Dayton and Marion Technical College in Marion County. I was happy to go to these graduation ceremonies.

First, both schools were great partners in helping us develop the JOBS Act, and these schools are getting it done. They are giving students what they need, the tools they need to be able to succeed in today’s workforce.

Second, I am always inspired by attending commencements at our community colleges. At these two colleges, as an example, I saw individuals as young as 15 years old walking across the stage. This one young man was getting his associate’s degree that he started at a career and technical education program in high school before he got his driver’s license. I also saw individuals as old as 74 years old. I saw the whole range. And they weren’t just graduating; they were commencing a new stage of their lives that will be filled with opportunity because they are getting jobs.

The whole point of the JOBS Act is so important. It has the potential to help thousands more students, like the ones I met at Marion and Sinclair, in gaining the skills necessary to be their best and to get a job.

(Mr. YOUNG assumed the Chair.)

At the same time, we know that addressing the skills gap will not fully solve the challenges we face in raising our labor participation rates. Another is overcoming the scourge of addiction we have seen in Ohio and elsewhere around the country, from both opioids and, more recently, crystal meth.

Opioids, prescription drugs, heroin, and fentanyl have hit us really hard in Ohio. I see my colleague from Indiana is here on the floor. He sees the same thing. It has torn our families apart. It has devastated our communities. It has forced a lot of able-bodied adults out of the workforce while they struggle with their addiction.

So 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 expected to have a few numbers from all of 2018. We will see. That is good. A 21.4-percent decrease is good. The problem is, it started from such a high-water mark.

Frankly what I am hearing this year, 2019, is that some of these overdose rates are increasing in some areas of Ohio. But we have seen some progress. Again, according to the studies that have been done, we are reducing the overdose deaths, but we still have so many people who are addicted, and we still have this issue of how to get them into the workforce.

The bills we have passed here in the Congress, like our CARA legislation—the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act—and the CARES Act, I believe, have really helped. The STOP Act has helped to try to keep that 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 of this Congress over the past few years to deal with education, prevention, treatment, longer term recovery, and providing Naloxone—this miracle drug—to reverse the effects of an overdose. Those are areas we 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 Congress, and the labs are pretty much gone now. People aren’t making it in their own homes or in communities in Ohio. Instead, they are buying it on the street because it is cheaper and more powerful to buy pure crystal meth. That is not a good thing. It is a bad thing because it is indicating that the crystal meth is spreading.

By the way, these drugs are causing more law enforcement concerns than ever because, like cocaine, this is a 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 will be something to worry about 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. The problem 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. That has been the case with the issue of addiction, as so many people are jailed for nonviolent drug offenses related to opioids, meth, and other drugs.

Fortunately, we are making some progress in getting these individuals the help and treatment they need, thanks to some actions we have taken here at the Federal level as well.

The Second Chance Act, which was signed into law about a decade ago, is helping. I was the coauthor of that back in the House and a coauthor again this year for the reauthorization of that legislation. It provides Federal grant money to State and local entities to help people, when they get out of prison, get their lives turned around. I can speak to this firsthand 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 years or so. It is not enough.

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 logistics that are available. They are excited about it.

I also visited one of the companies where it is a nursing assistant and is working in the medical field. Hospitals as a nursing assistant and is working in the medical field. Hospitals as a nursing assistant and is working in the medical field. Hospitals as a nursing assistant and is working in the medical field. Hospitals as a nursing assistant and is working in the medical field.

Johnson was one person I talked to. She talked about how Bloom was really a second chance for her, how she intends 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 the JOBS Act passed do that.

Let’s help individuals overcome their addiction. Let’s help people stay out of jail and stay with their families and
get to work. Let’s give every single American the opportunity to get the tools they need to achieve their God-given potential. Thank you.

I yield back.

Mr. PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

NATIONAL DEBT

Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, the national debt is what actually pulled me and you and others, to some degree, into this political process. I have come to this floor many times over the last 4½ years to talk about this. Today, again, it is very timely. It is why I ran for the U.S. Senate. Today, we have—I just checked—$22.3 trillion, and it is going up $100,800 a second, as we speak. I have a debt clock in the reception area of my office, in the Russell Senate Office Building, and that thing spins all day long, 24 hours a day.

Even more concerning, we have more than $130 trillion of future unfunded liabilities. If we sit back and watch, this safety net turns into 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 1998, 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-tainty that hurt the bottom line and increase our procurement costs by dramatic amounts. The end result of that is that it lowers our readiness, and it causes the ability to fight to be reduced.

In addition, Congress has shut down the government, over the last 45 years, 21 times because they couldn’t get together and agree on how to fund the government that year—21 times.

This funding process, in my opinion, is a government designed to fail, based on the actual results that have led to $22 trillion of debt today, which, in my view, is indeed a crisis. Over the last 4½ years alone, we have looked at practices in States, other countries, and businesses to find best practices. No one else in the world funds their operation the way the U.S. Congress funds our government.

The problem is, we have a three-step process. We do a budget, an authorization, and then an appropriation. There is simply no way in the time of year to get all of those done. It is a 14-week budget process. We have 16 authorizing committees. If you did one a week, that is 16 weeks. And then you have 12 appropriating bills. Even if you did one a week, which is very hard to do, that is not enough time in the calendar year to do that.

Right now, Congress has yet to pass this year a single appropriations bill for the next year. This is not the appropriators’ problem. They do their jobs. They proved that last year and the year before that. If given enough time and information, they can get their job done. The problem is that this year we have not even agreed with the House and with the White House on what the top-line spending should be.

As I stand here today, there are 17 working days until 31 July, when Congress leaves for a State work period called the August recess. When we get back, which is very hard to do, that is not enough time in the calendar year to do that.

If we started today, we would need to pass an appropriations bill about every 2 days in order to pass all 12 bills by the end of the fiscal year. We are already behind, and I am afraid we are staring down the barrel of another CR unless we start taking these bills up immediately.

The minority leader and the majority leader in the Senate have been working diligently, along with the appropriations minority leader and chairman of the appropriations committee. They all have been working very well to get to a top-line number with the White House and the House of Representa-tives. I am told we are very close to a deal today. I hope we are.

Last year, when I paid attention to it, we got to 75 percent funding. But by 31 July, we had only done 12.5 percent of total government funding. Again, this is just for the discretionary part of our spending, which is only about 25 percent of the total spending that we have in the Federal Government, which includes mandatory expenses.

Last year, 16 of us wrote a letter to Leader McConnell and to his credit, kept us here in August, and we went from 12 percent to 75 percent funding by the end of August, including the Department of Defense and HHS, two of our biggest line items. By staying here in August, we did the people’s work and did something that hadn’t been done in 22 years.

I hope it doesn’t come to that this year. It shouldn’t. We have time to do what we need to do. I know the people in charge are doing everything they can to make that happen. That is not what this conversation is about today. I am hopeful that even this week we can get agreement on the top-line number, move past the budget cap issue, and get to appropriating these bills so we won’t have any more CRs in our future this year.

The unfortunate reality is we have reached this same predicament almost every year since 1974. Einstein once said that “insanity is doing the same thing over and over but expecting different results.” That is what this Congress has done continually over the last 45 years, with different Members and different colleagues. We keep doing the same thing.

I am convinced more than ever that we need a politically neutral platform to fund the government on time every year without all of this drama. It can be done. I think both sides want to do it. Both sides have talked about it when they were in the minority and majority at different times, but it is time to move on it.

Today 25 percent of our budget is discretionary. That is all. That is defense, the Veterans’ Administration, and all domestic discretionary. That is 25 percent. That is what this is all about. This debate and drama is about 25 percent of the Federal Government.

What is the rest of it? We all know that is the mandatory expense side of our budget; 75 percent of what we spend in the Federal Government, over $3 trillion, is for things like Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, pension and benefits for Federal employees, and the interest on the debt. The interest alone has gone up $450 billion over the last 2 years with nine Fed rate increases, and it is projected that by 2023 we will be spending more on the inter-est alone on this debt than we do on national defense.

If we borrow about 30 percent of what we spend, that means, by definition, every dime we spend on discretionary spending is borrowed money. What is discretionary again? Our defense. So every time we are spending on defense, it is technically borrowed money.

I believe it is time to fix this, and the way forward is pretty clear. The way I see it, there are three things we have to do to fix this funding process. No. 1,
we have to change the budget process and appropriations process to make it streamlined, as most States do.

Yesterday I introduced a bill called the Fix Funding First Act, which I hope will start a dialogue. It is not the end result, but I am hopeful it will start a calculated process so that we will be able to work through the details, take individual items one at a time, pass some bills, and start moving toward a solution.

Second, we have to address mandatory spending. We need to save Social Security and Medicare.

Third, we need to adjust the current committee structure so that the same committees on both sides can both authorize and appropriate.

This is a chart of what we have today. This is reality. We have on the left 16 authorizing committees, and on the right we have 12 appropriating committees. You can see for one authorizing committee you may have five or six appropriating 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, where my responsibility 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 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 what we, Medicare, Medicaid, and pensions and benefits. Right now, mandatory spending makes up about 75 percent of what Congress spends every year, but costs are expected to explode over the next 20 years.

The next chart shows the projection from the Congressional Budget Office, and these are generally agreed-upon numbers based upon the baby boomers maturing in age. What we have is the threat that the administrative branch 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 spend most of our time arguing about here on the floor of the Senate and the House. But look at this. This is the mandatory chart. We go from a moderate one until we see cataclysmic geometric growth. We know that the Social Security trust fund goes to zero in 12 years. The Medicare trust fund goes to zero in 7 years. We have to save these programs and turn these curves down. There is no way the world is going to allow us to borrow that much money. Until Congress works up the political courage to deal with the mandatory spending issue, we should make all expenditures discretionary, bring them under the budget process when they need to be subsidized, and that is going to happen within a few short years.

I believe the answer is very simple. Even if we pass this bill and the Appropriations Committee still has to write down its authorization, discretionary defense bills and so forth, we have to streamline this process. Last year we did it, and it almost worked. What we have now is totally dysfunctional.

I hope this proposal that we are putting on the board today will help start the dialogue about how we can fix this funding process.

America always does well in a crisis, but we are not always the first to decide that we are in a crisis. I personally believe we have been in a crisis for the last 15 years. Either we can wake up and face it now or I think we will regret it later.

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

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

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

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

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

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

Mr. CORKER. 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            Baldwin            Baldwin            Baldwin            Baldwin
        Burr              Burr              Burr              Burr              Burr
        Capito            Capito            Capito            Capito            Capito
        Cardin            Cardin            Cardin            Cardin            Cardin
        Carper            Carper            Carper            Carper            Carper
        Casey             Casey             Casey             Casey             Casey
        Cassidy           Cassidy           Cassidy           Cassidy           Cassidy
        Collins           Collins           Collins           Collins           Collins
        Cornyn            Cornyn            Cornyn            Cornyn            Cornyn
        Cortez Masto      Cortez Masto      Cortez Masto      Cortez Masto      Cortez Masto
        Portman           Portman           Portman           Portman           Portman
        Hirono            Hirono            Hirono            Hirono            Hirono
        Duckworth         Duckworth         Duckworth         Duckworth         Duckworth
        Durbin            Durbin            Durbin            Durbin            Durbin
        Ernst             Ernst             Ernst             Ernst             Ernst
        Emmer             Emmer             Emmer             Emmer             Emmer

NAYS—3

Baldwin            Baldwin            Baldwin
        Brown             Brown             Brown
        Burr              Burr              Burr
        Cardin            Cardin            Cardin
        Carper            Carper            Carper
        Casey             Casey             Casey
        Cassidy           Cassidy           Cassidy
        Collins           Collins           Collins
        Cornyn            Cornyn            Cornyn
        Cortez Masto      Cortez Masto      Cortez Masto
        Portman           Portman           Portman
        Hirono            Hirono            Hirono
        Duckworth         Duckworth         Duckworth
        Durbin            Durbin            Durbin
        Ernst             Ernst             Ernst
        Emmer             Emmer             Emmer

KIRKLAND

Sr. of the Senate for the PRESIDING OFFICER: I have the roll completed, and the yeas have a majority, therefore the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. President, 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.

June 13, 2019
The nomination was confirmed.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 222.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The motion was agreed to.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

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

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

The 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 C. Kochary, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.


EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 22.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

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. Kochary, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.


EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 22.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

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. Kochary, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.


EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 22.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

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. Kochary, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.


EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 22.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

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. Kochary, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.


EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 22.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

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. Kochary, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

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.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session, The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 118.

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

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

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

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


LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session, The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

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


The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

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


LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session, The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 114, S. 1790.

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

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

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


LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session, The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of James David Cain, Jr., of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

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


LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session, The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

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

to discharge Senate Joint Resolutions 20 and 26, which sought to block the sales of certain weapons to Bahrain and Qatar respectively.

As many of you know, I have long been a proponent of a U.S. foreign policy driven by our values and respect for human rights. This applies to our foreign military support and arms sales. We must ensure that our military might and weapons only go to support partners and allies who uphold our values. We have both a moral and a national security obligation to ensure that U.S. weapons, equipment, and training are never used to harm civilians, abuse human rights, or end up in the hands of enemies who seek to do us harm.

With that in mind, I was pleased to lead the Enhancing Human Rights in Arms Sales Act of 2019 with my colleagues from both sides of the aisle. This bipartisan legislation would put into place strict vetting criteria and end use monitoring for certain weapons sales to prevent U.S.-provided weapons from reaching governments that commit human rights abuses and war crimes. I urge all of my colleagues to support this important and necessary legislation.

Until my bill is enacted into law and its critical safeguards are in place, it is incumbent upon Congress to evaluate each arms sale with important considerations for civilian security and human rights. I have carefully examined both of the sales before us today, and applied the same criteria outlined in the Enhancing Human Rights in Arms Sales Act. Through this lens, I was compelled to vote in favor of discharging S.J. Res. 20, so the Senate could debate the pending sale of various bombs and precision-guided munitions to Bahrain. Domestically, Bahrain’s Ministry of Interior police forces were responsible for the repression of the 2011 uprising, and well over 100 Bahrainis have been killed in the course of repressing the Shia-led unrest. In the Yemen conflict, the Bahrain Air Force is participating in Saudi-led Coalition airstrikes that have led to civilian casualties. This pending sale would in fact provide munitions for Bahrain’s F-16 aircraft, which would almost certainly be used in Yemen. We know this because of 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 concerned by the U.S. military’s default to U.S. support for the war in Yemen, and we cannot risk our weapons leading to further repression in Bahrain itself. I cannot support the sale of U.S. weapons at this time.

The case of the pending sales to Qatar is quite different. There is no doubt that Qatar has significant human rights challenges, particularly with respect to its labor practices. That said, I have not seen any evidence of the Qatari Government using arms against its people. Moreover, Qatar’s involvement in the Yemeni war was limited to providing the Saudi border from the Houthis, not conducting airstrikes in Yemen. The Qatars left the Saudi-led coalition entirely 2 years ago. Qatar has proven itself an important and responsible partner for the United States. 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 Qatari neighbors in Libya in 2011, but again, this was in concert with international partners including the United States. In light of these factors, I voted against discharging S.J. Res. 26.

While both discharge motions failed, this issue will not go away because one thing that we all can agree on is that no U.S. arms should ever be linked to the deaths of innocent civilians. No U.S. arms should ever be used to intimidate and demandless. No U.S. arms should ever end up in the hands a child soldier or a terrorist. We may disagree on policy, but our values will always bridge the partisan divide. That is why Congress and the administration must take a more holistic look at this issue. My bipartisan bill, the Enhancing Human Rights in Arms Sales Act of 2019, offers a comprehensive approach, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

S. 1794
Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I rise today regarding the U.S. Senate’s passage of S. 1794, the Protecting Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act, by unanimous consent. The Protecting Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act aims to preserve access to affordable VA mortgages for the millions of veterans and brave men and women in uniform in Arizona and around the country.

Last year, Congress passed S. 2155, the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, a bipartisan regulatory relief package for community financial institutions. Limited other hardly, this package sought to crack down on “mortgage churning,” a predatory practice where in lenders push veterans over and over to repeatedly refinance their home, even when there is no clear benefit to doing so. With each refinance, the lenders take a fee. Veterans, on the other hand, enter into a cycle of debt where fees and interest rates cost more than the initial mortgage payments.

To stop this predatory behavior, S. 2155 put into place new requirements that must be met in order for a refinanced loan to obtain VA guaranty and securitization from Ginnie Mae, the U.S. Government Corporation that securitizes VA mortgages. This helps lenders make more affordable mortgages to veterans, first-time home buyers, and low-income borrowers.

Unfortunately, these new requirements were inconsistent with Ginnie Mae loan seasoning requirements. With implementation of reform, the new rules left approximately 2,500 VA-guaranteed loans ineligible for Ginnie Mae securitization. In 1980, the new rule would cost approximately $150 billion. This new rule would which severely constrained lending.

The unintended consequence of this measure put VA home loans out of reach and threatened to drive up future borrowing costs. The Protecting Affordable Mortgages for Veterans Act would correct this issue and maintain liquidity in the veteran home loan market so that veterans and their families can secure the safe, affordable housing they deserve.

When they return home, veterans who defend our freedom with ducy and honor should receive the thanks of a grateful nation and opportunities to succeed as they transition to civilian life. That means delivering quality care through the VA, implementing education opportunities, and ensuring affordable housing is within reach for Americans who made the ultimate sacrifice for our country. Acclimating to civilian life is challenging enough without the threat of being scammed by predatory lenders.

I want to thank my colleague from North Carolina, Senator TILLIS, for working with me over the last several weeks to craft this bill. I also want to thank Chairman CHAFRO, Ranking Member BROWN, Chairman ISAACKS, and Ranking Member TESTER for their steadfast support in moving this fix expeditiously. Even in an era of divided government and historic gridlock, we are getting things done for Arizona.

Now that this legislation has passed the U.S. Senate, I urge my colleagues in the House to quickly pass S. 1794 so it can be signed into law. Let’s keep working together, Democrats and Republicans, to stand up for our veterans.

Thank you.

REMEMBERING PRIVATE WILLIAM TULLY BROWN

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, Today I wish to honor Private William Dully 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 in Libya. Training was intense. The code talkers underwent extensive training in communications and in memorizing the complex code that included Navajo words used for 450 military terms that didn’t exist in the Navajo or Diné language. He landed in Nagasaki’s harbor on September 9, 1945, shipped out of San Diego to Pearl Harbor, then to Saipan in the Mariana Islands, and finally to Nagasaki and Sasebo on the island of Kyushu, Japan’s most southern main island. They landed in Nagasaki’s harbor on September 9, 1945.
23 with the mission of occupying the island. They were armed in full combat kit with fixed bayonets and full magazines. They didn't know what to expect from the defeated Japanese. Nagasaki had been bombed on August 9 and was devastated. Private Brown's division, along with troops from the infantry and artillery, occupied the island.

Our Nation owes a great debt to the Navajo code talkers. They transmitted thousands and thousands of strategic military messages during World War II, but their code was never broken. Their skill, bravery, and commitment to country were integral to winning the war.

Private Brown, like so many of our code talkers, was humble and modest about the courage he showed during the war. While Private Brown did not consider himself a hero, I do, and so does our country, which is why he and his fellow code talkers were awarded the Congressional Silver Medal in 2001 for defending the freedoms and liberties we enjoy today.

Private Brown lived a long and productive life. After the war, he married Sarah Francis and fathered five children. He is the oldest of seven children and had aunts in Lupton until he was 12 years old, and he lived in a small wooden shack. They sometimes went hungry. To eat, at times John hunted rabbits with a sharp stick.

At that time, the Bureau of Indian Affairs picked him up and sent him to boarding school on the Navajo reservation. John went hungry. To eat, at times John went to 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 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 and, in return, was loved by them. 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 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 for decades to make sure his people and all New Mexicans had those basics.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JO MCDougALL

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and congratulate Jo Mcdougall for receiving the Porter Fund’s Lifetime Achievement Award. The Porter Fund’s Lifetime Achievement Award is presented every 5 years to an Arkansas writer with a substantial and recognized body of work. Jo is just the fourth person to receive this honor.

Raised on her family’s rice farm near DeWitt, Jo discovered her love for writing and language at a young age when her mother would read to her each night. She wrote her first poem at just 12 years old, and her father proudly displayed it on his desk. This inspired her to continue writing. Jo received an undergraduate degree in home economics from the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville before returning in 1980 to pursue her master of fine arts in creative writing.

After earning her MFA, Jo taught at Pittsburg State University in Kansas for over a decade, codirecting the university’s creative writing department and guiding the writing center and distinguished visiting writers program. She has taught in Arkansas at Hendrix College in Conway, AR, and at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

Jo’s success stretches beyond the classroom. In April of 2016, Governor Asa Hutchinson nominated her as Poet Laureate of Arkansas. She has published six poetry collections and a memoir, “Daddy’s Money: A Memoir of
In 2015, the University of Arkansas Press published a compilation of Jo’s poetry, “In the Home of the Famous Dead: Collected Poems.” Her work is influenced by her Arkansas heritage and often portrays the lives of rural families and the struggles, hardships, and everyday challenges they face.

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

I congratulate Jo for receiving the Porter Fund’s Lifetime Achievement Award. Her enduring voice, observance 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 SEUBLORD**

- **Mr. BOOZMAN.** Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life of long-time journalist and community leader, Linda Seubold, of Fort Smith, AR who passed away on June 5, 2019.

  Linda was an award-winning journalist, magazine editor, and supporter of Fort Smith. Through constant coverage and commentary, she was a vocal advocate for the region’s historical, educational, and cultural assets such as music, art, and entertainment. Her support was crucial for the advancement of vital institutions and attractions including the U.S. Marshals Museum, the area’s public libraries, the Elvis Presley Barbershop Museum, Chaffee Crossing, and the Bass Reeves Statue.

  During her 15 years at the Southwest Times Record, Linda was a news reporter and columnist, a role model, and “newsroom mom” to countless young reporters. She developed an incredible level of trust with local officials. Everyone knew she would be fair and thorough. Everyone knew she cared about truth and the good of the community.

  Linda was also a trusted professional among her peers. One of her most difficult assignments was covering her 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 dedication, 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 in 1960 and attended Fort Smith Junior College. She was preceded in death by her husband of 55 years, Frank. They were proud parents of five children, with 12 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

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

**RECOGNIZING MCGREGOR INDUSTRIES**

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

  Since its establishment 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. It placed McGregor Industries at the center of the highly competitive iron and steel market of the Northeast. Their many high-profile projects have built our businesses, our churches, our schools, and even our airports in north-eastern Pennsylvania and across the Commonwealth.


  Under the leadership of a fourth generation McGregor and Wharton graduate, Grace McGregor Kramer, the company’s high-rise stair towers have expanded to the Boston area. Contracts with MIT and the Encore Boston Harbor casino are among the largest construction projects in Massachusetts history, with McGregor Industries securing contracts for over 4,000 workers.

  This family-led operation upholds its reputation as a national 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 will not diminish. I wish their leadership and employees success for many years to come.

**TRIBUTE TO BOB COFFIN**

- **Ms. CORTEZ MASTO.** Mr. President, today I would like to congratulate Bob Coffin on his distinguished career and commend his 37 years of dedicated service to Nevada.

  Bob Coffin was first elected to the Nevada Assembly in 1982, where he served for two terms. He was then elected to the Nevada State Senate, where he served until 2010. After leaving the State Senate, Coffin continued his career as a public servant, and since 2011, he has worked to represent the city of Las Vegas Ward 3 as councilman, a position he will retire from this June.

  Councilman Coffin has deep roots in downtown Las Vegas, having been a resident in and around Ward 3 for more than 60 years. He has raised his family less than a mile from his childhood home.

  Growing up in Las Vegas, Councilman Coffin developed a passion for two things—his Mexican-American heritage and the sport of golf. His family emigrated to Southern California from Mexico, and he saw firsthand the discrimination his mother faced as a young woman. The councilman has spent much of his career fighting against 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 Women. He has also received the Charles Dickens 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, Chairman 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

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

Truly demonstrating a passion for service, Mike was an instructor not only in the classroom but also on the field. In Eureka, he coached wrestling, football and track and field for 15 years, helping young Montanans build character and a strong work ethic that will serve them well in their adult years.

For almost three decades, Mike has lived a life of servant-leadership, his leadership in the classroom and on the field will be greatly missed by his community. His efforts to help transform young students into good citizens has impacted the lives of nearly 3,000 young Montanans throughout his 27-year career.

TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL LOUIS W. WILHAM

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and congratulate BG Louis W. Wilham, assistant adjutant general of the Oklahoma Army National Guard, for his extraordinary dedication to duty and service to our Nation. Brigadier General Wilham will retire from the Oklahoma National Guard after 31 years of service.

Brigadier General Wilham enlisted in the Oklahoma Army National Guard in 1987 and received his commission through the Oklahoma Military Department’s officer candidate school in 1998. Since then, General Wilham has served in a variety of key leadership and staff positions within the Oklahoma National Guard, commanding at the company, battalion, and brigade levels prior to serving as the assistant adjutant general and interim adjutant general. Throughout the course of his career, Brigadier General Wilham has supported numerous mobilizations for both State and Federal missions. In 2008, he deployed to Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, serving with the Joint Area Support Group-Central in Baghdad. In 2017, while serving as the interim adjutant general of the Oklahoma National Guard, Brigadier General Wilham oversaw the mobilization of over 2,000 Oklahoma soldiers and airmen in support of Hurricane Harvey.

During the course of Brigadier General Wilham’s service to our Nation, he earned awards and decorations, including: the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with two bronze oakleaf clusters, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal with one bronze oakleaf, Army Achievement Medal with the Value Medal 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 longtime post as secretary of the board of trustees. In this role, he helped to support the world’s most respected authority on climate research, and he leaves a legacy worthy of our praise and our gratitude.

Those of us who know Jack recognize him as president of McLane Middleton, one of the largest law practices in the Granite State and a firm that encourages its attorneys to be active participants in their communities. This is undoubtedly a reflection of Jack’s core beliefs. He has been a force in raising awareness and funds for programs like DOVE—the Domestic Violence Emergency Project—that provide legal representation free of charge for people in need. Jack has also served as president of the United Way and a board member of the Southern Nevada Water Authority, 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 Major fresh out of his service in the Marine Corps—who arrived at the Appalachian Mountain Club’s Pinkham Notch Camp in 1952 for a new job at a warming hut on Mount Washington’s Tuckerman Ravine. He was drawn there by the White Mountains as a child and staying with friends in the Madison and Lake of the Clouds Huts as a teenager.

This new venture was the beginning of a decades-long, unbroken connection to New Hampshire’s highest peak.

While working as an observer at the Mount Washington Observatory in the early 1950s, Jack discovered another love—Ann Dodge, the daughter of Observatory founder Joe Dodge and Jack’s future wife. Dating the boss’s daughter has its 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 1967. Jack has kept his promise of spending minutes at board meetings ever since, and he remains an outstanding ambassador of the Observatory and an outspoken supporter of its important role in climate research.

Over the past few decades, the Mount Washington Observatory has emerged as a significant institution of science education and plays a vital role in helping advance the public understanding of the complexities of our natural world. Its Weather Discovery Center has become a popular resource in communicating these findings to classrooms and workshops across the globe. Throughout each step
of this journey, Jack Middleton has been there with his expert guidance, his dry wit and his devotion to preserving the past and shaping the future of this Northern New Hampshire gem.

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

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM SAUBLE

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor William Sauble of Maxwell, NM, for decades of outstanding service to his community.

Bill was born into a ranching family in Maxwell, in North Central New Mexico, and has lived in that community almost all his life. After graduating with honors with a bachelor’s degree in animal science from New Mexico State University in 1970, he married his high school sweetheart, Debbie. He then entered the Navy, where he served 2 years of Active Duty and 5 years in the reserve. After returning home from the Navy, Bill and Debbie took up the family ranching business. They are the proud parents of two children, Troy Sauble and Tara Sauble Foster, and grandparents of two grandchildren.

Bill has been a leader in the community and in ranching in New Mexico all his life. The number of civic organizations that Bill has been a part of is too numerous to list. He has served as president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, the Colfax County Farm Bureau, and the Colfax County Fair Association, and as chair of the New Mexico Livestock Board, the Agricultural Advisory Committee to the New Mexico State Land Office, the city of Raton Extra-Territorial Zoning Commission, and the American Farm Bureau Public Lands Committee.

As a tribute to Bill’s ranching skills and acumen, in 2012, he and Debbie were awarded the New Mexico Farm and Livestock Farm Family of the Year. That same year, Bill was named Cattleman of the Year by the New Mexico Cattlemen’s Association. Bill has not only worked hard for his own family ranch, but he has worked tirelessly to improve the cattle business throughout New Mexico, spending countless hours traveling the State on behalf of cattle growers and the livestock board.

Bill has the respect of his community and served on the Colfax County Commission between 2009 and 2018. As chair of the commission, he doggedly pursued Transportation Investment, generating economic recovery, or TIGER, grants to obtain capital investment for transportation projects for his county. When Amtrak threatened to discontinue Southwest Chief service between Dodge, KS, and Albuquerque, NM, Bill worked with me, the rest of the New Mexico congressional delegation, and the Kansas and Colorado delegations, both in Congress and commitments from Amtrak to continue this critically important service.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

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

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the Federal Register for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine democratic processes or institutions in Belarus that was declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006, is to continue in effect beyond June 16, 2019.

The actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus’s democratic processes or institutions, to commit human rights abuses related to political repression, and to engage in public corruption continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13405 with respect to Belarus.

DONALD J. TRUMP


MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 3:54 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, indicated 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, a report of a rule entitled “Li- quidity Coverage Ratio Rule: Treatment of Certain Municipal Obligations as High-Quality Liquid Assets” (RIN 31050–AE77) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 11, 2019, to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1640. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1641. A communication from the Chairman of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences: Fiscal Year 2018”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1642. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission’s annual report for 2018; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–1643. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions Lists of 7.62mm machine guns and associated barrel assemblies to the Netherlands in the amount of $1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 19–029); 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 re-
pairs of the MK15 Phalanx Close-In Weapon System Block 0–1B Baseline 2 and SeaRAM Weapon System Defense Articles in the amounts of $100,000,000 or more (Transmiss-
ion No. DDTC 19–014) to the Committee on For-
eign Relations.
EC–1640. A communication from the Under
Secretary, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “U.S. Army Audit Agency Independent Review of the Independent Auditor’s Report of the American Financial Statements”; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
EC–1647. A communication from the Assist-
ant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmis-
sing, pursuant to law, a report on the activi-
ties of the Community Relations Service for fiscal year 2018; to the Committee on the Ju-
diciary.
EC–1648. A communication from the Assist-
ant 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 Pentylone as Schedule H Controlled Substances”; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
EC–1649. A communication from the Assist-
ant 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 191) (Docket No. DEA–355) re-
ceived 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 Assist-
ant 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: Place-
ment of 5F–EDMB-PINACA, 5F–MDMB-PICA, FUB–AKB48, 5F–CUMYL-
PINACA, 5F–CPP, FUB–144, and FUB–144 into Schedule I; Correc-
tion” ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–491)) received in the Office of the Presi-
dent on June 11, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
EC–1654. A communication from the Assist-
ant 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: Exten-
sion of Temporary Placement of 5F–ADB, 5F–MDMB–FUBINACA, 5F–MDMB–CHMICA, and MDMB–FUBINACA in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act” ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–496) re-
ceived 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 Tech-
nology, Federal Communications Commis-
sion, transmitting, pursuant to law, the rep-
et 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 Com-
mmerce, Science, and Transportation.
EC–1656. A communication from the Attor-
ney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Navigation and Navigable Waters, and Shipping; Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments” (Docket No. USCG–2019–0008) 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. Grimmberg, 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 resolu-
tions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:
By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MARKYY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. WYDEN):
S. 1825. A bill to impose sanctions with re-
spect to foreign persons responsible for viola-
tions of the human rights of lesbian, gay, biexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. SCHUMIR, Ms. HASSAN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR): S. 1826. A bill to modify the penalties for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1993, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
By Mr. WYDEN:
S. 1827. A bill to amend the Internal Re-
venue Code of 1986 to exclude corporations op-
erating under organizations from the definition of taxable REIT subsidiary; to the Committee on Fi-
nance.
By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. MANSCH, Mr. COTTON, Mr. JONES, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. KING, and Mr. TANNER): S. 1828. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Re-
porting Act to clarify Federal law with re-
spect to reporting certain positive consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies, and for other purposes; to the Com-
mitttee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-
fairs.
By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. PIETERS, Mr. ENZI, and Ms. HASSAN): S. 1829. A bill to require a report on the great reporting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Gov-
ernmental Affairs.
By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. BLAGOJEVICH, 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. MENDENDE, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HARRI, Mr. VAN HOLLN, Ms. FEIN-
STEIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DUHAMEL, Mr. WELKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KAIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOYER, Mr. CASEY, and Ms. ROSEN):
S. 1831. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the dis-
tribution 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. RANKIN):
S. 1832. A bill to protect and educate chil-
dren 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. DURB:
S. 1833. A bill to transfer a bridge over the Wabash River to the New Harmony Bridge Authority and the New Harmony and Wabash River Bridge Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Envi-
noment and Public Works.
By Mr. CARIN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LEARY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLN, and Ms. HIRONO):
S. 1834. A bill to authorize the congressional prac-
tices in Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
S. 1839. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax onicy Act of 1992, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKKAY, and Mr. COTTON):

S. 1841. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1992 and the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GARDNER:

S. 1842. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on heavy trucks and trailers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. THUNE, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 1843. A bill to establish certain requirements for the small refineries exemption of the renewable fuels provisions under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. Gillibrand):

S. 1844. A bill to establish a discretionary grant program for the small refineries exemption of the renewable fuels provisions under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. Kaine):

S. 1845. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and group or individual health insurance coverage to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mrs. SHEPPARD, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KAINZ, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. Duckworth, Mr. WARREN, Mr. CANTWELL, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MARKKAY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HARRIS, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 1847. A bill to require group health plans and group or individual health insurance coverage to provide coverage for over-the-counter contraceptives; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. MARKKAY):

S. 1848. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to ensure that electrochromic glass qualifies as energy property for purposes of the energy credit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 1851. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide Federal Pell Grants to Iraq and Afghanistan veteran’s dependents; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. Duckworth):

S. 1852. A bill to require rulemaking by the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to address considerations in evaluating the need for public and individual disaster assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. MCSALLY, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 1853. A bill to require Federal law enforcement agencies to report on cases of missing or murdered Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. HARRIS):

S. 1854. A bill to enhance civil penalties under the Federal securities laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and Mr. MCCASKILL):

S. 1855. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve college access and completion for all students; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HEINRICH:

S. 1856. A bill to amend the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 to prohibit the use of neonicotinoids in the National Wildlife Refuges for purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. MURkowski (for herself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. SHAHEEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Ms. HIRONO):


By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1858. A bill to ensure that electrochromic glass qualifies as energy property for purposes of the energy credit; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1861. A bill to provide for the treatment of pharmacy counter rebates as coverage determination under Medicare part D; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURRAY, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 1862. A bill to limit the fees charged and collected from applicants for naturalization and related benefits based on poverty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DURBIN:

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

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MERRILL, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 1864. A bill to require transparency in reporting the greenhouse gas impacts of products procured by certain Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 1865. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make certain changes with respect to bringing a civil action for the misappropriation of a trade secret, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. HARRIS):

S. 1866. A bill to better support our early childhood educators and elementary school secondary school teachers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

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

Aircraft Systems Coordinator, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. KING, Mr. UDEN, Mr. MIRKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. Res. 251. A resolution recognizing 2019 as the International Year of the Salmon, a framework of collaboration across the Northern Hemisphere to sustain and recover salmonid populations and their ecosystems, and to promote international partnerships, and public action; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 91
At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 91, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize per diem payments under comprehensive service programs for homeless veterans to furnish care to dependents of homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 107
At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 107, a bill to provide any State with a child welfare demonstration project that is scheduled to terminate at the end of fiscal year 2019 the option to extend the project for up to 2 additional years.

S. 153
At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 153, a bill to promote veteran involvement in STEM education, computer science, and scientific research, and for other purposes.

S. 197
At the request of Mr. HENRICH, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 197, a bill to provide for the confidentiality of information submitted in requests for deferred action under the deferred action for childhood arrivals program, and for other purposes.

S. 203
At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the 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 name 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 the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bullion coins during 2019 in honor of George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bullion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush.

S. 512
At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 500, a bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Park Service Legacy Restoration Trust Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

S. 514
At the request of Ms. KLOBUCAR, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Tester) was added as a cosponsor of S. 514, 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. 516
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. 516, 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 names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 598, a bill 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. HEINRICH, the names of the Senators from Hawaii (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) 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. SASSE, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 695, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to allow parents of eligible military dependent children to establish Military Education Savings Accounts, and for other purposes.

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

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

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Montana (Ms. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 785, a bill to improve mental health care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

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

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

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

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

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. 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. 1254, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to review and report on certain laws, safety measures, and technologies relating to the illegal passing of school buses, and for other purposes.

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

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

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

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

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. 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 Alzheimer’s semipostal stamp for 6 additional years.

S. 1766

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

S. 1781

At the request of Mr. RUBBO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1781, a bill to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2020 through 2022 to provide assistance to El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras through bilateral compacts to increase protection of women and children in their homes and communities and reduce female homicides, domestic violence, and sexual assault.

S. 1823

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New York (Ms. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1823, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit employment of children in tobacco-related agriculture by deeming such employment as oppressive child labor.

S. CON. RES. 5

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 5, a concurrent resolution supporting the Local Radio Freedom Act.

S. RES. 120

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 120, a resolution opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel.

S. RES. 189

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 189, a resolution condemning all forms of antisemitism.

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 189, supra.

S. RES. 234

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 234, a resolution affirming the United States commitment to the two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and noting that Israeli annexation of territory in the West Bank would undermine peace and Israel’s future as a Jewish and democratic state.

S. RES. 242

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 242, a resolution designating June 15, 2019, as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day”.

AMENDMENT NO. 264

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 264 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 276

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a co-sponsor of amendment No. 276 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 300

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 300 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 301

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 301 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 308

At the request of Mr. PERDUE, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 308 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 313

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. 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. 315

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BARRASSO) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as co-sponsors of amendment No. 315 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. 316

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BARRASSO) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as co-sponsors of amendment No. 316 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. 317

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPPO) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 317 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 name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. Warren) was added as a co-sponsor of amendment No. 339 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 340

At the request of Mr. Coons, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. Warren), the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio), and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Lankford) were added as co-sponsors of amendment No. 340 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 341

At the request of Mr. Hoeven, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Leahy) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Cramer) were added as co-sponsors of amendment No. 341 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 342

At the request of Mr. Hoeven, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Leahy) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Cramer) were added as co-sponsors of amendment No. 342 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 343

At the request of Mr. Hoeven, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Leahy) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Cramer) were added as co-sponsors of amendment No. 343 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 344

At the request of Mr. Hoeven, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Daines) was added as a co-sponsor of amendment No. 344 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 345

At the request of Mr. Hoeven, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Daines) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. Blackburn) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. Warren) were added as co-sponsors of amendment No. 345 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 346

At the request of Mr. Hoeven, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Tester) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. Daines) were added as co-sponsors of amendment No. 346 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 347

At the request of Mr. Menendez, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Durbin), the Senator from Texas (Mr. Cruz), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Young), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Bennet), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Barrasso), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Cassidy) were added as co-sponsors of amendment No. 347 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 348

At the request of Mr. Cotton, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. Cruz) was added as a co-sponsor of amendment No. 348 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 349

At the request of Mr. Young, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Braun) was added as a co-sponsor of amendment No. 349 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 350

At the request of Mr. Cornyn, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. Stabenow) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Peters) were added as co-sponsors of amendment No. 350 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 351

At the request of Mr. Hoeven, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Daines) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. Blackburn) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Thune) were added as a co-sponsor of amendment No. 351 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of
the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KAIN (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina):

S. 1851. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide Federal Pell Grants to Iraq and Afghanistan veteran’s dependents; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. KAIN. Mr. President. When a U.S. servicemember gives their life in service to their Nation, they often leave behind family who we are equally indebted to. Ensuring that these survivors provided every opportunity to succeed and get a quality education supports our values and upholds our promise to servicemembers and military families. Unfortunately, our ability to uphold our promise to dependents of servicemembers who were killed in action (KIA) in Iraq and Afghanistan following the attacks on September 11, 2001 has been affected.

As a result of sequestration, the U.S. Department of Education (ED) sent a letter to institutions requiring them to reduce the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant awards by about 6.2% or almost $400 per recipient for the 2018–2019 award year. These grants are critical for students to use for tuition, books, and room and board and any future cut would be significant for a young college student. Many children and dependents of servicemembers who were KIA in Iraq and Afghanistan are now reaching college age so more and more students will not be receiving as much in grants as they should be getting and rightfully deserve.

Today, I am pleased to introduce with my colleagues Senator LANKFORD, Senator TESTER, and Senator SCOTT (from South Carolina) a bipartisan bill called the Protecting our Gold Star Families’ Act of 2019. This legislation will move the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant program to the Pell Grant program to stabilize the funding source for these awards and ensure Gold Star children 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 determined 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, has reviewed existing regulations and issued new regulations to the extent required under subsection (a) of such section.

(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—

(ii) concentration of damages, 20 percent;

(iii) insurance, 20 percent;

(iv) voluntary agency assistance, 10 percent;

(v) insurance, 20 percent;

(vi) average amount of individual assistance provided by the State, 5 percent; and

(vii) economic considerations described in subparagraph (B), 5 percent; and

(B) FEMA shall consider the economic circumstances of the affected area, including factors such as the local assessable income as it compares to that of the State, and the poverty rate as it compares to that of the State.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amended rules issued under subsection (a) shall apply to any disaster for which a Governor requested a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), and was denied on or after January 1, 2012.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 1854. A bill to enhance civil penalties under the Federal securities laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am reintroducing the Stronger Enforcement of Civil Penalties Act along with Senator GRASSLEY and Senator LEAHY. This bill will help securities regulators better protect investors and demand greater accountability from market players. Even after a financial crisis that devastated our nation’s economy, we continue to see calculated wrongdoing by some on Wall Street, and without the consequence of meaningful penalties to serve as an effective deterrent, I worry this disturbing culture of misconduct will persist.

Today, the amount of penalties the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) can fine an institution or individual is restricted by statute. During hearings I held in 2011 as Chairman of the Banking Committee’s Securities, Insurance, and Investment Subcommittee, I learned how this limitation significantly interferes with the SEC’s ability to perform its enforcement duties. At the time, a Federal judge had criticized the SEC for not obtaining a larger settlement against Citigroup, a major player in the financial crisis that settled with the agency in an amount that was far below the case the bank had inflicted on investors. The SEC had imposed 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 and 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 losses suffered by victims of a violation, and substantially raising the financial stakes for repeat offenders of our nation’s securities laws.

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

Our bill also strives to deter repeat offenders by 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 apply its civil penalty against those who violate existing federal court or SEC orders, an approach that would be more efficient, effective, and flexible than the current civil contempt remedy. These changes would greatly improve the SEC’s ability to levy robust penalties against repeat offenders.

Slightly more than half of all U.S. households are invested in the stock market. All of our constituents deserve a strong 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. 1633. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the sites associated with the noted American philanthropist and business executive Julius Rosenwald, with a special focus on the Rosenwald Schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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

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

S. 1633

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Julius Rosenwald and Rosenwald Schools Study Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

(A) Congress finds that—

(1) Julius Rosenwald was born in 1862 in Springfield, Illinois, to Samuel Rosenwald and his wife, Augusta Hammerslough, a Jewish immigrant from Germany;

(2) in 1888, Samuel Rosenwald purchased the Lyon House, where Julius grew up and lived with his family until the 1890s, which—

(a) was diagonally across the street from the home where Abraham Lincoln lived prior to becoming president; and

(b) was restored recently before the date of enactment of this Act; and

(3) Julius Rosenwald—

(A) learned the clothing trade with relatives in New York City; and

(B) used that knowledge on moving to Chicago, where he became part-owner and president of Sears, Roebuck & Company, which—

(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—

(A) joined the Board of Trustees of the Tuskegee Institute; and

(B) 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

(6) 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;

(7) A the success of the pilot program referred to in subsection (a) led to the construction of more than 5,300 Rosenwald Schools and related buildings over a 20-year period in 15 southern States under the direction of the Julius Rosenwald Fund;

(8) the schools described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) were the result of a 3-way partnership among the Julius Rosenwald Fund, local communities that, although generally poor, contributed land, labor, materials, and money to build and maintain the schools, and the state or local governments that were required by law to provide public schools for all children but divided funds unequally between black and white systems; and

(ii) often became the focus of great pride and affection among the applicable communities;

(9) the contributions of Julius Rosenwald to improving the lives of African-Americans, as well as the lives of Jews worldwide in Chicago and throughout the United States, are worthy of recognition and further examination.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ROSENWALD SCHOOL.—The term “Rosenwald School” means any of the 5,337 schools and related buildings constructed in 15 southern States during the period of 1912 through 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 Julius Rosenwald, including an interpretive center in or near Chicago, Illinois;

(A) to commemorate the career and overall philanthropic activities of Rosenwald; and

(B) to address the scope and significance of the Rosenwald Schools initiative;
(4) take into consideration other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the legacy of Julius Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Schools by—
(A) Federal, State, or local governmental entities;
(B) private and nonprofit organizations; or
(c) applicable law.

The study under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

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

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

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

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

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

S.J. Res. 49

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States 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 of the Blackfeet Tribe;

Whereas the President of the United States, by executive order, has sought to cancel all remaining leases in the Badger-Two Medicine area, citing violations of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as the "National Historic Preservation Act" (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)), before the leases were issued;

Whereas the Department of the Interior has failed to consult with, as determined appropriate, the Blackfeet Tribe, and the development of the Badger-Two Medicine area would be a complete abandonment of that duty; and

Whereas the Department of the Interior has broken the commitment made by the Department to the Blackfeet Tribe to defend the cancellation of all leases in the Badger-Two Medicine area; and

Resolved, That—
(1) it is the sense of the Senate that the Department of the Interior has broken the commitment made by the Department to the Blackfeet Tribe;

(2) it has failed—
(i) to honor the trust responsibilities of the Department to the Blackfeet Tribe; and

(ii) to regain the credibility of the Department; and

(3) must actively pursue and defend, in and out of the courtroom, the cancellation of all leases in the Badger-Two Medicine area; and

(4) the voluntary retirement of leases; and


Mr. TESTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. Res. 251

Whereas salmon are a vital resource, providing communities with cultural and social value, food security, and economic opportunity;

Whereas salmon are critically important to marine and aquatic ecosystems and indicators of the health of rivers and means that people, fish, and wildlife depend on;

Whereas salmon can be vulnerable to impacts from human interference, including development pressures and climate change;

Whereas drawing on science, Indigenous knowledge, and the experience of fishers, policy makers, resource managers, and others is essential to conserve salmon;

Whereas people from all walks of life can learn about the value of salmon and support salmon conservation; and

Whereas salmon migrations span national boundaries, and collaborating and sharing knowledge across borders is critical to sustaining salmon stocks; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes 2019 as the International Year of the Salmon, a unique, hemispheric-level collaboration bringing people together in order to ensure that healthy wild salmon populations persist into the future.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 392. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the
SA 398. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 401. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 402. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 403. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 404. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. PERDUE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 405. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 406. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 407. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 408. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 409. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 410. Mr. UDALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 411. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 412. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 413. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 414. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 415. 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 416. 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 417. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 418. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 419. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 420. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 421. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. RUSCHU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 422. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 423. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 424. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 425. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 426. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 427. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. JONES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. HAWLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 428. 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 429. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 430. 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 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, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. CHAMBLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 438. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 439. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 440. Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. 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 441. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 442. Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 443. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 444. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 445. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 446. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 447. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 448. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 449. Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 450. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 451. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 452. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. HAWLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 454. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. Baldwin, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 456. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. JONES, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 457. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 458. Mr. SCOTT, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 459. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 460. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 461. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 462. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 463. Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 464. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 465. Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 466. Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 467. Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 468. Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 469. Ms. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 470. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 471. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 472. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 473. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 474. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 475. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 476. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 477. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 478. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 479. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 480. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 481. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 482. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 483. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 484. Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TESTER, Mr. ROOZMAN, Mr. SHAHEEN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. COONS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. KLOHucher, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. UDALL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 485. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. LEE, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 486. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 487. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 488. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 489. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 490. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 491. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. STAHENOW, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 494. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. STAHENOW, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 495. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 496. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 497. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 498. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 499. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 500. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 501. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 502. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 503. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 504. Ms. COLLINS (for herself 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 505. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 506. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 507. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 508. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 509. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. BRUNSON, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. PERDU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 510. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 511. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 512. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by himself...
to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 513. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 514. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. SCHUTZ, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 515. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 516. Mr. KING (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 517. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 518. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 519. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 520. Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 521. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 522. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 523. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 524. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 525. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. GARDNER, 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. Mr. 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 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 532. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. COONS, and Mr. HOFYEN) 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. SHAHRE) 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. 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 540. Mr. SCHUTZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 541. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 542. Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HASSENBALL, Mr. RUHLO, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 543. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 544. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. HOYER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 545. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 546. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 547. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 548. Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 549. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 550. Mr. 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 551. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 552. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 553. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 554. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 555. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 556. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 557. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 558. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 559. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 560. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 561. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 562. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 563. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 564. Ms. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mrs. SHAHRE) 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, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 567. Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 568. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 569. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 570. Mrs. 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 571. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 575. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. ROY, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BURWIN, 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. SHAREEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. VANDERHYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 576. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. KAINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 577. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 578. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 579. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 580. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 581. Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. CAPPITO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. SHAREEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 582. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 583. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 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. GILLBRAND) 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. GILLBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 588. Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 589. Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 591. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 592. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 593. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 594. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 595. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 596. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 597. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 598. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 599. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 600. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 601. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 602. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 603. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 604. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 605. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 606. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 607. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 608. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 609. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 610. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 611. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 612. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 613. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 614. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 615. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 616. Mr. SASSÉ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 617. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 618. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 619. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 620. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 621. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 622. Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SINema, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. JONES, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. Moran) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 623. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 624. Mrs. GILLBRAND (for herself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 625. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 626. Mr. MORAinan submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 627. Mr. MORAinan submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 628. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 629. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 630. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
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 VII, add the following:

SEC. ... PERSONNEL TEMPO OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THE UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND

(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:

"(3) The National Technology Industrial Base Quadrilateral Council shall meet annually to harmonize respective policies and regulations, and to propose new legislation that increases the seamless integration between the persons and organizations comprising the national technology and industrial base.

(b) Thresholds under this paragraph may be applicable—

(i) uniformly, Department of Defense-wide; or

(ii) separately, with respect to each armed force and the United States Special Operations Command.

"(C) If thresholds under this paragraph are applicable Department-wide, such thresholds shall be established and maintained by the 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 the Army, the Secretary of the Navy (other than with respect to the Marine Corps), the Secretary of the Air Force, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Director of the National Security Agency, 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.

"(E) If thresholds under this paragraph are applicable Department-wide, such thresholds shall be—

(i) uniformly, Department of Defense-wide; or

(ii) separately, with respect to each armed force and the United States Special Operations Command.

"(F) Thresholds under this paragraph may be applicable—

(i) uniformly, Department of Defense-wide; or

(ii) separately, with respect to each armed force and the United States Special Operations Command.

"(G) Address and report any issues that arise within the national technology industrial base at a government-to-government level.

SA 396. Mr. HAWELEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

By the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. REPORT ON IMPROVEMENTS TO DEFENSE EFFORTS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

(a) In General.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commander of the United States European Command shall submit to Congress a report detailing efforts to improve the ability of the Armed Forces and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces to deny the ability of the Russian Federation to execute a fait accompli against one or more Baltic allies.

(b) Matter to be Included.—The report under subsection (a) shall identify prioritized requirements for further improving the ability of the Armed Forces and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces to deny the ability of the Russian Federation to execute a fait accompli against one or more Baltic allies.

(c) Form.—The report under subsection (a) shall—

(1) be submitted in classified form; and

(2) include an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

(d) FAIT ACCOMPLI.—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 Air Force, 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 include an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

SA 398. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. REPORT ON IMPROVEMENTS TO DEFERENCE EFFORTS WITH RESPECT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) In General.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commander of the United States Indo-Pacific Command shall submit to Congress a report detailing efforts to improve the ability of the Armed Forces and allied and partner military forces to deny the ability of the People's Republic of China to execute a fait accompli against Taiwan.

(b) Matters to Be Included.—The report under subsection (a) shall—

(1) be submitted in classified form; and
(2) include an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

(d) Definition.—In this section, the term ‘fait accompli’ means a scenario in which the People's Republic of China uses force to rapidly seize territory of Taiwan and subsequently threatens further escalation, potentially including use of nuclear weapons, to deter an effective response by the Armed Forces and allied and partner military forces.

SA 399. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. REPORTS ON DETERRENCE OF OPPORTUNISTIC AGGRESSION BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AGAINST BALTIIC ALLIES.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall submit to Congress the following:

(1) A report on the deterrence of opportunistic aggression by the Russian Federation against one or more Baltic allies in the case of engagement of the Armed Forces in a conflict with the People's Republic of China.

(2) A report on the deterrence of opportunistic aggression by the Russian Federation against one or more Baltic allies in the case of engagement of the Armed Forces in a conflict with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(3) A report on the deterrence of opportunistic aggression by the Russian Federation against one or more Baltic allies in the case of engagement of the Armed Forces in a conflict with Iran.

(b) Matters to Be Included.—Each report under subsection (a) shall—

(1) be submitted in classified form; and
(2) include an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

SA 400. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. 16. REPORT ON OPERATION OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL FORCES UNDER EMPLOYMENT OR THREAT OF EMPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

(a) In General.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commander of the United States European Command, in consultation with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the measures taken by the Commander to ensure the ability of conventional forces under the authority of the Commander to execute campaign plans under employment or threat of employment of nuclear weapons by the United States, an ally of the United States, or an adversary of the United States.

(b) Form of Report.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form but shall be accompanied by an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

SA 401. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. REPORTS ON DETERRENCE OF OPPORTUNISTIC AGGRESSION BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AGAINST TAIWAN.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall submit to Congress the following:

(1) A report on the deterrence of opportunistic aggression by the People's Republic of China against Taiwan in the case of engagement of the Armed Forces in a conflict with the Russian Federation.

(2) A report on the deterrence of opportunistic aggression by the People's Republic of China against Taiwan in the case of engagement of the Armed Forces in a conflict with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(3) A report on the deterrence of opportunistic aggression by the People's Republic of China against Taiwan in the case of engagement of the Armed Forces in a conflict with Iran.

(b) Matters to Be Included.—Each report under subsection (a) shall—

(1) be submitted in classified form; and
(2) include an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.
him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XVI, insert the following:

**SEC. 16. REPORT ON OPERATION OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL FORCES UNDER EMPLOYMENT OR THREAT OF EMPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.**

(a) In general.—Not later than 1 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, the United States of America, or an adversary of the United States.

(b) Form of Report.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form but shall be accompanied by an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

**SA 403. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end of subsection B of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 12. MODIFICATION OF SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ENHANCING SECURITY IN AFGHANISTAN.**

Paragraph (1) of section 1225(b) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–291; 125 Stat. 3595) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading by inserting “AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE AUGUST 2017 Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 127 Stat. 3550) for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end of subsection B of title XII, insert the following:

**SEC. 16. REPORT ON OPERATION OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL FORCES UNDER EMPLOYMENT OR THREAT OF EMPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.**

(a) In general.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the congressional defense committees on requirements of military families of members of the Armed Forces in units that are on rotations to and from combat zones, that are not deployed to a combat zone in connection with such rotations.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The anticipated and unmet need of military families described in subsection (a) for each of the following:

(A) Access to family counseling.

(B) Access to childcare services.

(2) The need for support of Department or Defense Education Activity or other public schools in combat zones.

(3) The differences, if any, in the needs of such families depending on the component of the members concerned, whether regular, Reserve, or National Guard.

**SA 405. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end of subsection E of title V, add the following:

**SEC. 560. BRIEFING ON REQUIREMENTS OF MILITARY FAMILIES OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ON ROTATION AND FROM HOME BASE BUT NOT DEPLOYED TO A COMBAT ZONE.**

(a) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the congressional defense committees on requirements of military families of members of the Armed Forces in units that are on rotations to and from combat zones, that are not deployed to a combat zone in connection with such rotations.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The anticipated and unmet need of military families described in subsection (a) for each of the following:

(A) Access to family counseling.

(B) Access to childcare services.

(2) The need for support of Department or Defense Education Activity or other public schools in combat zones.

(3) The differences, if any, in the needs of such families depending on the component of the members concerned, whether regular, Reserve, or National Guard.

**SA 406. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:**

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, insert the following:

**SEC. 1272. REPORT ON EXPORT OF CERTAIN SATELLITES TO ENTITIES WITH CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES.**

(a) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the heads of appropriate agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on addressing the threat or potential threat posed by the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of satellites described in section 1261(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 22 U.S.C. 3802(j)); and

(b) ENTITIES DESCRIBED.—

(1) An individual who is a citizen or national of a country described in section 1261(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013;

(2) An organization under the laws of or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of such a country;

(3) The government of such a country; or

(4) Any other individual or entity the Secretary determines may detrimentally affect the national security of the United States.

(2) DETERMINATION OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the Secretary shall identify a person as the beneficial owner of an entity—

(A) in a manner that is not less stringent than the manner set forth in section 240.13d–3 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act); and

(B) based on a threshold, to be determined by the Secretary, based on an assessment of whether the person’s position would give the person an opportunity to control the use of a satellite described in section 1261(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 and exported, reexported, or transferred in country to the entity.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An evaluation of whether satellites described in section 1261(c)(1) of the National
Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 have been exported, reexported, or transferred in-country, directly or indirectly, to entities described in subsection (b).

(2) An examination of the effect on national security of the potential export, reexport, or in-country transfer of satellites in comparison to other FMS cases. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 in circumstances in which the services, bandwidth, or functions of the satellites could subsequently be leased or sold to, or otherwise used by, an entity described in subsection (b).

(3) An examination of the effect on national security of permitting the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of such satellites to entities described in subsection (b).

(4) Recommendations for, and an assessment of the effectiveness of, a licensing condition that would prohibit or limit the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of such satellites to, or the use of such satellites by, entities described in subsection (b).

(5) An assessment, based on realistic and justifiable assumptions and forecasts, of the economic implications of and potential harm caused by a licensing condition described in paragraph (4) on the United States industries that develop or produce satellites and commercial telecommunications equipment that do not affect national security, including any costs identified under paragraph (3).

(6) An evaluation of the resources necessary to ensure the ability of the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce—

(A) to adequately identify and analyze the beneficial owners of entities in decisions relating to—

(i) issuing licenses for the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of such satellites to such entities; and

(ii) the ultimate end uses and end-users of such satellites; and

(B) when evaluating such a decision—

(i) to have full knowledge of the potential end-user of the satellite and the current beneficial owner of the entity; and

(ii) to be able to determine whether issuing the license would be inconsistent with the goal of preventing entities described in subsection (b) from accessing or using such satellites.

(d) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

SA 407. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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 PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID AND PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID IN DRINKING WATER.

(a) In general.—The Secretary of the Army shall pay a local water authority located in the vicinity of an installation of the Department of the Army under section 238(c)(2)(I) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), the Secretary of the Army shall ensure that the analysis includes the following:

(1) A comprehensive and national-level—

(A) comparison of public and private investment differentiated by sector and industry;

(B) review of current trends in ability to set and determine global standards and norms for artificial intelligence technology in national security, including efforts in international standard setting bodies;

(C) assessment of access to artificial intelligence technology in national security; and

(D) assessment of activities in which the United States should invest in order to provide the United States with technical superiority over China in relevant areas of artificial intelligence.

(2) A comprehensive assessment of relative technical quality of activities in the United States and China.

(b) Appropriate committees of the Congress may request the Secretary of the Army to conduct an assessment of areas and activities in which the United States should invest in order to provide the United States with technical superiority over China in relevant areas of artificial intelligence.

(c) The Secretary of the Army shall ensure that the analysis includes the following:

(1) A comprehensive assessment of the likelihood that developments in artificial intelligence will successfully transition into military systems of China.

(2) A comprehensive assessment of the national security if current trends in China and the United States continue.

(3) Predicted effects of current trends on digital military systems of both China and the United States.

(d) The briefing required by paragraph (c) shall include information on—

(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.

(D) The actions referred to in paragraph (b) may include the following:

(A) Partnersing with the private sector and encouraging public-private partnerships and investment in artificial intelligence in national security.

(B) Improving Federal and private sector capabilities to—

(i) take to address such vulnerabilities;

(ii) take to address such vulnerabilities;

(iii) that appropriate entities in the Department are reviewing all open sources publication from both the United States and outside the United States that contribute, impact, or advance artificial intelligence research and development;

(iv) that appropriate congressional committees have requested such a payment from the Secretary of the Air Force before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR PAYMENT.—To be eligible to receive payment under subsection (a),

(1) a local water authority or State, as the case may be, must—

(A) have requested such a payment from the Secretary of the Air Force before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) waive all claims for expenses for treatment or mitigation of such acids established by the Environmental Protection Agency in effect on January 1, 2016, and on the date before the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(C) treatment or mitigation of such acids established by the Environmental Protection Agency in effect on January 1, 2016, or on the date before the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) the elevated levels of perfluorooctanoic acid in drinking water must be the result of activities that must have taken place during the period beginning on January 1, 2016, and ending on the date before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) The Secretary of the Army shall pay a local water authority or State, as the case may be, under subsection (a) only if the Secretary determines that the actions referred to in paragraph (1) shall include information on—

(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.
(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 format of the 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 Federal Environmental Restoration Account, Air Force, established under section 2703(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code.

(b) that is not producing oil or gas in paying quantities; and
(c) that is not subject to a valid cooperative or unit plan of development or operation certified by the Secretary to be necessary.

SEC. 10. CHACO CULTURAL HERITAGE AREA PROTECTION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED LEASE.—The term ‘‘covered lease’’ means any oil and gas lease for Federal land: (A) which drilling operations have not been commenced before the end of the primary term of the applicable lease; (B) that is not producing oil or gas in paying quantities; and (C) that is not subject to a valid cooperative or unit plan of development or operation certified by the Secretary to be necessary.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘Federal land’’ means—

(i) any Federal land or interest in Federal land that is within the boundaries of the Chaco Cultural Heritage Withdrawal Area, as depicted on the Map; and
(ii) any interest in land located within the boundaries of the Chaco Cultural Heritage Withdrawal Area, as depicted on the Map, that is acquired by the Federal Government after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term ‘‘Federal land’’ does not include land described in section 3765 of title 38, United States Code.

(3) MAP.—The term ‘‘Map’’ means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled ‘‘Chaco Cultural Heritage Withdrawal Area’’ and dated April 2, 2019.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) WITHDRAWAL OF TERMINATED, RELINQUISHED, OR ACQUIRED LEASES.—Any portion of the Federal land to, or exchanged the Federal land with, an Indian Tribe in accordance with a resource management plan that is approved as of the date of enactment of this Act, as subsequently developed, amended, or revised in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and any other applicable law.

(c) OIL AND GAS LEASING.—

(1) TERMINATION OF NON-PRODUCING LEASES.—A covered lease—

(A) shall automatically terminate by operation of law pursuant to section 17(e) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 226(e)) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and any other applicable law;

(B) location, entry, and patent under mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be made available for inspection at each appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND TO INDIAN TRIBES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary may convey the Federal land to, or exchange the Federal land with, an Indian Tribe in accordance with a resource management plan that is approved as of the date of enactment of this Act, as subsequently developed, amended, or revised in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and any other applicable law.

(d) OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT.—

(1) TERMINATION OF NON-PRODUCING LEASES.—A covered lease—

(A) shall automatically terminate by operation of law pursuant to section 17(e) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 226(e)) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and any other applicable law;

(B) location, entry, and patent under mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(2) TERMINATION OF TERMINATED, RELINQUISHED, OR ACQUIRED LEASES.—Any portion of the Federal land subject to a covered lease shall terminate by operation of law pursuant to section 17(e) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 226(e)) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and any other applicable law.

(e) WITHDRAWAL OF TERMINATED, RELINQUISHED, OR ACQUIRED LEASES.—Any portion of the Federal land subject to a covered lease shall terminate by operation of law pursuant to section 17(e) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 226(e)) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and any other applicable law.

(f) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects the mineral rights of an Indian Tribe or member of an Indian Tribe to trust land or allotment land; or

(2) precludes improvements to, or rights-of-way for water, power, or road development adjacent to or in the vicinity of the Federal land.

SEC. 411. Mr. PETERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. PRIORITY ZONES OF PROJECTS IN ANNUAL REPORT ON UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS FOR LABORATORY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

Section 2306 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-232; 10 U.S.C. 2306) is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment’’ and inserting ‘‘Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment’’;

(2) by striking ‘‘reporting’’ and inserting ‘‘report’’; and

(3) by inserting ‘‘in prioritized order, with specific accounts and program elements identified,’’ after ‘‘evaluation facilities,’’.

SA 412. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. LITTLE SHELL TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MONTANA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians is a political successor to signatories of the Pembina Treaty of 1863, under which a large area of land in the State of North Dakota was ceded to the United States;

(2) the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa of North Dakota and the Chippewa-Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy’s Reservation of Montana, which also are political successors to the signatories of the Pembina Treaty of 1863, lack the financial resources to reorganize under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the ‘‘Indian Reorganization Act’’); and

(3) the members of the Little Shell Tribe continue to live in the State of Montana, as their ancestors have for more than 100 years since ceding land in the State of North Dakota as described in paragraph (1);

(4) in the 1930s and 1940s, the Tribe repeatedly petitioned the Federal Government for reorganization under the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the ‘‘Indian Reorganization Act’’);

(5) Federal agents who visited the Tribe attested to the responsibility 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, comprised of the members of the Tribe are eligible for, and should be provided with, trust land, making the Tribe eligible for reorganization under the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the ‘‘Indian Reorganization Act’’); and

(6) due to a lack of Federal appropriations during the 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 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act"), the Tribe continued separate control with leaders exhibiting clear political authority;

(8) the Tribe, together with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa of North Dakota and the Chippewa-Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation of Montana, filed 2 law suits under the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1029) (commonly known as the "Indian Claims Commission Act"), to petition for additional compensation for land ceded to the United States by the Pembina Treaty of 1868 and the McCumber Agreement of 1892;

(9) in 1971 and 1982, pursuant to Acts of Congress, the tribes received awards for the claims described in paragraph (8);

(10) in 1978, the Tribe submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs a petition for Federal recognition, which is still pending as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(11) the Federal Government, the State of Montana, and the other federally recognized Indian tribes of the State have had continuous dealings with the recognized political leaders of the Tribe since the 1930s.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) MEMBER.—The term "member" means an individual who is enrolled in the Tribe pursuant to section (f).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) Federal recognition.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Federal recognition is extended to the Tribe.

(2) EFFECT OF FEDERAL LAWS.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, all Federal laws (including regulations) of general application to Indians and Indian tribes, including the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act"), shall apply to the Tribe and members.

(d) Federal services and benefits.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Tribe and each member shall be eligible for all services and benefits provided by the United States to Indians and federally recognized Indian tribes, without regard to—

(A) the existence of a reservation for the Tribe; or

(B) the location of the residence of any member on or near an Indian reservation.

(2) SERVICE AREA.—For purposes of the delivery of services and benefits to members, the service area of the Tribe shall be considered to be the area comprised of Blaine, Cascade, Glacier, and Hill Counties in the State of Montana.

(e) AFFIRMATION OF RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section diminishes any right or privilege of the Tribe or any member thereof described 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 names of each individual enrolled as a member of the Tribe.

(2) DETERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.—The qualifications for inclusion on the membership rolls of the Tribe shall be determined in accordance with sections 1 through 3 of article VI of the Constitution of the Tribe dated September 10, 1977 (including amendments to the constitution).

(3) MAINTENANCE OF ROLL.—The Tribe shall maintain the membership roll under this subsection.

(g) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) HOMELAND.—The Secretary shall acquire, for the benefit of the Tribe, trust title to 200 acres of land within the service area of the Tribe to be used for a tribal land base.

(2) ADDITIONAL LAND.—The Secretary may acquire additional land for the benefit of the Tribe pursuant to section 5 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5108) (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act").
SA 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, MILITARY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(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 complete a customer satisfaction survey.

(2) PUBLICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary shall publish an Internet website of the Department the results of the surveys completed under paragraph (1) for the preceding year.

(B) REMOVAL OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall remove any personally identifiable information from the results published under subparagraph (A).

(b) QUALITY ASSURANCE.—The Secretary shall ensure that quality assurance staff of the Department—

(1) are present at not less than 50 percent of moves by a member of the Armed Forces and their family using moving services provided by the Department; and

(2) inspect all inbound and outbound shipments of personal property of members of the Armed Forces made through such a service.

(c) ELECTRONIC TRACKING OF PACKED ITEMS.—The Secretary shall require that all transportation service providers used by the Department—

(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.

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. 835. PILOT PROGRAM ON STRENGTHENING MANUFACTURING IN THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE IN SUPPORT OF LOWER COST MODULAR UNITED STATES DEFENSE RADAR SYSTEMS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out the pilot program to support investments in small and medium-sized manufacturers working in areas of national security interest, including debt and equity investments that would benefit small and medium-sized defense contractors.

(b) AIRPORT SPONSORS.—No sponsor (as defined in section 7402 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 eligible to receive Federal assistance if the sponsor is subject to the requirements and increase the capability of small and medium-sized manufacturers.

(c) PROCUREMENT OF GOODS OR EQUIPMENT.—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary shall require that each member of the Armed Forces made through such a service.

SEC. 10. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO PROCESS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(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 complete a customer satisfaction survey.

(2) PUBLICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary shall publish an Internet website of the Department the results of the surveys completed under paragraph (1) for the preceding year.

(B) REMOVAL OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall remove any personally identifiable information from the results published under subparagraph (A).

(b) QUALITY ASSURANCE.—The Secretary shall ensure that quality assurance staff of the Department—

(1) are present at not less than 50 percent of moves by a member of the Armed Forces and their family using moving services provided by the Department; and

(2) inspect all inbound and outbound shipments of personal property of members of the Armed Forces made through such a service.

(c) ELECTRONIC TRACKING OF PACKED ITEMS.—The Secretary shall require that all transportation service providers used by the Department—

(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.

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. 11. SUPPORT AND ENHANCEMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE.

The Secretary of Energy may use any portion of funds appropriated by Congress to the Secretary of Energy (including through financial assistance or other means) to enhance, improve, develop, or support defense critical electric infrastructure or critical electric infrastructure (as those terms are defined in section 2154(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. 110. 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 polyfluoralkyl 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)).
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 a free and open Indo-Pacific region and includes initiatives that promote sovereignty, rule of law, democracy, economic engagement, and regional security.”

(2) The Indo-Pacific Strategy further states: “The United States has a vital interest in upholding the rules-based international order. The United States economy and homeland security depend on this order. The United States supports a strong, prosperous, and democratic Taiwan. The Department of Defense (Defense) is committed to providing Taiwan with defense articles and services in such quantity as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability.”

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) has recommitted the United States to support the close, economic, political, and security relationship between the United States and Taiwan; and

(2) the United States should fully implement the Act with regard to regular defense arms sales to Taiwan.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after the date of this section, the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary’s designee, shall brief the appropriate committees of Congress on the efforts to implement section 209(b) of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409).

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term "appropriating committee 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. 12. INDO-PACIFIC RANGE UPGRADES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States policy toward Hong Kong is guided by the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–383) and the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–28), which were enacted by the 106th Congress and the 116th Congress respectively.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) The United States should take all necessary steps to implement section 209(b) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 5731), the annual report issued by the Department of State in June 1998, and the report issued in 2000, and authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for the initiatives of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON POLICY TOWARD HONG KONG.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States policy toward Hong Kong is guided by the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–383; 106 Stat. 1448) (referred to in this section as the “Act”), which reaffirms that “The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, beginning on July 1, 1997, will continue to enjoy a high degree of autonomy on all matters other than defense and foreign affairs.”

(2) The Act 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 in many areas, providing significant benefits to the United States economy and homeland security.”

(4) The Report reports that “the Chinese mainland central government implemented or instigated a number of actions that appeared inconsistent with China’s commitments in the Basic Law, and in the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984, to allow Hong Kong to exercise a high degree of autonomy.”

(5) The Report further states that “the Hong Kong authorities took actions aligned with mainland priorities at the expense of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Understandably, these undermine the confidence of Hong Kongers in democratic electoral processes, freedom of expression, and freedom of association.”

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the government of the People’s Republic of China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China authorities should immediately withdraw from consideration the proposed amendments to the Fugitive Offenders Ordinance and refrain from any unwarranted use of force against the protestors that is inconsistent with internationally recognized law enforcement best practices; and

(2) the United States should impose financial sanctions, visa bans, and other punitive economic measures against all individuals or entities violating the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong, consistent with United States and international law.

SA 425. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 1656. 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 posture 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 Crisis as his “ace in the hole”.

(3) The Minuteman III missile entered service in 1970 and is still deployed in 2019, well beyond its originally intended service life.

(4) The ICBM force of the United States peaked at more than 1,200 deployed missiles during the Cold War.

(5) The ICBM force of the United States currently consists of approximately 400 Minuteman III missiles deployed at 3 missile operational complexes, each carrying a single warhead.
The Russian Federation currently deploys at least 300 ICBMs with multiple warheads loaded on each missile and has announced plans to replace its Soviet-era systems with modern, road-mobile ICBMs that carry multiple warheads.

The People’s Republic of China currently deploys at least 75 ICBMs and plans to grow its ICBM force through the deployment of modified, road-mobile ICBMs that carry multiple warheads.

The Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China deploy nuclear weapons against a variety of platforms in addition to their ICBMs.

Numerous countries possess or are seeking to develop nuclear weapons, often because those states believe that nuclear weapons are needed to defend themselves against threats.

ICBMs play and continue to play a role in deterring attacks on the United States and its allies.

While arms control agreements have reduced the size of the ICBM force of the United States, the nuclear triad of the United States continues to enhance, enlarge, and modernize their ICBM forces.

The modernization of the ICBM force of the United States through the ground-based strategic deterrent program should be supported;

ICBMs have the lowest operation, maintenance, and modernization costs of any part of the nuclear deterrent of the United States; and

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 reliability of a triad and modernized nuclear triad and should not take place at the present time.

ICBMs are the cheapest 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.

The nuclear deterrent of the United States is comprised of a triad of delivery systems with modernized ICBMs.

The Minuteman III replacement program who ultimately commit suicide.

The number of members of the Armed Forces served.

A complete list of all current and consecutive terms.

A complete list of all current and past members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.

The number of members of the Armed Forces receiving treatment in each such program who ultimately commit suicide.

ICBMs are the cheapest delivery system for nuclear weapons for the United States to operate and maintain.

ICBMs are the cheapest delivery system for nuclear weapons for the United States to operate and maintain.

ICBMs are the cheapest delivery system for nuclear weapons for the United States to operate and maintain.

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.

Section 711 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4561) is amended by striking “$333,000,000” and all that follows and inserting the following: “for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024;

SEC. 1086. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.

Section 711 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4561) is amended by striking “$333,000,000” and all that follows and inserting the following: “for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024; and

“$333,000,000 for fiscal year 2025 and each fiscal year thereafter.”.

Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be
proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1066. MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND SEMIPOSTAL STAMP REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2(c) of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010 (39 U.S.C. 416 note; Public Law 111-241) is amended—

(1) by striking (c); 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 (3); 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 printed under this Act.

(B) NOTIFICATION.—The United States Postal Service shall notify the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives when all copies of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp printed under this Act have been sold.

SEC. 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 F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE ARCTIC REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress a report on the military activities of the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China in the Arctic region.

(b) REPORT TO BE INCLUDED.—Each report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) A description of military activities of such country in the Arctic region in the most recent year available, including—

(A) the emplacement of military infrastructure, equipment, or forces; and

(B) any exercises or other military activities;

(c) ACTIVITIES THAT ARE NON-MILITARY IN NATURE BUT ARE JUDGED TO HAVE MILITARY IMPLICATIONS.—

(1) AN ASSESSMENT OF—

(A) the intent of such activities;

(B) the extent to which such activities affect or threaten the interests of the United States and allies in the Arctic region; and

(C) any response to such activities by the United States or allies;

(2) A DESCRIPTION OF FUTURE PLANS AND REQUIREMENTS AS TO SUCH ACTIVITIES.

SEC. 811. GUIDANCE ON BUY AMERICAN ACT AND BERRY AMENDMENT REQUIREMENTS.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that the Inspector General of the Department of Defense has issued a series of reports finding deficiencies in the adherence to the provisions of the Buy American Act and the Berry Amendment and recommending improvements in training for the Defense acquisition workforce.

(b) BERRY AMENDMENT GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement Acquisition Policy shall issue guidance to Department of Defense contracting officials on requirements related to section 2534 of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Berry Amendment”).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The guidance issued under paragraph (1) shall cover—

(A) the requirement to incorporate and enforce the Buy American Act provisions and clauses in applicable solicitations and contracts; and

(B) the requirements of the Berry American Act, such as inclusion of clauses, into the electronic contract writing systems used by the military departments and the Defense Logistics Agency.

(c) BERRY AMENDMENT AND SPECIALTY METALS CLAUSE GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement Acquisition Policy shall issue guidance to Department of Defense contracting officials on requirements related to section 2533a of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Berry Amendment” and section 2534, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “specialty metals clause”).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The guidance issued under the previous paragraph (1) shall cover—

(A) the requirement to incorporate and enforce the Berry Amendment and the specialty metals clause provisions and clauses in applicable solicitations and contracts; and

(B) the requirements of the Berry Amendment and the specialty metals clause, such as inclusion of clauses, into the electronic contract writing systems used by the military departments and the Defense Logistics Agency.

SEC. 433. M. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal
year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subsection A of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 811. APPLICABILITY OF BUY AMERICAN REQUIREMENTS TO ITEMS USED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

Section 832(a)(2)(A) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting "needed on a urgent basis or for national security reasons (as determined by the head of a Federal agency)" after "for use outside the United States".

SA 435. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 835. MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC SUPPLY BASE FOR PRODUCTION OF COMPONENTS AND WEAPON SYSTEMS.

(a) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Commerce shall enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for purposes of ensuring—

(1) the development of a domestic supply base to support production of components and weapon systems for the Department of Defense; and

(2) compliance with chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Buy American Act") and section 2533a of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Berry Amendment"), including by limiting the use of waivers.

(b) ACTIVITIES.—The MOU shall include provisions—

(1) allowing Department of Defense personnel to consult with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) when conducting market research; and

(2) requiring that before a domestic nonavailability waiver is granted, NIST MEP shall conduct an analysis to identify domestic suppliers that may be able to meet Department of Defense acquisition needs.

SA 436. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. ANNUAL REPORTS ON FEDERAL PROJECTS THAT ARE OVER BUDGET AND BEHIND SCHEDULE.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED AGENCY.—In this section, the term "covered agency" means—

(1) an Executive agency, as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) an independent regulatory agency, as defined in section 3502 of title 41, United States Code.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress a report containing—

(1) the amount transferred to the Special Victims' Counsel; and

(2) an explanation of any change to the amount transferred to the Special Victims' Counsel; and

(3) the amount of and rationale for any award, incentive fee, or other type of bonus, if any, awarded for the project.

(d) SUBMISSION WITH BUDGET.—Section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(40) the report required under section 1986(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 for the calendar year ending in the fiscal year in which the budget is submitted.".

SA 438. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 333. AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO CONSOLIDATE INFRASTRUCTURE DISTRIBUTION CENTERS TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS 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 efficiency and effectiveness of the supply chain and inventory management of the Department to support the needs of the Armed Forces and reduce costs.

(b) USE OF COST SAVINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any cost savings achieved through consolidation under subsection (a) shall be used for programs and activities of Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) under section 104e of title 10, United States Code, throughout the Armed Forces in order to—

(A) enhance the frequency, timeliness, and quality of services provided by Special Victims' Counsel; and

(B) expand the individuals eligible for services of Special Victims' Counsel to include victims of domestic violence.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report specifying—

(A) the amount transferred to the Special Victims' Counsel to be used under paragraph (1); and

(B) the number of claims that were addressed with that amount.

(c) PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days before implementing any consolidation under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a plan for such consolidation.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Any plan submitted under paragraph (1) with respect to consolidation under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) the purpose of the project;
(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) Each''—

(1) by striking ‘‘That (a)’’ each place where such term appears.

(b) (A) other than''—

(1) any provision of law relating to the separation or reduction in rank of a former President;

(2) whose service in such office shall have terminated.

(c) shall, after its commencement date, be increased at the same time that, and by the same percentage by which, annuities of modern former Presidents are increased under subsection (c).

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘modern former President’ means a person—

(1) who shall have held the office of President of the United States.

(2) whose service in such office shall have terminated.

(3) classroom and other provision of law described in paragraph (1).

(4) increased costs due to security needs.—With respect to the monetary allowance that would be payable to a modern former President under subsection (a)(2) for any 12-month period that the President determines to be subject to the provisions of law described in paragraph (1), the President may increase the amount of the allowance that is needed to pay the increased cost of doing business that is attributable to the security needs of the modern former President.

(e) WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS.—The widow or widower of each modern former President shall be entitled to receive from the United States a monetary allowance at a rate of $100,000 per year (subject to paragraph (4)), payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow or widower shall waive the right to each other annuity or pension to which she or he is entitled under any other Act of Congress. The monetary allowance of such widow or widower—

(1) commences on the day after the modern former President dies;

(2) terminates on the last day of the month before such widow or widower dies;

(3) is not payable for any period during which such widow or widower holds an appointive or elective office or position in or under the Federal Government to which is attached a rate of pay other than a nominal rate.

(4) shall, after its commencement date, be increased at the same time that, and by the same percentage by which, annuities of modern former Presidents are increased under subsection (c).

(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘modern former President’ means a person—

(1) who shall have held the office of President of the United States; and

(2) whose service in such office shall have terminated.

(g) who does not now hold any office that term appears.

(h) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The former President Act of 1958 is amended—

(1) in section 1(f)(2), as designated by this section—

(A) by striking ‘‘terminated other than’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘terminated’’;

(B) ‘‘other than’’;

(2) by adding at the end the 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 enumberator the following: ‘‘AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS’’; and

(b) by inserting ‘‘or modern former President’’ after ‘‘former President’’ each place that term appears.

SEC. 1093. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle shall be construed to affect—

(1) any provision of law relating to the separation or reduction in rank of a former President; or

(2) any other provision of law, the Secretary may not, with respect to a return or return information disclosed to the Secretary under subparagraph (B)—

(i) disclose the return or return information to any entity or person; or

(ii) use the return or return information for any purpose other than to fund the applicable reduction amount under paragraph (2).

(iii) FUNDING.—The amount of the applicable reduction amount under paragraph (2) is increased costs due to security needs.—With respect to the monetary allowance that would be payable to a modern former President under subsection (a)(2) for any 12-month period that the President determines to be subject to the provisions of law described in paragraph (1), the President may increase the amount of the allowance that is needed to pay the increased cost of doing business that is attributable to the security needs of the modern former President.

(g) 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 subparagraph (A) and paragraph (4), payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow or widower shall waive the right to each other annuity or pension to which she or he is entitled under any other Act of Congress. The monetary allowance of such widow or widower—

(1) commences on the day after the modern former President dies;

(2) terminates on the last day of the month before such widow or widower dies;

(3) is not payable for any period during which such widow or widower holds an appointive or elective office or position in or under the Federal Government to which is attached a rate of pay other than a nominal rate.

(4) shall, after its commencement date, be increased at the same time that, and by the same percentage by which, annuities of modern former Presidents are increased under subsection (c).

(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘modern former President’ means a person—

(1) who shall have held the office of President of the United States; and

(2) whose service in such office shall have terminated.

(g) who does not now hold any office that term appears.

(h) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The former President Act of 1958 is amended—

(1) in section 1(f)(2), as designated by this section—

(A) by striking ‘‘terminated other than’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘terminated’’;

(B) ‘‘other than’’;

(2) by adding at the end the 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 enumberator the following: ‘‘AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS’’; and

(b) by inserting ‘‘or modern former President’’ after ‘‘former President’’ each place that term appears.

SEC. 1093. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle shall be construed to affect—

(1) any provision of law relating to the separation or reduction in rank of a former President; or

(2) any other provision of law, the Secretary may not, with respect to a return or return information disclosed to the Secretary under subparagraph (B)—

(i) disclose the return or return information to any entity or person; or

(ii) use the return or return information for any purpose other than to fund the applicable reduction amount under paragraph (2).

(iii) FUNDING.—The amount of the applicable reduction amount under paragraph (2) is increased costs due to security needs.—With respect to the monetary allowance that would be payable to a modern former President under subsection (a)(2) for any 12-month period that the President determines to be subject to the provisions of law described in paragraph (1), the President may increase the amount of the allowance that is needed to pay the increased cost of doing business that is attributable to the security needs of the modern former President.

(g) 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 subparagraph (A) and paragraph (4), payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow or widower shall waive the right to each other annuity or pension to which she or he is entitled under any other Act of Congress. The monetary allowance of such widow or widower—

(1) commences on the day after the modern former President dies;

(2) terminates on the last day of the month before such widow or widower dies;

(3) is not payable for any period during which such widow or widower holds an appointive or elective office or position in or under the Federal Government to which is attached a rate of pay other than a nominal rate.

(4) shall, after its commencement date, be increased at the same time that, and by the same percentage by which, annuities of modern former Presidents are increased under subsection (c).

(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘modern former President’ means a person—

(1) who shall have held the office of President of the United States; and

(2) whose service in such office shall have terminated.

(g) who does not now hold any office that term appears.

(h) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The former President Act of 1958 is amended—

(1) in section 1(f)(2), as designated by this section—

(A) by striking ‘‘terminated other than’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘terminated’’;

(B) ‘‘other than’’;

(2) by adding at the end the 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 enumberator the following: ‘‘AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS’’; and

(b) by inserting ‘‘or modern former President’’ after ‘‘former President’’ each place that term appears.
SEC. 1094. APPLICABILITY.
Section 2 of the Former Presidents Act of 1958, as added by section 1092(a)(3) of this subtitle, shall not apply to—
(1) any individual who is a former President on the date of enactment of this Act; or
(2) the widow or widower of an individual described in paragraph (1).

SA 440. Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. SILVER STAR SERVICE BANNER DAY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Congress is committed to honoring the sacrifices of wounded and ill members of the Armed Forces.

(2) The Silver Star Service Banner recognizes the members of the Armed Forces and veterans who were wounded or became ill while serving in combat for the United States.

(3) The sacrifices made by members of the Armed Forces and veterans on behalf of the United States should never be forgotten.

(b) DESIGNATION.—May 1 is Silver Star Service Banner Day.

(c) 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.

SEC. 1087. MODIFICATION TO FIRST DIVISION MONUMENT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Society of the First Infantry Division, an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and in 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, and Operation New Dawn.

(2) COLLABORATION.—The First Infantry Division at the Department of the Army shall collaborate with the Department of Defense to provide to the Society of the First Infantry Division the list of names to be added to the First Division Monument under paragraph (1).

(b) NONAPPLICABILITY OF COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—Section 8003(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.

SEC. 443. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. ESTABLISHMENT OF MODELING FOR DETERMINING ADVERSE EFFECT BY WIND TURBINES ON COMMERCIAL, 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 and wind turbine projects, 50-mile radial or military airfields or military training routes, including the amount and pattern of turbulence from a single wind turbine structure in a horizontal and vertical direction.

(D) The proximity of wind turbine structures to general aviation, commercial or military training routes, installations of the Department of Defense, and special use airspace.

(E) The impact of wind turbine structure operation, individually or collectively, on—

(i) approach and departure corridors;

(ii) established military training routes;

(iii) radar for the National Weather Service;

(iv) radar for air traffic control;

(v) instrumented landing systems; and

(vi) other factors, as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Secretary of Defense.

(b) CERTIFICATION OF PROJECTS.—On and after the date on which the analytical model under subsection (a) is established, no wind turbine project may be built, and no wind turbine project may be carried out, unless the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation, certifies through the use of such analytical model that such structure or project will have no adverse effect on air commerce, military training routes, or special use airspace.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than July 31, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the progress of the establishment of the analytical model required under subsection (a), including any requirements needed to complete the model by September 30, 2021.

SA 444. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. 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. 1044. REPORT ON THE MORALE, WELFARE, AND RECREATION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the results of a review, conducted for purposes of the report, of the Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) programs and activities of the Department. The purpose of the review is to identify means and mechanisms by which to improve such programs and activities.

(b) MEANS AND MECHANISMS.—The means and mechanisms identified pursuant to the review required for purposes of the report under subsection (a) shall include means and mechanisms to achieve the following:

(1) Increased participation in Morale, Welfare, and Recreation programs and activities.
SA 445. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Ms. DUCKETT, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1412. ASSESSMENT OF RARE EARTH SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of 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).Elsewhere.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the rare earth materials in the reserves held by the United States.

(2) A estimate of the needs of the United States for such materials—

(A) in general; and

(B) to support a major near-peer conflict such as is outlined in war game scenarios included in the 2018 National Defense Strategy.

(3) An assessment of the extent to which substitutes for such materials are available.

SA 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. 1442. TREATMENT OF LAW FIRM Mergers AS COVERED TRANSACTIONS BY CONSUMER ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Section 721(a)(4)(B)(i) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a)(4)(B)(i)) is amended by striking “takeover carried out through a joint venture’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘takeover—

(1) carried out through a joint venture; or

(2) carried out in foreign control of a United States business that provides legal services.’’

SA 447. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XIV, add the following:

SEC. 1412. ASSESSMENT OF RARE EARTH SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of 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) Elsewhere.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the rare earth materials in the reserves held by the United States.

(2) A estimate of the needs of the United States for such materials—

(A) in general; and

(B) to support a major near-peer conflict such as is outlined in war game scenarios included in the 2018 National Defense Strategy.

(3) An assessment of the extent to which substitutes for such materials are available.

SA 448. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1442. TREATMENT OF LAW FIRM Mergers AS COVERED TRANSACTIONS BY CONSUMER ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Section 721(a)(4)(B)(i) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a)(4)(B)(i)) is amended by striking “takeover carried out through a joint venture’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘takeover—

(1) carried out through a joint venture; or

(2) carried out in foreign control of a United States business that provides legal services.’’

SA 449. Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 1605. JOINT ASSESSMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CYBER RED TEAM CAPABILITIES, DEMAND, AND REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Joint Assessment Required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in coordination with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, Principal Cyber Advisor, and the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation:

(1) conduct a joint assessment of Department of Defense 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 envi-
ronment; and
(b) ELEMENTS.—The joint assessment re-
quired under paragraph (1) shall include
(1) specify demand for cyber red team sup-
sport 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 initia-
tives for cyber red team personnel; meet demand and future requirements iden-
tified 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 train-
ing;
(7) assess potential industry and academic
partnerships and services;
(8) assess the mechanisms and procedures in
place for cyber red-team activities and
defensive cyber operations on active net-
works;
(9) assess the use of Department cyber per-
sonnel in training as red team support;
(10) assess the use of industry and aca-
demic partners and contractors as red team
support and the cost- and resource-effective-
ness of such support; and
(11) assess the need for permanent, high-
dedicated red-teaming activities to
model sophisticated adversaries' attacking
critical Department systems and infrastruc-
ture.

SA 450. Mr. MORAN (for himself and
Mr. TESORO) submitted an amendment
intended to be proposed by him to
the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropri-
ations 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 substitute H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. ESTABLISHMENT OF MODELING FOR
DETERMINING ADVERSE EFFECT BY
WIND TURBINES ON AIR COMMERCE,
MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES, OR
SPECIAL SPACE.

(a) ANALYTICAL MODEL.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September
30, 2021, the Secretary of Defense, in coordi-
nation with the Secretary of Transportation
and the heads of such other Federal agencies
as the Secretary of Defense considers appro-
priate, 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
space.

(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 con-
siderations relevant with the location of
wind turbine projects.

(C) The impact of individual wind turbine
structures and the combined impact of pro-
posed and existing wind turbine structures
within a 50-mile radius of commercial or
military airfields or military training
to research and development communities.

(D) The proximity of wind turbine struc-
tures to general aviation, commercial or
military airfields, military training
structures.

(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 Serv-
ice;
(iv) radar for air traffic control;
(v) instrumented landing systems; and
(F) COMPETING FORCES.—Not later than
July 31, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall sub-
mit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate
and the House of Representatives a report on
the progress of the establishment of the ana-
tomaly model required under subsection (a),
including any requirements needed to com-
plete the model by September 30, 2021.

SA 451. Ms. DUCKWORTH submitted an
amendment intended to be proposed by
her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appro-
priations 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 substitute C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 333. SENSE OF SENATE ON PRIORITIZING
SUFFICIENT LOGISTICS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

It is the sense of the Senate that—
(1) resilient and agile logistics are nec-
ecessary to implement the 2018 National De-
fense Strategy because it enables the United
States to project power and sustain the fight
against its strategic competitors in peace-
time and during war;

(2) the joint logistics enterprise of the
Armed Forces of the United States faces high-end threats from strategic competitors
China, Russia, and Iran, all of whom have in-
vested in anti-access area denial capabilities
and gray zone

(3) there are significant logistics short-
falls, as outlined in the November 2018 final
report of the Defense Science Board (DSB)
that exists in windfall industrial potential,
which, if left unaddressed, would hamper the readi-
ness and ability of the Armed Forces of the
United States to conduct operations glob-
ally;

(4) since the military departments have
not shown a strong commitment to funding
logistics, the Secretary of Defense should re-
view the full list of recommendations listed in
the report described in paragraph (3) and
address the chronic underfunding of logistics
related to other priorities of the Depart-
ment of Defense.

SA 452. Mr. UDALL (for himself and
Mr. HENRICH) 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 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 title XXXII, add the fol-
lowing:

SEC. 3204. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES
AND CONTRACTORS OF DEFENSE
NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY
BOARD.

Section 312(a) of the Atomic Energy Act of
1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286c(a)) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) by striking ‘‘The Secretary of Energy’’
and inserting ‘‘Except as specifically pro-
voked by this section, the Secretary of
Energy’’;

(B) by striking ‘‘ready access’’ both places
it appears and inserting ‘‘prompt and unfet-
tered access’’; and

(C) by adding at the end the following
new sentence: ‘‘The access provided to facilities,
personnel, and information under this sub-
section shall be provided without regard to
the hazard or risk category assigned to a fa-
cility by the Secretary.’’;

and

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting
the following:

‘‘(b) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY DENY INFOR-
MATION.—The Secretary may only deny ac-
cess to information pursuant to subsection
(a)—

(1) if the Secretary determines that
any person who—

(A) has not been granted an appropriate
security clearance or access authorization
by the Secretary;

(B) does not need such access in conec-
tion with the duties of such person;

(C) if such denial is authorized by a provi-
sion of Federal law that specifically limits
the right of the Board to access such infor-
mation.’’;

SEC. 3205. ACCESS OF DEFENSE NUCLEAR
FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD TO FA-
CILITIES, PERSONNEL, AND INFORMA-
TION.

Section 314 of the Atomic Energy Act of
1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286c) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ‘‘The Secretary of Energy’’

and inserting ‘‘Except as specifically pro-
vided by this section, the Secretary of
Energy’’;

(B) by striking ‘‘ready access’’ both places
it appears and inserting ‘‘prompt and unfet-
tered access’’; and

(C) by adding at the end the following
new sentence: ‘‘The access provided to facilities,
personnel, and information under this sub-
section shall be provided without regard to
the hazard or risk category assigned to a fa-
cility by the Secretary.’’;

and

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting
the following:

‘‘(b) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY DENY INFOR-
MATION.—The Secretary may only deny ac-
cess to information pursuant to subsection
(a)—

(1) if the Secretary determines that
any person who—

(A) has not been granted an appropriate
security clearance or access authorization
by the Secretary; or

(B) does not need such access in connec-
tion with the duties of such person; or

(C) if such denial is authorized by a provi-
sion of Federal law that specifically limits
the right of the Board to access such infor-
mation.’’;

SEC. 453. Mr. UDALL (for himself and
Mr. HENRICH) 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 Depart-
ment of Energy, to prescribe military

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Mr. H EINRICH) 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 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 title XXXII, add the following:

SEC. 3204. SUSPENSION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ORDER 149.1 (RELATING TO INTERFACE WITH THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD)

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. Round, Mr. Peters, Mr. Moran, Mr. Heinich, Ms. 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 title E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 512. COMPENSATION AND CREDIT FOR RETIRED PAY PURPOSES FOR MATERNITY LEAVE TAKEN BY MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.

(a) COMPENSATION.—Section 206(a)(2) of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

(3) by adding the end the following new paragraph:

“(j) One day for each point credited to the person under subparagraph (F) of section 12732(a)(2) of this title.”;

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to periods of maternity leave that commence on or after that date.

SA 455. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Braun, and Mr. Jones) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 1086. ELIMINATION OF WAITING PERIOD FOR SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS FOR DISABILITIES CAUSED BY LARGE FOLLICULAR Lymphomas WITH AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS (ALS).

(a) In General.—Section 223(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423(a)(1)) is amended in the matter following subparagraph (E) by striking “or (ii)” and inserting “(ii) in the case of an individual who has been medically determined to have amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, for each month beginning with the first month during all of which the individual is under a disability and in which the individual becomes entitled to such insurance benefits, or (iii)”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this Act shall apply with respect to applications for disability insurance benefits filed after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 456. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. Moran) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

SEC. 360. REQUIREMENT TO INCLUDE FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY IN READINESS REPORTING SYSTEMS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing all Department of Defense contracts with companies or business entities that are owned or operated by, or affiliated with, the Government of the People’s Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party.

SA 457. 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 title F of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 366. REPORT ON CONTRACTS WITH ENTITIES AFFILIATED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA OR THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing all Department of Defense contracts with companies or business entities that are owned or operated by, or affiliated with, the Government of the People’s Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party.

SA 458. 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 procure materials or services that are related to national defense for energy-related purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 740. ANNUAL LIST OF SBIR AWARDS.

Section 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(yy) ANNUAL LIST OF LOW PARTICIPATION STATES.—Each Federal agency participating in the SBIR program shall report required under subsection (b)(7), for the preceding 12-month period—
"(1) a list of the number of SBIR awards provided to small business concerns in each State; and

(2) a plan to increase the number of SBIR applications submitted by small business concerns located in the 20 States listed under paragraph (1) with the lowest number of SBIR awards.

SA 460. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 3057. TESTING OF HOUSING ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR LEAD CONTAMINATION.

(a) In General.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that all housing on an installation of the Department of Defense is tested for lead contamination.

(b) Requirements.—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 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 of Defense.

SA 463. Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. MUKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 301B. CONTRACTS FOR OVERHAUL, REPAIR, AND MAINTENANCE OF NAVAL VESSELS IN NON-COASTWISE SHIPYARDS.

Section 8669a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d) The Secretary of the Navy may award a contract for the overhaul, repair, or maintenance of a naval vessel to a firm that is located in a non-coastwise area outside the area of the homeport of the vessel, including the Great Lakes or the Gulf Coast, if the Secretary determines that such an award will—

(1) reduce the vessel maintenance backlog of the Navy.

(2) improve fleet readiness; and

(3) support the operational needs of the Navy.".

SA 464. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. RUHLS, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1290. SECURITY PROMOTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Central America Security Partnership Act of 2019".

(b) SPECIAL EMBASSY FOR CENTRAL AMERICA.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the President shall appoint a Special Envoy for Central America. The Special Envoy shall serve for one three-year term.

(c) STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 210 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Special Envoy shall submit to the Senate and the House Armed Services Committees 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 of Defense.

(2) REPORT.—At the same time as the Special Envoy submits the strategy required under subsection (c), the Special Envoy shall submit to the appropriate congressional
committee 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 programs targeted at human rights; and
(4) recommend whether each program should be maintained, modified, or eliminated.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—
(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on the Appropriations, and the Caucus on International Narcotics Control of the Senate;
(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 Oversight and Government Reform, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 465. Ms. McSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 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 268 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158) during the fiscal year, the conditions within such country that would support a claim that a national of such country would be unable or unwilling to return to such country due to a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.
(2) PERSONNEL.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that sufficient personnel in the Department of State are available to compile the report required under paragraph (1).

(b) REVIEW OF CREDIBLE FEAR CLAIMS AND ASYLUM APPLICATIONS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall provide all credible fear claims and asylum applications to the Secretary of State for review.
(2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The Chief Immigration Judge of the Executive Office for Immigration Review or the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may request that the Secretary of State provide information pertaining to the conditions in the country of origin for considering asylum applications to the Secretary of State.

(c) USE OF COUNTRY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—Asylum officers and immigration judges shall consider any information compiled or provided by the Secretary of State under subsections (a) and (b) before making a determination of credible fear claims in conjunction with an application for asylum under section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158).

SA 467. Ms. McSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of title II, add the following:

SEC. 1291. 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 109–432) 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 II, add the following:

SEC. 1292. RULE REGARDING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES PARTICIPATING IN VETERANS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No member of the Armed Forces who participates in, or affiliates with, the SkillBridge program shall be subject to the laws described in subsection (b) in connection with participating in, or affiliating with, such program.

(b) LABOR LAWS.—The laws described in thissubsection are each of the following:

(2) Chapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code.
(3) Chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code.
(4) Chapter 37 of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 1293. DEFINITION OF SKILLBRIDGE PROGRAM.—In this section, the term ‘‘SkillBridge program’’ means any program of job training and employment skills training for members of the Armed Forces pursuant to section 1143(e) of title 10, United States Code.

SA 469. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle D of title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. 1669. REPORTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENTS ON OPERATION OF CONVENTIONAL FORCES UNDER EMPLOYMENT OR THREAT OF EMPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall each submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the measures taken by the appropriate Secretary or the Commandant to ensure the ability of conventional forces to operate effectively under employment or threat of employment of nuclear weapons by the United States, an ally of the United States, or an adversary of the United States.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form but shall be accompanied by an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

SEC. 1670. 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 Commander of the United States European Command and the Commander of the United States Indo-Pacific Command, in consultation with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall each submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the measures taken by the Commander to ensure the ability of conventional forces under the authority of the Commander to execute contingency plans under employment or threat of employment of nuclear weapons by the United States, an ally of the United States, or an adversary of the United States.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form but shall be accompanied by an unclassified summary appropriate for release to the public.

SA 470. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department

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of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following:

SEC. 520. PRIORITY AND EMPHASIS IN PROMOTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR BILLET-RELATED SKILLS AND TRAINING, OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCE, AND OTHER MATTERS.

(a) PRIORITY AND EMPHASIS.—(1) In general.—The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that promotion selection boards are conducted in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary of the military department concerned for purposes of paragraphs (2) through (4) of this subsection, such guidance to include applying a priority and emphasis to the promotion of members of the Armed Forces who are skills, training, and other matters specified in subsection (b). The Secretary of the military department concerned shall, in carrying out this subsection, ensure that a priority and emphasis are afforded to:

(1) Billet-related skills.

(2) Billet-related training.

(3) Operational experience.

(4) Experience as specified in the promotion list promulgated by the Secretary.

(b) SPECIFIED SKILLS, TRAINING, AND OTHER MATTERS.—The skills, training, and other matters specified in this subsection are the following:

(1) Billet-related skills.

(2) Billet-related training.

(3) Operational experience.

(4) Experience as specified in the promotion list promulgated by the Secretary.

(c) GUIDANCE.—Promotion selection boards and personnel responsible for determinations regarding promotion of members of the Armed Forces shall carry out subsection (a) in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary of the military department concerned for purposes of paragraphs (2) through (4) of this subsection, such guidance to include applying a priority and emphasis to the promotion of members of the Armed Forces, and the manner in which such priority and emphasis is to be afforded.

SA 471. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following:

SEC. 520. PREFERENCE IN PROMOTION AND RETENTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR EXPERIENCE, CREDIBILITY TOWARD A CAMPAIGN, COMBAT, OR VALOR AWARD.

(a) PREFERENCE IN PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.—

(1) AUTHORITY FOR PROMOTION BOARDS TO ASSIGN PREFERENCE.—Section 616 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(h) In selecting the officers to be recommended for promotion, a selection board may, when authorized by the Secretary of the military department concerned, assign such preference in placement on the promotion list promulgated by the Secretary under section 624(a)(1) of this title to officers who fulfill the operational experience, as the board considers appropriate in accordance with the guidance issued pursuant to paragraph (3)."

(2) In this subsection, the term ‘operational experience’, in the case of an officer, means service of the officer that is creditable toward the award of a campaign, combat, or valor medal, ribbon, or device.

(3) Each Secretary of a military department shall issue guidance for the administration of this subsection by selection boards, under the jurisdiction of such Secretary. The guidance shall specify the extent of the preference to be afforded for particular periods of operational experience, and shall provide that an officer shall be assigned one month of operational experience for each month in which the officer performed any service constituting operational experience.

(b) PREFERENCE IN RETENTION OF OFFICERS.—Each Secretary of a military department shall issue guidance for the administration of this subsection by selection boards, under the jurisdiction of such Secretary. The guidance shall specify the extent of the preference to be afforded for particular periods of operational experience, and shall provide that an officer shall be assigned one month of operational experience for each month in which the officer performed any service constituting operational experience.

(c) GUIDANCE.—Promotion selection boards and personnel responsible for determinations regarding promotion of members of the Armed Forces shall carry out subsection (a) in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary of the military department concerned for purposes of paragraphs (2) through (4) of this subsection, such guidance to include applying a priority and emphasis to the promotion of members of the Armed Forces, and the manner in which such priority and emphasis is to be afforded.

SA 472. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 589. TERMINATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF REGULATIONS PROHIBITING AWARD OF COMBAT-RELATED DECORATIONS TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES SUBJECT TO SUSPENSION OF FAVORABLE PERSONNEL ACTIONS.

Commencing not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, any regulation or policy of the Department of Defense that prohibits or limits the presentation or award of a combat-related decoration to a member of the Armed Forces who is subject to suspension of favorable personnel actions (commonly referred to as ‘‘flagging’’) shall cease to be in effect; and

(2) combat-related decorations shall be presented or awarded to members of the Armed Forces who are subject to a suspension of favorable personnel actions without regard to such regulation or policy as if such members were not such to a suspension of favorable personnel actions.

SA 473. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 705. AVAILABILITY OF MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES FOR SMALL MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that mental health resources of the Department of Defense are made available to all members of the Armed Forces, including the reserve components, regardless of the branch of the Armed Forces or other component under which the member serves.

SA 474. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 194. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.

"(a) In the case of a covered issuer under paragraph (2)(A) of section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m; 78o(d)); and

(b) the term ‘non-inspection year’ means, with respect to a covered issuer, a year during which the Commission identifies the covered issuer under paragraph (2)(A) with respect to every report described in subparagraph (A) filed by the covered issuer during the year; and

(ii) that begins after the date of the enactment of this subsection."
‘‘(1) located in a foreign jurisdiction; and
 ‘‘(ii) the Board is unable to inspect under this provision.

‘‘(B) require each covered issuer identified under subparagraph (A) to, in accordance with the rules issued by the Commission under paragraph (3), (a) obtain prior to the submission to the Commission documentation that establishes that the covered issuer is not owned or controlled by a governmental entity in the foreign jurisdiction described in subparagraph (A)(i), and

‘‘(3) Trading Prohibition after 3 Years of Non-Inspections.—

‘‘(A) in General.—If the Commission determines that a covered issuer has 3 consecutive non-inspection years, the Commission shall prohibit the securities of the covered issuer from being traded on a national securities exchange or alternative trading system.

‘‘(B) Removal of Initial Prohibition.—If, after the Commission imposes a prohibition on a covered issuer under paragraph (A), the covered issuer certifies to the Commission that the covered issuer has retained a registered public accounting firm that the Board has inspected under this section to the satisfaction of the Commission, the Commission shall end that prohibition.

‘‘(C) Exemption of Non-Inspection Years.—If, after the Commission ends a prohibition under subparagraph (B) or (D) with the satisfaction of the Commission, the Commission shall end that prohibition.

‘‘(D) Removal of Subsequent Prohibition.—If, after the end of the 5-year period beginning on the date on which the Commission imposes a prohibition on a covered issuer under subparagraph (C), the covered issuer certifies to the Commission that the covered issuer will retain a registered public accounting firm that the Board is able to inspect under this section, the Commission shall end that prohibition.

‘‘(4) Rules.—Not later than 90 days after the date of this subsection, the Commission shall issue rules that establish the manner and form in which a covered issuer shall make a submission required under paragraph (2)(B).

SA 475. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1045. CRITERIA FOR EX GRATIA PAYMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be called the ‘‘PCAOB Enforcement Transparency Act of 2019’’.

(b) OPEN MEETINGS AUTHORIZED.—Section 105(c)(2) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 721c(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

‘‘(2) PUBLIC HEARINGS.—Hearings under this section shall be open to the public, unless the Board, on its own motion or after considering the motion of a party, orders otherwise.

(c) PUBLICATION OF DETERMINATIONS.—Section 105(d)(1)(C) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 721d(1)(C)) is amended by striking ‘‘once any stay on the imposition of such sanction has been lifted’’.

SA 477. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. ASSISTANCE FOR DEPLOYMENT-RELATED SUPPORT OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UNDERGOING DEPLOYMENT AND THEIR FAMILIES BEYOND THE YELLOW RIBBON RE-INTEGRATION PROGRAM.

Section 565 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (k) and (l) as subsections (l) and (m), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (j) the following new subsection (k):

‘‘(k) Support Beyond Program.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide funds to States, Territories, and government entities to carry out programs, and other activities as the Secretary considers appropriate, that provide, or fund, employment counseling, legal services, and referrals to members of the armed forces, and their families, throughout the deployment cycle. Such programs may include the provision of access to outreach services, including the following:

‘‘(1) Employment counseling.

‘‘(2) Behavioral health counseling.

‘‘(3) Suicide prevention.

‘‘(4) Housing advocacy.

‘‘(5) Financial counseling.

‘‘(6) Referrals for the receipt of other related services.’’.

SA 478. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1045. CRITERIA FOR EX GRATIA PAYMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be called the ‘‘PCAOB Enforcement Transparency Act of 2019’’.

(b) OPEN MEETINGS AUTHORIZED.—Section 105(c)(2) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 721c(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

‘‘(2) PUBLIC HEARINGS.—Hearings under this section shall be open to the public, unless the Board, on its own motion or after considering the motion of a party, orders otherwise.

(c) PUBLICATION OF DETERMINATIONS.—Section 105(d)(1)(C) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 721d(1)(C)) is amended by striking ‘‘once any stay on the imposition of such sanction has been lifted’’.

SA 477. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. ASSISTANCE FOR DEPLOYMENT-RELATED SUPPORT OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UNDERGOING DEPLOYMENT AND THEIR FAMILIES BEYOND THE YELLOW RIBBON RE-INTEGRATION PROGRAM.

Section 565 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (k) and (l) as subsections (l) and (m), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (j) the following new subsection (k):

‘‘(k) Support Beyond Program.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide funds to States, Territories, and government entities to carry out programs, and other activities as the Secretary considers appropriate, that provide, or fund, employment counseling, legal services, and referrals to members of the armed forces, and their families, throughout the deployment cycle. Such programs may include the provision of access to outreach services, including the following:

‘‘(1) Employment counseling.

‘‘(2) Behavioral health counseling.

‘‘(3) Suicide prevention.

‘‘(4) Housing advocacy.

‘‘(5) Financial counseling.

‘‘(6) Referrals for the receipt of other related services.’’.

SA 478. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X, add the following:
SEC. 1008. COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES REPORT ON THE EF- FACTS 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) 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:

(a) 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.

(E) The extent to which the activities 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 interagency funding under continuing resolutions, including the following (beginning with fiscal year 2020):

(A) The number and absolute value of programs affected by continuing resolutions on new starts.

(B) The number and absolute value of programs affected by continuing resolutions 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 extent to which the budget of the Department has been misaligned either between or within accounts due to continuing resolutions, set forth by budget category 050 and agency, and the extent to which 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 funds 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:

(1) A determination as to whether, in the event that the Government of Cambodia would meet the criteria in sections 501 and 502(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461, 2462(c)) for designation as—

(A) a beneficiary developing country; or

(B) a least-developed beneficiary developing country;

(2) A determination as to whether the application of duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences to the Government of Cambodia should be withdrawn, suspended, or limited pursuant to section 502(d) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2462(d)).

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

SA 480. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 520. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON LOCAL PERFORMANCE OF MILITARY ACCESSION PHYSICALS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States Military Entrance Processing Command (USMEPCOM) consists of 65 Military Entrance Processing Stations (MEPS) dispersed throughout the contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(2) Applicants who must travel to the closest processing Station are often driven by their own personal circumstances and receive free lodging at a nearby hotel paid by the Armed Forces concerned.

(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, with an aggregate total of 931,000 applicant visits to such Processing Stations in that fiscal year.

SA 481. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. RAUL 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. 588. AUTHORIZATION FOR AWARD OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR TO JAMES MEGELLAS FOR ACTS OF VALOR DURING THE BATTLE OF THE BUGLE.

(a) WAIVER OF TIME LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 7274 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons serving in the Armed Forces, the President may award the Medal of Honor under section 7271 of such title to James Megellas, formerly of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and currently of Colleyville, Texas, for the acts of valor during World War II described in subsection (b).

(b) Acts of Valor Described.—The acts of valor referred to in subsection (a) are the acts of James Megellas on January 28, 1945, in Herresbach, Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge when, as a first lieutenant in the 82nd Infantry Division, he led a surprise and devastating attack on a much larger advancing enemy force, killing and capturing a large number and causing others to flee, single-handedly destroying an attacking German Mark V tank with two hand-held grenades, and then leading his men in clearing and seizing Herresbach.

SA 482. Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, 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) Accounts of advancements of the Cuban people since November 2015, including the following:

(A) the development of market based policies and the increase in the income of the middle class;

(B) the enhancement of access to the internet and the rise in the number of tourists;

(C) the development of the private sector; and

(D) the continuing efforts of the Cuban people to improve the quality of life for all Cubans.

(2) The importance of continuing the engagement between the United States and Cuba to promote peace, prosperity, and democracy in the hemisphere.

(3) The continued commitment of the United States to support the Cuban people in their pursuit of greater religious and political freedoms.
SA 484. Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TRISTER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. SHAEFFNER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. COONS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. LANKFORD, Mr. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. UDALL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following: SEC. 705. MODIFICATION OF 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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "his designation" and inserting "his designee".

SEC. 846. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the end of subtitle A of title V, add the following: SEC. 508. 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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "his designee" and inserting "his designee".

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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "his designee" and inserting "his designee".

SEC. 508. 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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "his designee" and inserting "his designee".

SEC. 406. 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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "his designee" and inserting "his designee".

SEC. 508. 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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "his designee" and inserting "his designee".

SEC. 406. 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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "his designee" and inserting "his designee".

SEC. 508. 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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "his designee" and inserting "his designee".

SEC. 406. 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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "his designee" and inserting "his designee".

SEC. 508. 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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "his designee" and inserting "his designee".

SEC. 406. 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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "his designee" and inserting "his designee".

SEC. 508. 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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "his designee" and inserting "his designee".

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(a) In general.—Section 3326 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

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SEC. 508. 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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

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SEC. 406. 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 "his retirement" and inserting "the member's retirement"; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "his designee" and inserting "his designee".
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 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, for 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.

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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 detailed from each of the following:

(A) The Secretary 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 without interruption.

(d) "Primary Missions.—The primary missions of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center shall be as follows:

(1) To aggregate all-source intelligence relating to supply chains, including—

(A) classified and unclassified information;

(B) threat information; and

(C) proprietary and sensitive information, including risk and vulnerability information, voluntarily provided by private entities.

(2) To share strategic warnings relating to supply chains or supply chain activities, as the Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center considers appropriate and consistent with security standards for classified information and sensitive proprietary information, among—

(A) the elements of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)), components of the Department of Justice and the Department of Defense, the Federal Acquisition Security Council, and other Federal agencies;

(B) at-risk industry partners; and

(C) governments of countries that are allies of the United States.

(3) To serve as the central and shared knowledge resource for—

(A) known and suspected threats to supply chain activities or supply chain integrity from international groups, companies, countries, or other entities; and

(B) the goals, strategies, capabilities, and networks of contacts and support of such groups, companies, countries, and other entities.

(4) To perform tasks assigned to the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center by relevant Government supply chain task forces, including the Federal Acquisition Security Council, and other entities.

(e) "Report on Alignment With Partner Efforts.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, the Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence and the Department of Homeland Security and other Government partners, shall submit to Congress a report on the alignment and deconfliction among Government partner activities on supply chain intelligence matters.

(f) "Annual Reports Required.—The Director of the National Supply Chain Intelligence Center shall annually submit to Congress a report, with classified annexes as appropriate, on the state of threats to the security of supply chains and supply chain activities for United States Government acquisitions and replenishment as of the date of the submittal of the report.

(g) "Funding.—Amounts used to carry out this section shall be derived from amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the National Intelligence Program (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)).

(h) "Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections in content of this Act is amended by inserting after the table of sections 1143(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-20) the following new section:

"Sec. 905. National Supply Chain Intelligence Center.

SA 491. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. MODIFICATION OF ELEMENTS OF PROGRAM OF EDUCATION REQUIRED FOR CAREER READINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) "Program of Education Required.—"

(1) "In General.—Chapter 101 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after "for professional development and preparation for a career after military service, including—"

(A) programs of education, certification, training, and employment assistance (including programs under sections 1143(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, and 2015 of this title); and

(B) programs and resources available to members in communities in the vicinity of military installations.

(2) "Instruction on the use of online and other electronic mechanisms in order to access the education, training, and assistance resources described in paragraph (2).

(3) "Such other information, instruction, and matters as the Secretary shall specify for purposes of this section.

(b) "Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 101 of such title is amended by inserting after the table of sections 1019 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 114-92), the following new section:

"Sec. 1095. Education of members on career readiness and professional development.

SEC. 569. EDUCATION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ON CAREER READINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) "Program of Education Required.—"

(1) "In General.—Chapter 101 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after "for professional development and preparation for a career after military service, including—"

(A) programs of education, certification, training, and employment assistance (including programs under sections 1143(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, and 2015 of this title); and

(B) programs and resources available to members in communities in the vicinity of military installations.

(2) "Instruction on the use of online and other electronic mechanisms in order to access the education, training, and assistance resources described in paragraph (2).

(3) "Such other information, instruction, and matters as the Secretary shall specify for purposes of this section.

"(c) "Clerical Amendment.—Subject to subsection (d), information, instruction, and matters as the Secretary shall specify for purposes of this section.

"(d) "Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 101 of such title is amended by inserting after the table of sections 1019 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 114-92), the following new section:

"Sec. 1095. Education of members on career readiness and professional development.

(b) "Report on Implementation.—"
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the participation in education required by section 2013a of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), including the following:

(A) A comprehensive description of the actions taken to implement the program of education.

(B) A comprehensive description of the program of education.

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘‘appropriate committees of Congress’’ means—

(A) the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives;

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate; and

(D) 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. PETTERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 508. CONTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES REPORT ON PARTICIPATION IN TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AT SMALL AND REMOTE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate, and to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives, a report that assesses—

(1) the transition assistance programs to which this section applies;

(2) the extent to which the commander and other military personnel assigned to installations are eligible to participate in such transition assistance programs;

(3) the extent to which the commander and other military personnel assigned to such installations have participated in transition assistance programs offered by the Department of Defense for the current fiscal year.

(b) COVERED TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—For purposes of this section, covered transition assistance programs include—

(1) the Transition Assistance Program;

(2) any program under title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as ‘‘On-the-Job Training, Employment Skills, Apprenticeships and Internships’’ (JTEST-AI) or ‘‘Skill Bridge’’);

(3) any program of apprenticeship, on-the-job training, or internships offered by a small military installation or a remote military installation that the Comptroller General considers appropriate for inclusion in the report under this section.

(c) SMALL MILITARY INSTALLATIONS; REMOTE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) A small military installation is an installation at which are assigned not more than 10,000 members of the Armed Forces.

(2) A remote military installation is any installation as follows:

(A) An installation in the United States that is located more than 50 miles from any city with a population of 50,000 people or more (as determined by the Office of Management and Budget).

(B) An installation that is located outside the United States.

(d) SCOPE OF REVIEW.—In conducting the review, the Comptroller General shall evaluate the extent to which such installations 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) The average ratio of permanent, full-time equivalent program staff to participating members at small military installations and remote military installations.

(2) The programs under section 1143(e) of title 10, United States Code (as referred to as ‘‘Job Training, Employment Skills, Apprenticeships and Internships’’ (JTEST-AI) or ‘‘Skill Bridge’’).

(3) Any program of apprenticeship, on-the-job training, internship, education, or transition assistance offered (whether by public or private entities) in the vicinity of the military installation concerned in which members of the Armed Forces at the installation are eligible to participate.

(4) Any other program of apprenticeship, on-the-job training, internship, education, or transition assistance specified by the Secretary of Defense for purposes of this section.

SA 495. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XIV, add the following:

SEC. 1412. REPORT RELATING TO RARE EARTH ELEMENTS.

Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit to Congress a report that assesses—

(1) the threat presented by the dependence of the United States on rare earth elements produced in foreign countries and for which assurance—

(A) traditional mining of such elements;

(B) nontraditional corrosive extraction and refining of such elements from ore and coal;

(C) nontraditional noncorrosive extraction and refining of such elements from ore and coal.

SA 496. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1021. COMMAND MATTERS IN CONNECTION WITH TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

(a) INCLUSION OF SUPPORT FOR PARTICIPATION IN PROGRAMS IN COMMAND CLIMATE ASSESSMENTS.—Each command climate assessment for the commander of a military installation shall include an assessment of the extent to which the commander and other command personnel at the installation encourage participation in covered transition assistance programs of members of the Armed Forces at the installation who are eligible for participation in such programs.

(b) TRAINING ON PROGRAMS.—The training provided a commander of a military installation in connection with the commencement of assignment to the installation shall include a module on the covered transition assistance programs available for members of the Armed Forces assigned to the installation.

(c) DEADLINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—The provisions of subsections (a) and (b) shall be fully implemented by not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 1066. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE CIVIL NUCLEAR SECTOR OF IRAN.

(a) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY OF IRAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1244 of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8804(a)(1)) is amended—

(A) in the section header, by striking “AND SHIPBUILDING” and inserting “shipbuilding, and civil nuclear”; and

(B) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “shipbuilding and” and inserting “shipbuilding, and civil nuclear”; and

(c) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the section header, by striking “AND SHIPBUILDING” and inserting “shipbuilding, and civil nuclear”; and

(ii) by striking “shipbuilding, and civil nuclear”; and

(d) in subsection (c)—

(i) in the subsection header, by striking “AND SHIPBUILDING” and inserting “shipbuilding, and civil nuclear”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, or civil nuclear”; and

(II) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking “or shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, or civil nuclear”; and

(e) in subsection (d)—

(i) in the subsection header, by striking “AND SHIPBUILDING” and inserting “shipbuilding, and civil nuclear”; and

(ii) by striking “or shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, or civil nuclear”; and

(2) CEREMONIAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 is amended by striking the item relating to section 1244 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 1244. Imposition of sanctions with respect to the energy, shipping, shipbuilding, and civil nuclear sectors of Iran.”

(b) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SALE, SUPPLY, CONVEYANCE, OR TRANSFER OF CERTAIN MATERIALS.—


(c) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO UNDERWRI TING INSURANCE OR REINSURANCE.—Section 1246(b)(1) of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8806(b)(1)) is amended by striking “A notification by” and inserting “(1) by the insurance or reinsurance company, or (2) by the entity that issues the insurance or reinsurance policy.”

(d) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE SALE, SUPPLY, CONVEYANCE, OR TRANSFER OF CERTAIN MATERIALS.—

Section 1246 of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8806) is amended by striking—

(1) (B) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “and shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, and civil nuclear”; and

(2) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “and shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, and civil nuclear”; and

(3) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “and shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, and civil nuclear”; and

(e) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “or shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, or civil nuclear”; and

(f) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “or shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, or civil nuclear”; and

(g) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “or shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, or civil nuclear”; and

(h) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “or shipbuilding” and inserting “shipbuilding, or civil nuclear”; and

SEC. 1256. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SPECIAL TRADE AND FINANCE INSTITUTE OF IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to the Special Trade and Finance Institute of Iran and any foreign person that is an officer, agent, or shareholder of the Institute.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are sanctions applicable with respect to a foreign person pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism).

SA 498. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for defense activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1248. UNITED STATES-IRELAND DIRECTED ENERGY CAPABILITIES COOPERATION.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) The Secretary of Defense, upon request of the Ministry of Defense of Ireland and with the concurrence of the Secretaries of Defense of the United States, may prescribe policies to carry out research, development, test, and evaluation activities, on a joint basis with Ireland, to address National Security Interests of the United States and the National Security Interests of Ireland.

(2) The activities described in paragraph (1) may be carried out after the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth the following:

(A) A memorandum of agreement between the United States and Ireland 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 described in paragraph (1) requires sharing of costs of projects, including in-kind support, between the United States and Ireland;

(C) establishes a framework to negotiate the rights to any intellectual property developed under the memorandum of agreement; and

(D) the activities described in paragraph (1) may not be provided unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the appropriate committees of Congress that the Government of Ireland will contribute to such support—

(A) an amount equal to not less than the amount of support to be so provided; or

(B) an amount that otherwise meets the best efforts of Ireland, as mutually agreed to by the United States and Ireland.

(c) LEAD AGENCY.—The Secretary of Defense shall designate an appropriate research and development entity of a military department as the lead agency of the Department of Defense in carrying out this section.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress on an annual basis a report that contains a copy of the most recent semiannual report provided by the Government of Ireland to the Department of Defense pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(B)(iii).

(e) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SA 499. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 886. MODIFICATION OF PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND VIDEO SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT.

Section 899 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e); and

(2) in subsection (e), as redesignated by section (f), as follows:

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “produced by Huawei Technologies Company, or HiSilicon Technologies Co., Ltd.” and inserting “produced by Huawei Technologies Company, HiSilicon Technologies Co., Ltd.,” and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “produced by Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company” after “produced by Huawei Technologies Company”;

(c) in subsection (e), as redesignated by section (f), as follows:

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “produced by HiSilicon Technologies Company, or HiSilicon Technologies Co., Ltd.,” and inserting “produced by any affiliate of such entity.”; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting after “(C) Components of telecommunications equipment or video surveillance equipment” “produced by Huawei Technologies Company, HiSilicon Technologies Co., Ltd.,” and inserting “produced by any affiliate of such entity.”; and

(3) in paragraph (4), by inserting before “and” “produced by any affiliate of such entity.”.
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. 322. 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; and

(B) in subparagraph (H), by inserting “and” at the end; and

(c) by inserting after subparagraph (H) the following:

“(i) a qualified reservist;”;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking “and” at the end; 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—

‘(i) has completed at least 6 years of service in a reserve component of the Armed Forces; and

‘(ii) in each year of service in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, was credited with at least 50 points under section 12732 of title 10; or

‘(B) who—

‘(i) has completed at least 10 years of service in a reserve component of the Armed Forces; and

‘(ii) in each year of service in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, was credited with at least 50 points under section 12732 of title 10; and

‘(7) 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:

“(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. Shaheen, Mr. King, and Ms. Hassan) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 621.

SA 505. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. Casey) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following:

SEC. 324. CONTRACT CRITERIA FOR REMEDIATION OF PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CRITERIA.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish criteria for treatment and remediation of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water and ground water at military installations and other Department of Defense facilities.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall—

(1) ensure the utilization of best value contracting methods;

(2) require consideration of long-term operation and maintenance costs;

(3) for treatment or remediation techniques that include water filtration, include performance specifications that—

(A) give preference to filtration products made from materials mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States, consistent with chapter 83 of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Buy American Act”); and

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 D of title I, 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 Defense, 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 is able to substitute domestic sources 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:

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) jointly develop plans for sustainment of their respective RT240 Rough Terrain Container Handler (RTCH) fleets to ensure operational capability of such fleets into the 2030s;

(2) assess available modernization capabilities to enhance joint deployment of such fleets; and

(3) provide a joint briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the readiness of such fleets.

SEC. 323. CONTRACT CRITERIA FOR REMEDIATION OF PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CRITERIA.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish criteria for treatment and remediation of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water and ground water at military installations and other Department of Defense facilities.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall—

(1) ensure the utilization of best value contracting methods;

(2) require consideration of long-term operation and maintenance costs;

(3) for treatment or remediation techniques that include water filtration, include performance specifications that—

(A) give preference to filtration products made from materials mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States, consistent with chapter 83 of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Buy American Act”); and
(B) require that—
(i) filtration materials may be recycled for extended use; and
(ii) filtration materials demonstrate long-term life; and
(b) require the submission and consideration of filtration material performance data such as performance curves and operations cost projections to the Secretary of the Army, and thereafter to the congressional defense committees a report justifying the use of such products despite the preference established pursuant to subsection (b)(3)(A).

SA 508. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XVIII, add the following:

SEC. 113. REPORT ON THE WARFIGHTING CAPABILITY CURRENTLY DELIVERED BY BLOCK I AND BLOCK II CONFIGURATIONS OF H-47 CHINOOK HELICOPTERS.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following elements:

(1) An analysis of the warfighting capability currently delivered by the Block I and Block II configurations of H-47 Chinook helicopters.

(2) An analysis of the feasibility and advisability of delaying or terminating the CH-47F Chinook Block-II upgrade.

(3) A plan to ensure that warfighter capability is not negatively affected by the delay or termination of the CH-47F Chinook Block-II upgrade.

(b) Form.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 114. REPORT ON THE WARFIGHTING CAPABILITY CURRENTLY DELIVERED BY THE K-10 BLACK HAWK BLOCK-I AND BLOCK-II CONFIGURATIONS.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report justifying the use of such products despite the preference established pursuant to subsection (b)(3)(A).

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. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act”.

SEC. 102. ENSURING THAT LOCAL AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MAY COOPERATE TO SAFE GUARD CITIZENSHIP.

(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) (as defined in section 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141(b)) is amended—

(1) that has in effect a statute, ordinance, policy, or practice that prohibits or restricts any government entity or official from—

(A) sending, receiving, maintaining, or exchanging with any Federal, State, or local government entity or official any information regarding the citizenship or immigration status (lawful or unlawful) of any individual; or

(b) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—In any legal proceeding brought against a State, a political subdivision of a State for actions taken in compliance with the detainer; and

(ii) to have been acting within the scope of his or her employment under section 1346(b) and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SA 508. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to comply with a detainer for, or notify about the release of, an individual.

Exception.—A State, or 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 an individual who comes forward as a victim or a witness to a criminal offense.

SEC. 103. 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—

(2) by striking "and" and inserting "or" at the end;

(b) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by striking "and" and inserting "or" at the end;

"(4) no liability shall lie against the State or political subdivision under section 236 or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226 and 1357) to comply with a detainer issued by the Department of Homeland Security under section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226) or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357) to comply 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) (as defined in section 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141(b)) is amended—

(1) standing, receiving, maintaining, or exchanging with any Federal, State, or local government entity or official any information regarding the citizenship or immigration status (lawful or unlawful) of any individual; or

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act”.

SEC. 102. ENSURING THAT LOCAL AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MAY COOPERATE TO SAFE GUARD CITIZENSHIP.

(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) (as defined in section 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141(b)) is amended—

(1) standing, receiving, maintaining, or exchanging with any Federal, State, or local government entity or official any information regarding the citizenship or immigration status (lawful or unlawful) of any individual; or

SEC. 103. 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—

(2) by striking "and" and inserting "or" at the end;

(b) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by striking "and" and inserting "or" at the end;

"(4) the area in which the project is to be carried out is not a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in section 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141(b)) is amended—

(1) standing, receiving, maintaining, or exchanging with any Federal, State, or local government entity or official any information regarding an individual who comes forward as a victim or a witness to a criminal offense.

SEC. 103. 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—

(2) by striking "and" and inserting "or" at the end;

"(4) the area in which the project is to be carried out is not a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in section 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141(b)) is amended—

(1) standing, receiving, maintaining, or exchanging with any Federal, State, or local government entity or official any information regarding an individual who comes forward as a victim or a witness to a criminal offense.

SEC. 103. 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—

(2) by striking "and" and inserting "or" at the end;

"(4) the area in which the project is to be carried out is not a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in section 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141(b)) is amended—

(1) standing, receiving, maintaining, or exchanging with any Federal, State, or local government entity or official any information regarding an individual who comes forward as a victim or a witness to a criminal offense.
Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act) may not be deemed an eligible recipient under this subsection.

(3) **SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.—Section 203(a) of the carried out in a area that does not contain a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in section 3 of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act).**

(4) **GRANTS FOR TRAINING, RESEARCH, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 207 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3147) is amended by adding at the end the following:**

"(c) **INELIGIBILITY OF SANCTUARY JURISDICTIONS.—Grant funds authorized under this section may not be used to provide assistance to a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in section 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 3 of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act;";

(2) in section 104 (42 U.S.C. 5304)—

(A) **in 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";

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(d) **PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS AGAINST CRIME.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title may be obligated or expended for any State or unit of general local government that is a sanctuary jurisdiction.

(2) **RETURNED FUNDS.—

"(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 in a nonentitlement area, shall be returned to the Secretary for grants under this title to States and other units of general local government that are not sanctuary jurisdictions; and

(ii) in the case of a unit of general local government that is in a nonentitlement area, shall be returned to the Governor of the State in which the unit of general local government is located as a unit of general local government in the State that are not sanctuary jurisdictions.

"(C) REALLOCATION RULES.—In reallocating amounts under subparagraphs (A) and (B), the Secretary shall—

(i) apply the relevant allocation formula under subsection (d), with all sanctuary jurisdictions excluded; and

(ii) shall not be subject to the rules for reallocation under subsection (c).

This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2019.

SA 510. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VIII, add the following:

**SEC. 811. GUIDANCE ON BUY AMERICAN ACT AND Berry Amendment Requirements.**

(a) **BUY AMERICAN ACT GUIDANCE.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of Defense Procurement/Defense Procurement Acquisition Policy shall issue guidance to the Defense contracting officials on requirements related to the Buy American Act, such as inclusion of clauses into the electronic contract writing systems used by the military departments and the Defense Logistics Agency.

(b) **BERRY AMENDMENT AND Specialty Metals Clause Guidance.—

(1) In General.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of Defense Procurement/Defense Procurement Acquisition Policy shall issue guidance to the Defense contracting officials on requirements related to the Berry Amendment (commonly referred to as the "Buy American Act").

(2) ELEMENTS.—The guidance issued under paragraph (1) shall cover—

(A) the requirement to incorporate and enforce the Buy American Act provisions and clauses in applicable solicitations and contracts; and

(B) the requirements of the Buy American Act, such as inclusion of clauses, into the electronic contract writing systems used by the military departments and the Defense Logistics Agency.

(c) **Certification.—Before using any energy efficiency measures described in this subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that—

(i) the measure has a lower lifecycle cost, the measure will have the same upfront or a lower upfront 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 512. Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XXX, add the following:

**SEC. 3057. USE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES IN CONSTRUCTION OR Renovation of a Privatized Military Housing Unit.**

(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) 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 Materiel Development Decision Authority.**

(a) In General.—Chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2366c the following new section:
§1266d. Analysis of alternatives pursuant to material development decisions

(a) TIMELINE.—(1) Any analysis of alternatives conducted pursuant to a material development decision for a major defense acquisition program shall be completed not later than 9 months after the initiation of such analysis.

(b) REPORTING.—If the analysis of alternatives cannot be completed within the allotted time, the milestone decision authority for the design acquisition program, upon learning of the breach in schedule, shall report to the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, the Chairman, Joint Requirements Oversight Council, and the congressional defense committees the following information:

(1) The reasons why the analysis cannot be completed within the allotted time.

(2) An estimate of when the analysis will be completed.

(3) An estimate of any additional costs to complete the analysis.

(c) WITNESS.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering may waive the requirements of subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis, following 30 days notification to the congressional defense committees.

(1) The subject of the analysis is of extreme technical complexity;

(2) Collection of additional intelligence is required to inform the analysis; or

(3) Insufficient technical expertise is available to complete the analysis.

(b) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2366c the following new item:

"2366d. Analysis of alternatives pursuant to material development decisions.".

SA 514. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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 the date on which the initial report required by subsection (b) is submitted, the Secretary of the Air Force—

(1) may not—

(A) modify the acquisition schedule or mission performance requirements; or

(B) award missions to more than two launch service providers; and

(2) shall ensure that launch services are procured only from launch service providers that use launch vehicles meeting each Government requirement with respect to required payloads to reference orbits.

(b) REPORT AND BRIEFING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than June 30, 2020, and annually thereafter for the duration of phase 2, the Secretary shall submit to the congression al defense committees a report and briefing that includes—

(A) an analysis of the commercial market for space launch, including whether commercial launch providers are able to meet the required reference orbits for national security launch;

(B) a description of the total costs of launches procured under phase 2, including launch service support;

(C) a plan to increase competition in the National Security Space Launch program to more than two launch service providers; and

(D) a plan to ensure an open and transparent process for assignments at the Eastern and Western Ranges.

(2) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary submits a report under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress—

(a) the report required by paragraph (1); and

(b) any work performed by the Comptroller General in connection with the review.

SA 516. Mr. KING (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for defense activities of the Department of 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. 1262. RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY AND RELATED SERVICES.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR A LICENSE TO EXPORT SERVICES RELATING TO BIOMETRIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall require a license for the export of any training, advice, or installation, integration, support, or other services, related to a system—

(A) designed to identify, or verify the identity of, an individual using biometric information; or

(B) used to collect, store, search, or operate on biometric information.

(2) LIST REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of all licenses granted pursuant to paragraph (1) during the year preceding the submission of the report.

SEC. 1263. DISCLOSURES RELATING TO CONTRIBUTIONS TO SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES OF PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA.


"SEC. 14C. DISCLOSURES RELATING TO CONTRIBUTIONS TO SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES OF PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA.


"SEC. 14C. DISCLOSURES RELATING TO CONTRIBUTIONS TO SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES OF PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Commission shall issue final rules to require each
SEC. 801A. DECISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION—
(a) Definitions.—In this section:
   (1) AGENCY.—The term ‘agency’ has the meaning given the term ‘Executive agency’ in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.
   (2) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term ‘classified information’ includes sensitive compartmented information, restricted data, restricted handling information, and other compartmented information.
   (3) ELIGIBILITY FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term ‘eligibility for access to classified information’ has the meaning given such term in the procedures established pursuant to subsection (c), is further amended by adding at the end the following:
   (4) NEED FOR ACCESS.—The term ‘need for access’ has the meaning given such term in the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a).
   (5) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term ‘Security Executive Agent’ means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 801(a).

(b) Right to Appeal.—
   (1) In general.—Such title, as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by inserting after section 801 the following:
   (2) ELEMENTS.—The process required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:
   (i) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person with a written—
      (II) a statement that the decision to revoke is based on the interests of national security; and
      (iii) a statement that the decision to revoke is based on the interests of national security;
   (iii) notice of the right of the covered person to a hearing and appeal under this subsection.
   (ii) Not later than 30 days after receiving a request from the covered person for copies of the documents that formed the basis of the agency’s decision to revoke or deny, including the investigative file, the head of the agency shall provide to the covered person copies of such documents as a basis for the appeal that denial or revocation within the agency.

SA 517. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriation for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the title of the amendment, add the following: appropriate place in title I, insert the following:

SEC. 801A. DECISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION—
(a) Definitions.—In this section:
   (1) AGENCY.—The term ‘agency’ has the meaning given the term ‘Executive agency’ in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.
   (2) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term ‘classified information’ includes sensitive compartmented information, restricted data, restricted handling information, and other compartmented information.
   (3) ELIGIBILITY FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term ‘eligibility for access to classified information’ has the meaning given such term in the procedures established pursuant to subsection (c), is further amended by adding at the end the following:
   (4) NEED FOR ACCESS.—The term ‘need for access’ has the meaning given such term in the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a).
   (5) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term ‘Security Executive Agent’ means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 801(a).

(b) Right to Appeal.—
   (1) In general.—Such title, as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by inserting after section 801 the following:
   (2) ELEMENTS.—The process required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:
   (i) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person with a written—
      (II) a statement that the decision to revoke is based on the interests of national security; and
      (iii) a statement that the decision to revoke is based on the interests of national security;
   (iii) notice of the right of the covered person to a hearing and appeal under this subsection.
   (ii) Not later than 30 days after receiving a request from the covered person for copies of the documents that formed the basis of the agency’s decision to revoke or deny, including the investigative file, the head of the agency shall provide to the covered person copies of such documents as a basis for the appeal that denial or revocation within the agency.

SA 518. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriation for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, 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. 801A. DECISIONS RELATING TO ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION—
(a) Definitions.—In this section:
   (1) AGENCY.—The term ‘agency’ has the meaning given the term ‘Executive agency’ in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.
   (2) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term ‘classified information’ includes sensitive compartmented information, restricted data, restricted handling information, and other compartmented information.
   (3) ELIGIBILITY FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The term ‘eligibility for access to classified information’ has the meaning given such term in the procedures established pursuant to subsection (c), is further amended by adding at the end the following:
   (4) NEED FOR ACCESS.—The term ‘need for access’ has the meaning given such term in the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a).
   (5) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term ‘Security Executive Agent’ means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 801(a).

(b) Right to Appeal.—
   (1) In general.—Such title, as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by inserting after section 801 the following:
   (2) ELEMENTS.—The process required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:
   (i) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person with a written—
      (II) a statement that the decision to revoke is based on the interests of national security; and
      (iii) a statement that the decision to revoke is based on the interests of national security;
   (iii) notice of the right of the covered person to a hearing and appeal under this subsection.
   (ii) Not later than 30 days after receiving a request from the covered person for copies of the documents that formed the basis of the agency’s decision to revoke or deny, including the investigative file, the head of the agency shall provide to the covered person copies of such documents as a basis for the appeal that denial or revocation within the agency.

(2) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title V, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(a) In the list of sections prefixed to such title, after section 501, insert the following:

(b) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title IV, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(c) In the list of sections prefixed to such title, after section 401, insert the following:

(d) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title V, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(e) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title IV, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(f) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title V, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(g) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title IV, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(h) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title V, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(i) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title IV, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(j) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title V, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(k) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title IV, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(l) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title V, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(m) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title IV, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(n) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title V, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(o) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title IV, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(p) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title V, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(q) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title IV, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(r) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title V, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(s) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title IV, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(t) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title V, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(u) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title IV, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(v) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title V, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(w) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title IV, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(x) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title V, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(y) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title IV, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(z) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents that is prefixed to title V, United States Code, is amended by inserting the following:

(aa) section 512 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Freedom of Information Act’); and

(bb) section 52a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Privacy Act of 1974’); and

(bb) section 52a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Privacy Act of 1974’); and
“(cc) such other provisions of law relating to the protection of confidential sources and privacy of individuals.

“(iii)(I) The covered person shall have the opportunity to respond, to counsel or other representation at the covered person’s expense.

“(II) Upon the request of the covered person, and a showing that the ability to review classified information is essential to the resolution of an appeal under this subsection, counsel or other representation retained under this clause shall be considered for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

“(IV) The head of the agency shall provide the covered person an opportunity, at a point in the process determined by the agency—

“(aa) to appear personally before an adjudicatory body, other than the investigating entity, and to present to such authority relevant documents, materials, and information, including evidence that past problems relating to the denial or revocation have been overcome or sufficiently mitigated; and

“(bb) to call and cross-examine witnesses before an adjudicatory body, other than the investigating entity, and to present to such authority relevant documents, materials, and information, including evidence that the 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.

“(V) On or before the date that is 30 days after the date on which the covered person receives a written notice of the decision that includes a detailed description regarding a covered person, the Security Executive Agent shall ensure that, on average, review of each appeal filed under this subsection is completed not later than 180 days after the date on which such decision is final.

“(VI) A requirement that each review of a decision under this subsection be completed on average not later than 180 days after the date on which a hearing is requested under subparagraph (A) shall not extend 2 years beyond the date on which a hearing is requested under subparagraph (A).

“(B) APPEALS.—Each head of an agency shall establish a panel to hear and review appeals under this subsection.

“(i) COMPOSITION.—Each panel established by the head of an agency under subparagraph (A) shall be composed of at least three employees of the agency selected by the head, two of whom shall not be members of the security field.

“(ii) TERMS.—A term of service on a panel established under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 2 years.

“(C) DECISIONS.—

“(i) WITTEN.—Each decision of a panel established under subparagraph (A) shall be in writing and contain a justification of the decision.

“(ii) CONSISTENCY.—Each head of an agency that establishes a panel under subparagraph (A) shall ensure that each decision of the panel is consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

“(iii) OVERTURN.—The head of an agency may overturn a decision of the panel if, not later than 30 days after the date on which the panel issues the decision, the agency head personally exercises the authority granted by this clause to overturn such decision.

“(iv) FINALITY.—Each decision of a panel established under subparagraph (A) or overturned pursuant to clause (iii) of this subparagraph shall be final but subject to appeal and review by the processes established under subsection (b).

“(D) ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The head of an agency that establishes a panel under subparagraph (A) shall afford access to classified information to the members of the panel as the head determines—

“(i) necessary for the panel to hear and review an appeal under this subsection; and

“(ii) consistent with the interests of national security.

“(E) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

“(A) In general.—Each head of an agency shall ensure that, under this subsection, a covered person appealing a decision of the head’s agency under this subsection has an opportunity to retain counsel or other representation at the covered person’s expense.

“(B) ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of a covered person appealing a decision of an agency under this subsection and a showing that the ability to review classified information is essential to the resolution of the appeal under this subsection, the head of the agency shall sponsor an application by the counsel or other representation retained under this paragraph for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

“(II) EXTENT OF ACCESS.—Counsel or another representative who is cleared for access under this paragraph may be afforded access to relevant classified materials to the extent consistent with the interests of national security.

“(iv) FINALITY.—Each decision of a panel established under subparagraph (A) or overturned pursuant to clause (iii) of this subsection is final but subject to appeal.

“(F) NOTICE OF DECISIONS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—If, in the course of reviewing an appeal under this subsection, the head of an agency or a panel established by the head under paragraph (3) decides that a covered person’s eligibility for access to classified information was improperly denied or revoked by the agency, the agency shall take corrective action to return the covered person nearly as practicable and reasonable, to the position such covered person would have held had the improper denial or revocation not occurred.

“(J) 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.

“(G) ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—

“(I) a description of—

“(a) any alleged violations of section 801(a)(b) relating to the denial or revocation of the covered person’s eligibility for access to classified information; and

“(b) any allegations of how the decision may have been the result of the agency failing to properly conduct a review under subsection (b); and

“(ii) supporting materials and information for the allegations described under clause (I).

“(B) TIMELINESS.—The Security Executive Agent shall ensure that, on average, review of each appeal filed under this subsection is completed not later than 180 days after the date on which the panel issues the decision.

“(C) HIGHER LEVEL REVIEW.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If, in the course of reviewing an appeal under this subsection a decision of an agency under subsection (b), the panel established under paragraph (1) decides that there is sufficient evidence of a violation of section 801(a)(b) to merit a new hearing or decides that the decision of the agency was the result of an improperly conducted review under subsection (b), the panel shall vacate the decision made under subsection (b) and request that the agency or a panel established by the head of the covered person be eligible for a new appeal under subsection (b).

“(B) WRITTEN OBJECTIONS.—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) may be final.

“(ii) OVERTURN.—The Security Executive Agent may overturn a decision of the panel if, not later than 30 days after the date on which the panel issues the decision, the Security Executive Agent personally exercises the authority granted by this clause to overturn such decision.

“(E) NATURE OF REMANDS.—In remanding a decision under subparagraph (A), the panel established under paragraph (1) may not direct the outcome of any further appeal under subsection (b).

“(F) NOTICE OF DECISIONS.—For each decision of the panel established under paragraph (1) regarding a covered person, the Security Executive Agent shall provide the covered person with a written notice of the decision that includes a detailed description
of the reasons for the decision, consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

(4) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—(A) Identification of the resources and authorities of 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, the Security Executive Agent shall allow access to the classified information, such procedure shall not 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 shall not be made available to such covered person.

(ii) Extent of access.—Counsel or any other representative who is cleared for access under this subparagraph may be afforded access to relevant classified materials to the extent consistent with the interests of national security.

(C) 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 (2), any covered person who has been the subject of a decision made by the head of an agency determined to deny or revoke eligibility for access to classified information shall retain all rights to appeal under this section until the conclusion of the appeal process under this section.

(B) Agency compliance with requests of panel.—Each head of an agency shall comply with requests from 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, and that doing so is determined by the head of the agency and permitted by applicable provisions of law, consistent with the interests of national security.

(6) PUBLICATION OF DECISIONS.—(A) In General.—For each final decision on an appeal under this subsection, the head of an agency shall publish the decision, consistent with the interests of national security.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In order to ensure transparency, oversight by Congress, and meaningful information for those who need to understand how the clearance process works, each publication under subparagraph (A) shall be:

(i) made in a manner that is consistent with section 552 of title 5, United States Code, as amended by the Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996 (Public Law 104–207); 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.

(7) PERIOD OF TIME FOR THE RIGHT TO APPEAL.—(A) CASE-BY-CASE.—(i) In general.—In each case in which the head of an agency determines under paragraph (1) that a procedure established under this section cannot be made available to a covered person in an exceptional case, 30 days after the date on which the head makes such determination, submit to the Security Executive Agent and to the congressional intelligence committees a report stating the reasons for the determination.

(ii) Form.—A report submitted under clause (i) may be classified as necessary.

(B) ANNUAL REPORTS.—(i) In General.—Not less frequently than once each fiscal year, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the determinations made under paragraph (1) during the previous fiscal year.

(ii) Contents.—Each report submitted under clause (i) shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

(1) The number of cases and reasons for determinations made under paragraph (1), disaggregated by agency.

(2) Such other matters as the Security Executive Agent considers appropriate.

(8) RELATIONSHIP TO SUITABILITY.—No person may use a determination of suitability made under paragraph (2) to bar from any other process for a covered person the review proceedings of this section where there has been a denial or revocation of eligibility for access to classified information.

(9) PRESERVATION OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 10865 AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish or otherwise affect the roles and responsibilities of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence or the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency established under Executive Order 10865 and other provisions of law.

(10) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO CONROLLERY OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—This section and the processes and procedures established under this section shall not be construed to apply to any other provision of law.

(11) PRESERVATION OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 10865 AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish or otherwise affect the roles and responsibilities of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence or the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency established under Executive Order 10865 and other provisions of law.

(12) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO CONROLLERY OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—This section and the processes and procedures established under this section shall not be construed to apply to any other provision of law.

(13) PRESERVATION OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 10865 AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish or otherwise affect the roles and responsibilities of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence or the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency established under Executive Order 10865 and other provisions of law.

(14) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO CONROLLERY OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—This section and the processes and procedures established under this section shall not be construed to apply to any other provision of law.
(2) Identification of the resources and authorities needed to perform the civil liberties and privacy officer function of the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency.

(3) An assessment of the security protocols in effect for personally identifiable information held by the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency.

(4) An assessment of the governance structure of the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency as it relates to the Department of Defense, including with respect to status, authorities, and leadership.

(5) An assessment of the governance structure of the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency as it relates to interagency partners, including the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and the Office of Personnel Management.

(6) The methodology the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency will prioritize requests for background investigation requests from government agencies and industry.

SA 520. Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. KAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 3040. IMPROVEMENTS TO PRIVATIZED MILITARY HOUSING.

(a) MOLD ASSESSMENT AND REMEDATION.—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) The advisory group established under paragraph (1) shall ensure that agreements with landlords of privatized military housing require the following:

(A) Adequate ownership of privatized military housing by independent, credentialed, and high-quality housing inspectors.

(B) The adherence of landlords to Federal, State, and local laws relating to environmental and safety hazards.

(C) The use of appropriately credentialed and skilled contractors for maintenance.

(D) The 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) The establishment of an independent third-party arbiter for dispute resolution.

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 years 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1262. ELIGIBILITY FOR FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AND EXPORTS UNDER ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) is amended—

(a) 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;

(b) in section 3(c)(2), by inserting "the Government of India," before "or the Government of New Zealand"; and

(c) in section 3(c)(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. 1264. IMPROVING QUALITY OF INFORMATION IN BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION REQUEST PACKAGES.

(a) REPORT ON METRICS AND BEST PRACTICES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency, which serves as the primary executive branch service provider for background investigations for eligibility for access to classified national security information, shall, in consultation with the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Homeland Security, quarterly report to the appropriate congressional committees on the quality of the information in the background investigation submissions of the agencies as reported in paragraph (1) of section 1019(b) of title 10, United States Code.

(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 Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal Executive Office for Administration and Management, shall submit to Congress a report on performance against the metrics and return rates identified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a).

(c) IMPROVEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress an identification of agencies in need of improvement with respect to the quality of the information in the background investigation submissions of the agencies as reported in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a).

(2) PLANS.—Not later than 90 days after an agency is identified under paragraph (1), the head of the agency shall provide the Secretary with a plan that describes the improvements the agency shall take with respect to the quality of the information in the agency's background investigation submissions.

SA 523. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

At the appropriate place in title XXXI, insert the following:

SEC. 1265. REPORT REGARDING GOVERNMENT NUCLEAR TESTING AND COMPENSATION FOR RADIATION EXPOSURE.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that—

(1) assesses the extent to which individuals affected by Federal Government nuclear testing are prevented from receiving compensation under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (42 U.S.C. 2210) and describes the difficulties in such compensation, including an estimate of the number of people in each group, who are affected by Federal Government nuclear testing but are not compensated under such Act, and the potential for their claims to be resolved; and

(2) identifies the groups of people of the United States who live in close proximity to where such testing occurred.
military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 1531. REVIEW OF JOINT IMPROVED-THREAT DEFENSE ORGANIZATION RESEARCH RELATING TO HUMANITARIAN DEMINING EFFORTS.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a review of the research of the Joint Improved-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).

SA 535. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. MARKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—OTTO WARMBIER BANKING RESTRICTIONS INVOLVING NORTH KOREA ACT OF 2019

SEC. 1710. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019".

Subtitle A—Sanctions With Respect to North Korea

SEC. 1711. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Since 2006, the United Nations Security Council has adopted 10 resolutions imposing sanctions against North Korea under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which—

(A) prohibit the use, development, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by North Korea;

(B) prohibit the supply, sale, or transfer of arms and related materiel to or from North Korea;

(C) prohibit the transfer of luxury goods to North Korea;

(D) restrict access by North Korea to financial services that could contribute to nuclear, missile, or other programs related to the development of weapons of mass destruction;

(E) restrict North Korean shipping, including the registration, flagging, or insuring of North Korean vessels, that add an undue risk of contributing to an extraordinary threat and the United States must remain vigilant. In the past, North Korea frequently issued explicit nuclear missile threats or conducted missile and nuclear tests, and the United States has seen signs of missile-related activities, and continues to assess the threat.

(F) prohibit, with limited exceptions, North Korean exports of coal, precious metals, iron, vanadium, and rare earth minerals; and

(G) prohibit the transfer to North Korea of rocket, aviation, or jet fuel, as well as gasoline, condensates, and natural gas liquids;

(H) prohibit new work authorization for North Korea in violation of applicable Executive order, as amended by subsection (b).

(2) the imposition of sanctions, including economic sanctions and non-military sanctions, as a means of effectively constraining the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of the Government of North Korea.

(3) sanctions and non-military sanctions, as a means of effectively constraining the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of the Government of North Korea.

(4) the coordination described in paragraph (3) should include provision for enhanced 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 maximum pressure and diplomatic engagement;

(2) the imposition of sanctions, including those under this title, should not be considered unless they limit the ability of 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 provision for enhanced messaging and communications from all parts of the Executive branch to ensure that those communications are an intentional component of and aligned with the strategy of the United States with respect to North Korea.

SEC. 1713. DEFINITIONS.

(a) In General.—In this subtitle, the terms "applicable Executive order", "applicable legislation", "applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions", "appropriate congressional committees", "Government of North Korea", and "North Korea" mean the following:

(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. 9214) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ‘‘Executive Order No. 13694’’ and all that follows through ‘‘the Sanctions Act’’ and inserting the following:—‘‘Executive Order 13694 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking the property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyber-enabled activities), Executive Order 13722 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking the property of the Government of North Korea and the Workers’ Party of Korea, and certain transactions with respect to North Korea), or Executive Order 13810 (82 Fed. Reg. 47705; relating to imposing additional sanctions with respect to North Korea), to the extent that they—’’; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ‘‘or 2321 (2016)’’ and inserting ‘‘2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2571 (2017), 2575 (2017), or 2597 (2017)’’.

PART I—EXPANSION OF SANCTIONS AND RELATED MATTERS

SEC. 1721. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT PROVIDE FINANCIAL SERVICES TO CERTAIN SANCTIONED PERSONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9221 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 201A of that Act the following:

‘‘SEC. 201A. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT PROVIDE FINANCIAL SERVICES TO CERTAIN SANCTIONED PERSONS.

‘‘(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may impose one or more of the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to a foreign financial institution that the Secretary determines, on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019, knowingly provides significant financial services to any person described for the imposition of sanctions under—

‘‘(1) subsection (a) or (b) of section 194;

‘‘(2) an applicable Executive order; or

‘‘(3) an applicable United Nations Security Council resolution.

‘‘(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions that may be imposed pursuant to this section and that are imposed pursuant to section 1721 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), all transactions in all property and interests in property of the foreign financial institution if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person; and

‘‘(2) Restrictions on Correspondent and Payable-Through Accounts.—The Secretary may, prohibit, or impose strict conditions on, the opening or maintaining in the United States of a correspondent account or a payable-through account by the foreign financial institution.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION: PENALTIES.—

‘‘(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

‘‘(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes another to violate this section, section 1721 of the United States Code, or regulations promulgated to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

‘‘(d) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Otto Warmbier Banking Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2019, the President shall, as appropriate, prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

‘‘(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 201A shall be effective on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) Financial Institution.—The term ‘financial institution’ means a financial institution that provides financial services to any person described for the imposition of sanctions under this section, or an official of the Government of North Korea that materially constrains, impedes, or sabotages the imposition of such sanctions.

‘‘(3) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘foreign financial institution’ shall have the meaning of that term as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

‘‘(4) KNOWINGLY.—The term ‘knowingly’, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or willful ignorance, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.”.

(b) CEREMONIAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is amended by striking the item relating to section 210 and inserting the following:

‘‘Sec. 210. Codification of Executive orders relating to sanctions with respect to North Korea.”.

SEC. 1722. CODIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 104(a) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9214(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (14), by striking ‘‘or’’ at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (15) as paragraph (24); 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;

‘‘(17) 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;

‘‘(18) knowingly facilitates a significant transfer of funds or property from the Government of North Korea that materially constrains, impedes, or sabotages the imposition of United Nations Security Council resolution;’’

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is amended—

(1) in section 104(b)(1) (22 U.S.C. 9214(b)(1))—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (B), (D), (E), (F), (G), and (L); and

(B) by striking paragraphs (19) through (24) and inserting the following:

‘‘(19) 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;

‘‘(20) knowingly, directly or indirectly, engages in, facilitates, or is responsible for the exportation of workers from North Korea;

‘‘(21) knowingly, directly or indirectly, sells or transfers vessels to North Korea, except as specifically approved by the United Nations Security Council;

‘‘(22) knowingly, directly or indirectly, supplies, sells, or transfers to North Korea crude oil or refined products in excess of the aggregate amounts established in applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions, except as specifically approved by the United Nations Security Council;

‘‘(23) knowingly contributes to—

‘‘(A) the bribery of an official of the Government of North Korea; or any person acting for or on behalf of that official;

‘‘(B) the misappropriation, theft, or embezzlement of public funds by, or for the benefit of, an official of the Government of North Korea or any person acting for or on behalf of that official; or

‘‘(C) the use of any proceeds of any activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B); and

(2) in paragraphs (24), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘through (14)’’ and inserting ‘‘through (23)’’; and

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 is amended—

(1) in section 104(b)(1) (22 U.S.C. 9214(b)(1))—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (B), (D), (E), (F), and (L); and
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(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (C), (G), (H), (I), (J), (K), (M), and (N) as subparagrap
ghs (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), and (I), respectively; and

(2) in section 123(b)(2) (22 U.S.C. 9221(b)(3)), by strikin
g “section 104(b)(1)(M)” and inserting “section 104(a)(3)”.

SEC. 1714. EXTENSION OF APPLICABILITY PE
RIOD OF PROLIFERATION PREVENTION
SANCTIONS.

Section 203(b)(2) of the North Korea Sanctions
and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9223(b)(2)) is amended by strikin
g “2 years” and inserting “5 years”.

SEC. 1725. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IDENTIFICA
TION OF NORTH KOREAN OFFICIALS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Presi
dent should—

(1) encourage international collaboration through the Fina
tional Action Task Force and its global network to utilize its standar
ds and apply means at its disposal to counter the money laundering, terro
rism financing, and proliferation financing threats emanating from North Korea; and

(2) prioritize and take meaningful steps to iden
tify and block—

(A) any property owned or controlled by a North Korean
official; and

(B) any significant proceeds of kleptocracy by the Gove
rnment of North Korea or a North Korean official.

SEC. 1726. MODIFICATION OF REPORT ON IMPLI
CATION SANCTIONS.

Section 317 of the Korean Interdiction and Modernization of Sanctions Act (title III of
Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 960) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by strikin
g “Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and
annually thereafter for 5 years,” and insertin
g “Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Otto Warmbier Bank
ering Restrictions Involving North Korea Act of 2018, and annually thereafter for 5
years,”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by strikin
g “; or” and insertin
g a semicolon;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (4) as para
graph (3); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (3) the fol
lowing:

“(4) prohibit, in the territories of such coun
tries or by persons subject to the juris
diction of such governments, the opening of new joint ventures or cooperative entities with
North Korean persons or the expansion of exist
ing joint ventures through additional investments, whether or not for or on behalf of the Gover
nment 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 Reso
lution 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 prohibi
ted by applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions;

“(7) prevent the provision of financial serv
ices to North Korean persons or the transfer of financial services to North Korean persons to,
through, or from the territories of such coun
tries or by persons subject to the juris
diction of such governments; or”;

and

(2) by amending subsection (c) to read as fol
ows:

“(c) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL C
OMMITTE
ES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term ‘ap
propriate congressional committees and leader
ship’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
Urban Affairs, and the majority and minor
ity leaders of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
Committee on Financial Services, the Com
mittee on Ways and Means, and the Speaker,
the majority leader, and the minority leader of
the House of Representatives.

“(2) APPLICABLE UNITED NATIONS SEC
URITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION; NORTH KOREAN FIN
ANCIAL INSTITUTION; NORTH KOREAN PERSON.—

The terms ‘applicable United Nations Secu
rity Council resolution’, ‘North Korean fi
nancial institution’, and ‘North Korean per
son’ have the meanings given those terms in
section 2194, section 2193, section 2192, and
section 2191 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C.
9202).”.

SEC. 1727. REPORT ON USE BY THE GOVERN
MENT OF NORTH KOREA OF BENEFICIAL
OWNERSHIP RULES TO ACCESS THE INTERNA
TIONAL FINANCIAL SYS
TEM.

(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 Secre
tary regarding how the Government of North Korea engages in, or supports, activities that
allow the Government of North Korea to access the international financial system.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The Secretary shall in
clude in the report required under subsection (a) the following:

(1) an assessment of whether and how the
Government of North Korea makes use of beneficial ownership rules to access the interna
tional financial system;

(2) an assessment of whether and how the
Government of North Korea uses beneficial ownership rules to access the interna
tional financial system to facilitate the movement of funds by North Korean financial insti
tutions; and

(3) a description of how the Secretary intends to
address the findings made under subsection (a).

SEC. 1735. REPORT ON COUNTRIES OF CONCERN

SEC. 1731. NOTIFICATION OF TERMINATION OR SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.

Not less than 15 days before taking any ac
tion to terminate or suspend the application of sanctions under this subtitle or an amend
ment made by this subtitle, the President shall notify the appropriate congressional commit
tees of the President’s intent to take the action and the reasons for the action.

SEC. 1732. REPORTS ON CERTAIN LICENSING AC
TIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the efforts of the Government of North Korea to comply with the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) the number and types of such licenses issued dur
ing the preceding 180-day period that include

(A) the number and types of such licenses issued for the
preceding 180-day period; and

(B) the number and types of such licenses issued during that
period.

(c) COVERED REGULATORY PROVISION DE
FINITIONS.—In this section, the term ‘covered regulatory provision’ means any of the fol
lowing provisions, as in effect on the day be
fore the date of the enactment of this Act and as such provisions relate to North Korea:

(1) Part 743, 744, or 746 of title 15, Code of Federal Regu
lations.

(2) Part 510 of title 31, Code of Federal Regu
lations.

(3) Any other provision of title 31, Code of Federal Regu
lations.

(d) FORM.—Each report required by para
graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified
form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1733. BRIEFINGS ON IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCMENT.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days
thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the appropriate congressional commit
tees a briefing on efforts relating to the implementation and enforcement of sanctions under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, including updates on the efforts of the Department of the Treasury to address compliance with such sanctions by foreign nations.

SEC. 1734. REPORT ON FINANCIAL NETWORKS AND FINANCIAL METHODS OF THE UNITED STATES RESPECTIVE TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
the date of the enactment of this Act, 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 be
tween 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 be
tween the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by the Government of North Korea of military expertise, equipment, and technology and the financial industry or financial institutions;

(D) a description of how the resulted from by any per
son to the United States of goods, services, or technology that are made with significant amounts of North Korean labor, material, or including minerals, including mining, 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 laun
dering, to support that Government;

(H) information relating to the identifica
tion, blocking, and reporting requirements de
scribed in section 201(b)(2) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enforcement Act of 2016, and as added by section 1721;

(I) an explanation of how the Treasury is used to measure the effectiveness of law enforce
ment and diplomatic initiatives of Federal, State, and foreign governments to comply with the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions; and

(J) an assessment of the effectiveness of programs within the financial industry to ensure compliance with United States sanc
tions, applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions, and applicable Execu
tive Orders.

(2) FORM.—Each report required by para
graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified
form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1736. REPORT ON COUNTRIES OF CONCERN WITH RESPECT TO TRANSSHIPMENT, REEXPORTATION, OR DIVERSION OF CERTAIN ITEMS TO NORTH KOREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
the date of the enactment of this Act,
and annually thereafter through 2023, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, the Director of the Treasury, and the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies all countries that the Director determines are of concern with respect to proliferation, reorganization, or diversification of items subject to the provisions of the Export Administration Regulations under subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, to an entity owned or controlled by the Government of North Korea.

(b) Form.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

PART III—GENERAL MATTERS

SEC. 1741. RULEMAKING.

The President shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this subtitle and amendments made by this subtitle.

SEC. 1742. AUTHORITY TO CONSOLIDATE REPORTS.

(a) In General.—Any and all reports required to be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle are subject to a deadline for submission consisting of the same unit of time may be consolidated into a single report that is submitted at such deadline.

(b) Contents.—Any reports consolidated under subsection (a) shall contain all information required under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle and any other elements that may be required by existing law.

SEC. 1743. WAIVERS, EXEMPTIONS, AND TERMINATION.

(a) Application and Modification of Exemptions and Waivers From North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016.—Section 238 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9228) is amended—

(1) by inserting “2016,” after “2013,” each place it appears; and

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting “, not less than 15 days before the waiver takes effect,” after “the President.”

(b) Exception Relating to Importation of Goods.—

(1) In General.—No provision affecting sanctions under this subtitle or any amendment made by this subtitle shall apply to sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) Good Defined.—In this subsection, the term “good” means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(c) Suspension.—

(1) In General.—Subject to section 1731, any requirement to impose sanctions under this amendment made by this subtitle shall apply to sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) Good Defined.—In this subsection, the term “good” means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(d) Renewal.—A suspension under paragraph (1) may be renewed in accordance with section 402(b) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9251(b)).

(e) Termination.—Subject to section 1731, any requirement to impose sanctions under this amendment made by this subtitle, and any sanctions imposed pursuant to this subtitle or any such amendment, shall terminate on the date on which the President makes the certification described in section 402 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9251(b)).

SEC. 1744. PROCEDURES FOR REVIEW OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) In General.—If a finding under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, any prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding, or a penalty imposed under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, is based on classified information (as defined in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedural Act (18 U.S.C. App.) and a court review of the finding of the Secretary of the Treasury, or penalty, the Secretary of the Treasury may submit such information to the court ex parte and in camera.

(b) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to confer or imply any right to judicial review of any finding under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, any prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding, or any penalty imposed under this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle.

SEC. 1745. BRIEFING ON RESOURCES OF SANCTIONS PROGRAMS.

Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on—

(1) the resources allocated by the Department of the Treasury to support each sanctions program administered by the Department; and

(2) recommendations for additional authorities or resources necessary to expand the capacity or capability of the Department related to implementation and enforcement of such programs.

SEC. 1746. BRIEFING ON PROLIFERATION FINANCING.

(a) In General.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on addressing proliferation financing.

(b) Elements.—The briefing required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The Department of the Treasury’s definition of a risk-based approach to combating financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(2) An assessment of—

(A) Federal financial regulatory agency oversight, including by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, of United States financial institutions that adopt the custom of their foreign subsidiaries, branches, and correspondent institutions of a risk-based approach to proliferation financing; and

(B) whether the United States intelligence has information available to the public, engages in, any person that the State or local government from, or prohibit investment activities described in subsection (c).

(3) Any recommendations that the Department of the Treasury may have for the Department to consider with respect to which a measure is to be applied under this section.

(4) The nature of any current or potential US financial system risks that may affect the application of any measure under this section.

(5) The nature of the risk and consequences of any measure that may be applied under this section.

(6) The efficacy of any measure applied under this section.


(8) The Department of Justice and the Attorney General’s role in enforcing applicable law.

(9) The Department of Justice’s role in enforcing applicable law.

(10) The Attorney General’s role in enforcing applicable law.

(11) The Department of Justice’s role in enforcing applicable law.

(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should support the decision of any State or local government made for moral, prudential, or reputational reasons, to divest from, or prohibit 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 the sanctions described in United States or the United Nations Security Council.

(b) Authority to Divest.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a State or local government may adopt and enforce measures that meet the requirements of subsection (a) to divest of the assets of the State or local government from, or prohibit investment of the assets of the State or local government in, any person that the State or local government determines, using credible and available information, divested from, or prohibit investment activities described in subsection (c).

(c) Investment Activities Described.—Investment activities described in this subsection are activities of a value of more than $10,000 relating to an investment in North Korea or in goods or services originating in North Korea that are not conducted pursuant to a license issued by the Department of the Treasury.

(d) Requirements.—Any person taken by a State or local government under subsection (b) shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Oral Notice.—The State or local government shall provide written notice to each person with respect to which a measure under this section is to be applied.

(2) Timing.—The measure applied under this section shall apply to a person not earlier than the date that is 90 days after the date on which written notice under paragraph (1) is provided to the person.

(3) Opportunity to Demonstrate Compliance.—

(A) In General.—The State or local government shall provide with respect to which a measure is to be applied under this section an opportunity to demonstrate to the State or local government that the person does not engage in investment activities described in subsection (c).

(B) Nonapplication.—If a person with respect to which a measure is to be applied under this section demonstrates to the State or local government under subparagraph (A) that the person does not engage in investment activities described in subsection (c), then such measure shall not apply to that person.

(4) Sense of Congress on Avoiding Erosion of Multilateral Efforts.—It is the sense of Congress that a State or local government should 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.

(B) verified that the person engages in investment activities described in subsection (c).

(5) 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.
(1) In general.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or any other provision of law, a State or local government may enforce a measure (without regard to the requirements of paragraphs (d), (e), or (f) as provided in paragraph (2)) applied by the State or local government before the date of the enactment of this Act that provides for the divestment of 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) Exception.—A measure applied by a State or local government that is consistent with subsection (b) or (f) is not preempted by any Federal law.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Asset.—(A) In general.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term ‘asset’ includes public monies, and includes any pension, retirement, annuity, endowment fund, or similar instrument, that is controlled by a State or local government.

(B) Exception.—The term ‘asset’ does not include employee benefit plans covered by title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(2) Investment.—The term ‘investment’ includes—

(A) a commitment or contribution of funds or property;

(B) a loan or other extension of credit; and

(C) the entry into or renewal of a contract for goods or services.

(3) Effective date.—(A) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (f), this section applies to measures applied by a State or local government on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) 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.

(c) Safe harbor for changes of investment policies by asset managers.

Section 803(b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-13(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘or’ at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting ‘;’; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

‘(d) In General.—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 traffic and are used without regard to the use of force, fraud, or coercion.

(2) To the International Labor Organization, there is an estimated 29,000,000 women and girls 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 Labor Organization, the estimated $150,000,000,000 or more in global profits generated annually by trafficking

(A) approximately 5% are generated by commercial sexual exploitation, exacted by fraud or by force; and

(B) approximately 5% are generated by forced labor.

(5) Most purchases of commercial sex acts are paid for with cash, making trafficking proceeds difficult to identify in the financial system. Nonetheless, traffickers rely heavily on access to financial institutions as destinations for trafficking proceeds and as conduits to finance every step of the trafficking process.

(6) Under section 1956 of title 18, United States Code (relating to money laundering), human trafficking is a ‘specified unlawful activity’ and transactions conducted with proceeds earned from trafficking people, or used to further trafficking operations, can result in penalties as money laundering offenses.

(7) In deliberations between the United States Government and any foreign country, including through participation in the Emerging Markets Group on Financial Intelligence Units, regarding money laundering, corruption, and transnational crimes, the United States intelligence community; the Secret Service; the Department of Justice, the United States 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.

(8) Congress finds the following:

(A) Trafficking and money laundering are significant factors in the identification of trafficking victims.

(B) Several organizations have developed and fostered consultation with 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.

(9) To the International Labor Organization, of the estimated $150,000,000,000 or more in global profits generated annually by trafficking

(A) approximately 5% are generated by commercial sexual exploitation, exacted by fraud or by force; and

(B) approximately 5% are generated by forced labor.

(10) Certain erisa plan investors.

(1) SEC. 1756. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ‘Financial Industry Guidance to Halt Trafficking Act’ or the ‘FIGHT Act’.

(2) SEC. 1756D. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) 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 traffic and are used without regard to the use of force, fraud, or coercion.

(2) According to the International Labor Organization, there are an estimated 29,000,000 women and girls 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 Labor Organization, of the estimated $150,000,000,000 or more in global profits generated annually by trafficking

(A) approximately 5% are generated by commercial sexual exploitation, exacted by fraud or by force; and

(B) approximately 5% are generated by forced labor.

(5) Most purchases of commercial sex acts are paid for with cash, making trafficking proceeds difficult to identify in the financial system. Nonetheless, traffickers rely heavily on access to financial institutions as destinations for trafficking proceeds and as conduits to finance every step of the trafficking process.

(6) Under section 1956 of title 18, United States Code (relating to money laundering), human trafficking is a ‘specified unlawful activity’ and transactions conducted with proceeds earned from trafficking people, or used to further trafficking operations, can result in penalties as money laundering offenses.

(7) In deliberations between the United States Government and any foreign country, including through participation in the Emerging Markets Group on Financial Intelligence Units, regarding money laundering, corruption, and transnational crimes, the United States intelligence community; the Secret Service; the Department of Justice, the United States 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.
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 Human 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 financi-
ing and illicit financial purposes;

SEC. 1764. COORDINATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING ISSUES BY THE OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(a) FUNCTIONS.—Section 312(a)(4) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (E), (F), and (G) as subparagraphs (F), (G), and (H), respectively; and

(ii) 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:

"(1) the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons of the Department of State; and"

"(2) the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking;"

"(C) State and local law enforcement agencies; and"

"(D) foreign governments.";

SEC. 1765. STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND OTHER FINANCIAL TOOLS IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

(a) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS TARGETING MONEY LAUNDERING RELATED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury, and each appropriate Federal banking agency—

(A) an analysis of anti-money laundering efforts of the United States Government, United States Financial Institutions, and multilateral development banks related to human trafficking; and

(B) appropriate legislative, administrative, and other recommendations to strengthen efforts against money laundering related to human trafficking.

(2) REQUIRED RECOMMENDATIONS.—The recommenda-
tions under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) best practices based on successful anti-human trafficking programs currently in place at domestic and international financial institutions that are suitable for broader adoption;

(B) feedback from stakeholders, including victims in trafficking in persons, advocates of persons at risk of becoming victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, the United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking, civil society organizations, and financial institutions on policy proposals derived from the analysis contained in paragraph (1) that would enhance the efforts and programs of financial institutions to detect and deter money laundering related to human trafficking; including recommendations to internal policies, procedures, and controls related to human trafficking;

(C) any recommended changes to training programs at financial institutions to better equip employees to deter and detect money laundering related to human trafficking; and

(D) any recommended changes to programs or procedures to improve the surveillance of human trafficking-related information sharing among financial institutions and between such financial institutions, appropriate law enforcement agencies, and appropriate Federal agencies.

(b) ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

Section 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(d)(7)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting "the Committee on Financial Services," after "the Committee on Foreign Affairs"; and

(2) in subparagraph (Q)(vii), by striking ";" and inserting ", and";

(c) REQUIRED REVIEW OF PROCEDURES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, advocates of persons at risk of becoming victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, the United States Advisory Council on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury, and each appropriate Federal law enforcement agency—

(1) review and enhance training and examina-
tions processes to improve the surveill-
capacity and appropriate resources to sup-
port technical assistance to develop foreign partners’ ability to combat human traf-

SEC. 1766. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON RESOURCES TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) adequate funding should be provided for critical Federal efforts to combat human trafficking;

(2) the Department of the Treasury should have the appropriate resources to vigorously investigate human trafficking networks under section 111 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7100) and other relevant statutes and Executive orders;

(3) the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Justice should be authorized to identify financial tools to help develop foreign partners’ ability to combat human trafficking through strong anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism programs;

(4) each United States Attorney’s Office should be provided appropriate funding to in-
cease the number of personnel for commu-
nity education and outreach and investiga-
tive support and forensic analysis related to human trafficking; and

(5) the Department of State should be pro-
vided additional resources, as necessary, to carry out the Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act (section 115 of Public Law 114–22; 129 Stat. 243).

Subtitle D—Miscellaneous

SEC. 1771. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this title or any amendment made by this title shall not include the authority or a require-

(b) GOOD DEFINED.—In this section, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

SA 526. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569. DEGREE GRANTING AUTHORITY FOR UNITED STATES ARMY ARMAMENT GRADUATE SCHOOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 751 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§7422. Degree granting authority for United States Army Armament Graduate School "(a) AUTHORITY.—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, the Chancellor of the United States Army Armament Graduate School may recommend to the Secretary of the Army, for consideration and approval by the President, the awarding of a Bachelor of Science degree to any student accepted by the United States Army Armament Graduate School who has completed all requirements for the degree, provided that the student has met the degree require-

(b) LIMITATION.—A degree may not be con-
ferred under this section unless—

(1) the Secretary of Education has rec-
ommended approval of the degree in accord-
ance with the Federal Policy Governing Granting of Academic Degrees by Federal Agencies; and

(2) the United States Army Armament Graduate School is accredited by the appro-
riate civilian academic accrediting agency or organization to award the degree, as determined by the Secretary of Education;

(c) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIRE-
MENTS.—(1) When seeking to establish degree
granting authority under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives—

(a) by amendment of the self-assessment questionnaire required by the Federal Policy Governing Granting of Academic Degrees by Federal Agencies, at the time the assessment is conducted by 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 a degree granting authority by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the rationale for the proposed modification or redesignation.

(3) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the rationale for the proposed modification or redesignation and any subsequent recommendation of the Secretary of Education on the proposed modification or redesignation.

SEC. 1702. DEFINITIONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Transportation should maintain existing granting authorities, including waivers and safety approvals, as appropriate, to protect the public, make more efficient use of resources, reduce the regulatory burden for an applicant for a commercial space launch or reentry license or experimental permit, and promote commercial space launch and reentry.

(b) LICENSE APPLICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.—Section 50906 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

"(1) an applicant described in subparagraph (A), by striking "60" and inserting "7; and"

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology," after "Assistant Secretary.".

SEC. 1712. USE OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Transportation should maintain existing granting authorities, including waivers and safety approvals, as appropriate, to protect the public, make more efficient use of resources, reduce the regulatory burden for an applicant for a commercial space launch or reentry license or experimental permit, and promote commercial space launch and reentry.

(b) LICENSE APPLICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.—Section 50906 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

"(1) an applicant described in subparagraph (A), by striking "60" and inserting "7; and"

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology," after "Assistant Secretary.".

SEC. 1713. EXPERIMENTAL PERMITS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—The definitions set forth in section 50902 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking and en-couraging''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the commercial space launch regulatory environment has at times impeded the United States commercial space launch sector and the innovation of launch technologies, reusable launch and reentry vehicles, and other areas related to commercial launches and reentries.

(c) REGULATORY IMPROVEMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall inform the applicant of any pending issue and action required to resolve the issue if the Secretary has not made a decision not later than—

(A) for an applicant described in subparagraph (C)(i), 90 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2); and

(B) for a new applicant, not later than 180 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

(2) NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.—The Secretary shall inform the applicant of any pending issue and action required to resolve the issue if the Secretary has not made a decision not later than—

(A) for an applicant described in subparagraph (C)(i), 90 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2); and

(B) for an new applicant, not later than 180 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

(c) RESTRICTIONS ON LAUNCHES, OPERATIONS, AND REENTRY.—Section 50904 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) MULTIPLE SITES.—The Secretary may issue a single license or permit for an operator to conduct launch services and reentry services at multiple launch sites or reentry sites.

SEC. 1714. GOVERNMENT-DEVELOPED SPACE TECHNOLOGY.

Section 50901(b)(2)(B) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking "and encouraging''.

SEC. 1715. REGULATORY REFORM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—The definitions set forth in section 50902 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking and en-couraging''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the commercial space launch regulatory environment has at times impeded the United States commercial space launch sector and the innovation of launch technologies, reusable launch and reentry vehicles, and other areas related to commercial launches and reentries.

(c) REGULATORY IMPROVEMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall inform the applicant of any pending issue and action required to resolve the issue if the Secretary has not made a decision not later than—

(A) for an applicant described in subparagraph (C)(i), 90 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2); and

(B) for a new applicant, not later than 180 days after accepting an application in accordance with criteria established pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

(c) RESTRICTIONS ON LAUNCHES, OPERATIONS, AND REENTRY.—Section 50904 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) MULTIPLE SITES.—The Secretary may issue a single license or permit for an operator to conduct launch services and reentry services at multiple launch sites or reentry sites.

SEC. 1714. GOVERNMENT-DEVELOPED SPACE TECHNOLOGY.

Section 50901(b)(2)(B) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking "and encouraging''.

SEC. 1715. REGULATORY REFORM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—The definitions set forth in section 50902 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking and en-
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 subsection (a) of section 1617 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (51 U.S.C. 50918 note) and subject to section 50905(b)(2)(C) of title 51, United States Code, shall, after consultation with the persons described in subsection (d), and after making necessary requirements for the modernization and the coordination of commercial launch and reentry services.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report shall include:

(A) 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).

(b) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title, or the amendments made by this title, may be construed to affect—

(1) section 1617 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (51 U.S.C. 50918 note); or

(2) the authority of the Secretary of Defense as it relates to safety and security related to launch or reentry at a Defense range.

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, the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall 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

(b) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the progress in carrying out this section.

(c) CONSIDERATION.—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;

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Transportation shall consider:

(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;

(3) submit the results of the study to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives;

Subtitle B—Streamlining Oversight of Nongovernmental Earth Observation Activities

TITLE XV. NONGOVERNMENTAL SPACE ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 1. LICENSING OF NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 1721. NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES.

(a) LICENSING OF NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES.—Chapter 601 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 60101—

(A) by amending paragraph (12) to read as follows:

“(12) UNENHANCED DATA.—The term ‘unenhanced data’ means signals or imagery products from Earth observation activities that are unprocessed or subject only to data preprocessing.”;

(B) by redesigning paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) as paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), 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 collect data that can be processed into imagery of the Earth or of man-made objects orbiting the Earth.”;

(E) by inserting after paragraph (11), as redesignated, the following:

“(12) NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITY.—The term ‘nongovernmental Earth observation activity’ means an Earth observation activity of a person other than—

(A) the United States Government;

(B) a Government contractor or subcontractor if the Government contractor or subcontractor is performing the activity for the United States Government;

(C) governmental Earth Observation Activities.

(5) ORBITAL DEBRIS.—The term ‘-orbital debris’ means any space object that is placed in space or derives from a space object that is placed in space by a person, remains in orbit, and no longer serves any useful function or purpose;

(6) 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.”;

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT; REPEAL REDUNDANT LAW.—Section 113 of the U.S. Commercial Space Activities Act of 1987 (Public Law 114–90; 129 Stat. 704; 51 U.S.C. 50918 note) and the item relating to that section in the table of contents under section 1(b) of that Act are repealed.
conducted entirely on board or within a space object and does not affect another space object.

"(17) SPACE OBJECT.—The term 'space object' with respect to 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—AUTHORIZED USE OF NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES

§60121. Purposes

"(a) REQUIREMENT.—No person may conduct any nongovernmental Earth observation activity without an authorization issued under this subchapter.

"(b) WAIVERS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, and the head of such other Federal agency as the Secretary considers appropriate, may waive a requirement under this subchapter for a nongovernmental Earth observation activity, or for a type or class of nongovernmental Earth observation activities, if the Secretary determines that granting a waiver is consistent with section 6021.

"(2) STANDARDS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Space Policy Directive Act of 2019, the Secretary shall establish standards, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the head of such other Federal agency as the Secretary considers appropriate, for the minimum Earth observation activities that would be eligible for a waiver under paragraph (1).

"(c) COVERAGE OF AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, to the maximum extent practicable, require a single authorization for a person—

"(1) to conduct multiple Earth observation activities using a single space object;

"(2) to operate multiple space objects carrying out substantially similar Earth observation activities;

"(3) to use multiple space objects to carry out a single Earth observation activity.

"(d) APPLICATION.—

"(1) In General.—A person seeking an authorization under this subchapter shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require for the purposes described in section 6021, including—

"(A) a description of the proposed Earth observation activity, including—

"(i) a physical and functional description of each space object;

"(ii) the orbital characteristics of each space object, including altitude, inclination, orbital period, and estimated operational lifetime; and

"(iii) a list of the names of all persons that have or will have direct operational or financial control of the Earth observation activity;

"(B) a plan to prevent orbital debris consistent with the Debris Mitigation Standard Practices or any subsequent revision thereof; and

"(C) A description of the capabilities of each asset to conduct observations of the Earth in the conduct of the Earth observation activity.

"(2) APPLICATION STATUS.—Not later than 14 days after the date on which an application is received, the Secretary shall make a determination whether the application is complete or incomplete and notify the applicant, including, if incomplete, the reason the application is incomplete.

"(e) REVIEW.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under subsection (d), the Secretary shall—

"(A) grant, condition, or transfer licenses under this subchapter, including regulations.

"(B) the applicant in compliance, and will continue to comply, with this subchapter, including regulations.

"(3) DENIALS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—If an application under this subsection is denied, the Secretary—

"(i) shall include in the notification under paragraph (1)—

"(I) a reason for the denial; and

"(II) a description of each deficiency, including guidance on how to correct the deficiency;

"(ii) shall sign the notification under paragraph (1); and

"(iii) may not delegate the duty under clause (ii); and

"(B) the applicant is in compliance, and is not later than 90 days after the date on which such consultation occurs, shall notify the Secretary, in writing, of the reason for withholding support, including a description of each deficiency and guidance on how to correct the deficiency;

"(C) INTERAGENCY ASSESSMENTS.—If the head of another Federal department or agency does not support the application, the Secretary shall notify the head of the Department of Defense and the head of such other Federal department or agency—

"(i) that head of another Federal department or agency—

"(ii) that the applicant has the required security clearance for the classified information.

"(D) INTERAGENCY DISSENTS.—If, during the review of an application under paragraph (1), a head of a Federal department or agency disagrees with the recommendation of the Secretary under subparagraph (B), the head of the other Federal department or agency described in subparagraph (B) with respect to a deficiency under the application, but the Secretaries shall submit the matter to the President, who shall resolve the dispute before the applicable deadline under paragraph (1).
(I) to correct each deficiency identified under subparagraph (A)(i)(II); and

(II) to resubmit a corrected application for reconsideration; and

(iii) not later than 30 days after the date of on which a corrected application under clause (i)(II) is received, make a determination whether to approve the application or not. In making that determination, the Secretary shall—

(i) each head of another Federal department or agency that submitted a notification under subparagraph (B); and

(ii) the head of such other Federal department or agency as the Secretary considers necessary.

(2) NOTICE.—If a Federal department or agency does not notify the Secretary under subparagraph (B)(i) within the time specified in that subparagraph, that head of another Federal department or agency shall be deemed to have consented to the modification or addition under subparagraph (A).

(3) INTERAGENCY DISSENTS.—If the head of a Federal department or agency described in subparagraph (B)(i) disagrees with the Secretary’s decision, the head of another Federal department or agency described in subparagraph (B)(ii) is received, make a determination whether to approve the application or not. In making that determination, the Secretary shall—

(i) not later than 60 days after the date on which the consultation occurs, notify the Secretary in writing, of the reason for withholding support;

(ii) shall sign the notification under clause (i); and

(iii) may not delegate the duty under clause (ii).

(3) INTERAGENCY ASSENTS.—If the head of another Federal department or agency does not notify the Secretary under subparagraph (B)(i) with respect to such modification or addition under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit the matter to the President, who shall resolve the dispute.

(4) 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 written notice to the Government’s representatives of international obligations and policies of the United States and for notifying the Landsat Program Management of such conditions.

(2) INTERNATIONAL AID.—Appropriate United States Government agencies are authorized and encouraged to provide remote sensing data, technology, and training to developing nations as a component of programs of international aid.

(3) REPORTING DISCRIMINATORY DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary of State shall promptly report to the LandSat Program Management any instances outside the United States of discriminatory distribution of Landsat data.

(4) STATUTORY REPORT.—The LandSat Program Management shall, as often as necessary, provide Congress complete and up-to-date information and documents on activities and concomitant 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.

(5) 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 report.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Space Frontier Act of 2019, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the progress in implementing this chapter, including—

(1) a list of all applications received or pending in the previous calendar year and the status of each such application;

(2) notwithstanding paragraph (4) of section 60124(e), a list of all applications, in the previous calendar year, for which the Secretary granted the deadline under paragraph (1) of that section, including the reasons the deadline was not met; and

(3) a description of all actions taken by the Secretary under the administrative authority granted under section 60123.

(b) CLASSIFIED ANNEXES.—Each report under subsection (a) may include classified annexes that disclose sensitive or classified information.

(c) ABSTRACTION OF EFFECTIVENESS.—This section ceases to be effective September 30, 2021.

60126. Regulations

The Secretary may promulgate regulations to implement this subchapter.

60127. Relationship to other executive agencies

(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.

60128. Rule of Construction.—This subchapter does not affect the authority of—

(1) the Federal Communications Commission under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), or

(2) the Secretary of Transportation under chapter 509.

(c) NONAPPLICATION.—This subchapter does not apply to any activity by the United States Government carried out for the Government.

(3) by amending section 60147 to read as follows:

"60147. Consultation.

(a) CONSULTATION WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—The LandSat Program Management shall consult with the Secretary of Defense on all matters relating to the LandSat Program under this chapter that affect national security. The Secretary of Defense shall be responsible for determining those conditions, consistent with this chapter, necessary to meet national security concerns of the United States and for notifying the LandSat Program Management of such conditions.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH SECRETARY OF STATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The LandSat Program Management shall consult with the Secretary of State on matters relating to the LandSat Program under this chapter that affect international obligations and policies of the United States and for notifying the LandSat Program Management of such conditions.

(2) INTERNATIONAL AID.—Appropriate United States Government agencies are authorized and encouraged to provide remote sensing data, technology, and training to developing nations as a component of programs of international aid.

(3) REPORTING DISCRIMINATORY DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary of State shall promptly report to the LandSat Program Management any instances outside the United States of discriminatory distribution of Landsat data.

(4) STATUTORY REPORT.—The LandSat Program Management shall, as often as necessary, provide Congress complete and up-to-date information and documents on activities and concomitant 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.

(5) 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 report.


60127. Relationship to other executive agencies and laws.

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall affect any
license, or application for a license, to operate a private remote sensing space system that was made under subchapter III of chapter 601 of title 51, United States Code (as in effect on 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 chapter 601 of title 51, United States Code (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act).

(2) Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall affect the prohibition on the collection and release of detailed satellite imagery relating to Israel under section 1064 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (51 U.S.C. 60121 note).

SEC. 1722. RADIO-FREQUENCY MAPPING REPORT.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall complete and submit a report on space-based radio-frequency mapping to—

(1) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;
(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;
(3) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;
(4) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives;
(5) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and
(6) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a discussion of whether a need exists to regulate space-based radio-frequency mapping;
(2) a description of any intractable 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 the development of voluntary consensus industry standards in coordination with the Department of Defense is more appropriate than issuing regulations with respect to space-based radio-frequency mapping; and
(B) whether existing law, including regulations and policies, could be applied in a manner that prevents the need for additional regulation of space-based radio-frequency mapping.

(c) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous

SEC. 1731. PROMOTING FAIRNESS AND COMPETITIVENESS FOR NASA PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) fair access to available NASA assets and services on a reimbursable, noninterference, equitable, and predictable basis is advantageous in enabling the United States commercial space industry;
(2) NASA should continue to promote fairness to all parties and ensure best value to the Federal Government in granting use of NASA assets, and capabilities in a manner that contributes to NASA's missions and objectives; and
(3) NASA should continue to promote small business awareness and participation through advocacy and collaborative efforts with internal and external partners, stakeholders, and small business representatives.

(b) GUIDANCE FOR SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION.—The Administrator of NASA shall—

(1) provide opportunities for the consideration of small business concerns during public-private partnership planning processes and in public-private partnership plans;
(2) invite the participation of each relevant director of an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization under section 15(k) of the Small Business Act 915 U.S.C. 644(k) in public-private partnership planning processes and provide the director access to public-private partnership plans;
(3) not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, 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
(4) make the list under subparagraph (A) available on NASA's website, in a searchable format;
(5) periodically as needed, but not less frequently than annually, update the list and website under paragraph (3); and
(6) 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 the use of the NASA assets, services, and capabilities identified under this subsection.

(c) STRENGTHENING SMALL BUSINESS AWARENESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of NASA shall designate an official at each NASA Center to—

(1) serve as a single point of contact for small businesses within the office that manages partnerships at each center; and
(2) provide guidance to small businesses on how to participate in public-private partnership opportunities with NASA.

SEC. 1732. MAINTAINING A NATIONAL LABORATORY IN SPACE;

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States national laboratory in space, which currently consists of the United States segment of the ISS (designated a national laboratory under section 70905 of title 51, United States Code)—

(A) benefits the international community and promotes commerce in space;
(B) fosters stronger relationships among NASA and other Federal agencies, the private sector, and research groups and universities;
(C) advances science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education through utilization of the unique microgravity environment; and
(D) advances human knowledge and international cooperation;
(2) after the ISS is decommissioned, the United States should maintain a national microgravity laboratory in space;
(3) in maintaining a national microgravity laboratory in space, the United States should make appropriate accommodations for different types of ownership and operational structures for the ISS and future space stations;
(4) the national microgravity laboratory described in paragraph (2) should be maintained beyond the date on which the ISS is decommissioned, in cooperation with international space partners to the extent practicable; and
(5) NASA should continue to support fundamental research on future platforms in low-Earth orbit and cis-lunar space, short duration suborbital flights, drop tower tests, and other microgravity testing environments.

(b) REPORT.—The Administrator of NASA shall produce, in coordination with the National Space Council and other Federal agencies as the Administrator considers relevant, a report detailing the feasibility of establishing a microgravity national laboratory through a public-private partnership for the purpose of developing and testing technologies and processes for the future use of commercial space systems.

(c) RESEARCH CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESEARCH PAYLOADS.—Section 504(d) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354(d)) is amended by striking “2024” and inserting “2030”.

(d) MAINTAINING USE THROUGH AT LEAST 2030.—Section 70907 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “2024” and inserting “2030”; and
(2) by striking “2024” each place it appears and inserting “2030”.

SEC. 1733. PRESENCE IN LOW-EARTH ORBIT.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it is in the national and economic security interests of the United States to maintain a continuous human presence in low-Earth orbit; and
(2) low-Earth orbit should be utilized as a testbed to advance human space exploration, scientific discoveries, and United States economic competitiveness and commercial participation.

(b) HUMAN PRESENCE REQUIREMENT.—NASA shall continuously maintain the capability for a continuous human presence in low-Earth orbit through and beyond the useful life of the ISS.

SEC. 1734. CONTINUATION OF THE ISS.

(a) CONTINUATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.—Section 503 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18351(a)) is amended by striking “2024” and inserting “2030”.

(b) MAINTAINING THE UNITED STATES SEGMENT AND ASSURANCE OF CONTINUED OPERATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.—Section 504(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18353(a)) is amended by striking “2024” and inserting “2030”.

(c) RESEARCH CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESEARCH PAYLOADS.—Section 504(d) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354(d)) is amended by striking “2024” each place it appears and inserting “2030”.

SEC. 1735. UNITED STATES POLICY ON ORBITAL DEBRIS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) existing guidelines for the mitigation of orbital debris may not be adequate to ensure long-term usability of the space environment for all users; and
(2) the United States should continue to exercise a leadership role in developing orbital debris prevention standards that may be used by all space-faring nations.

(b) POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is the policy of the United States to have consistent standards across Federal agencies that minimize the risks from orbital debris in order to protect—

(1) the public health and safety;
(2) humans in space;
(3) the national security interests of the United States;
(4) the safety of property;
(5) space objects from interference; and
(6) the foreign policy interests of the United States.

SEC. 1736. LOW-EARTH ORBIT COMMERCIALIZATION PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.—The Administrator of NASA may establish a low-Earth
orbit commercialization program to encourage the fullest commercial use and development of space by the private sector of the United States.

(b) CONSERNS.—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) OMB ISSUES.—

(1) COST SHARE.—The Administrator shall give priority to an activity under subsection (b)(3) in which the private sector entity conducts the activity provides a share of the cost to develop and operate the activity.

(2) COMMERCIAL SPACE HABITAT.—The Administration may not engage in an activity under subsection (b)(3) until after the date on which the Administrator of NASA awards a contract for the use of a docking port on the ISS.

(d) REPORTS.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which an award or agreement is made under subsection (b)(d), the Administrator of NASA shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the development of the commercial space station or commercial space habitat, as applicable, including a business plan for how the activity will—

(1) meet NASA’s future requirements for low-Earth orbit human space flight services; and

(2) satisfy the non-Federal funding requirement under subsection (c)(1).

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of NASA to carry out a low-Earth commercialization program under this section $150,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 1737. BUREAU OF SPACE COMMERCE

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ‘‘OFFICE’’ and inserting ‘‘BUREAU’’;

(2) by amending section 50701 to read as follows:

§ 50701. Definition of Bureau

‘‘In this chapter, the term ‘Bureau’ means the Bureau of Space Commerce established in section 50702 of this title.’’;

(3) in section 50702,

(A) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

‘‘(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Department of Commerce a Bureau of Space Commerce.’’;

(B) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

‘‘(b) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The Bureau shall be headed by an Assistant Secretary for Space Commerce, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and compensated at level II or III of the Executive Schedule, as determined by the Secretary of Commerce. The Assistant Secretary shall report directly to the Secretary of Commerce.’’;

(C) in subsection (c), (i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(II) by striking ‘‘director’’ and inserting ‘‘Assistant Secretary’’;

(III) by striking ‘‘Office shall’’ and inserting ‘‘Bureau shall’’;

(IV) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (7) as paragraphs (3) through (9), respectively; and

(V) by inserting before paragraph (3), as redesignated, the following:

‘‘(1) to issue new or revised licenses under chapter 601 of this title;

‘‘(2) coordinating Department policy impacting commercial space activities and working with other executive agencies to promote policies that advance commercial space activities;’’;

and

(V) in paragraph (8), as redesignated, by inserting ‘‘consistent with the international obligations, foreign policy, and national security interests of the United States’’ before the semicolon;

(4) in section 50703—

(A) by striking ‘‘Office’’ and inserting ‘‘Bureau’’; and

(B) by striking ‘‘Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives’’ and inserting ‘‘Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives’’;

and

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the item relating to section 50701, by striking ‘‘Office’’ and inserting ‘‘Bureau’’; and

(B) by adding after the item relating to section 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.’’;

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(2) by striking ‘‘Office’’ and inserting ‘‘Bureau’’;

and

(3) in section 50702—

(A) by striking ‘‘Office’’ and inserting ‘‘Bureau’’;

(B) by striking ‘‘Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives’’ and inserting ‘‘Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives’’;

and

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the item relating to section 50701, by striking ‘‘Office’’ and inserting ‘‘Bureau’’; and

(B) by adding after the item relating to section 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.’’

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the item relating to section 50701, by striking ‘‘Office’’ and inserting ‘‘Bureau’’;

(B) by striking ‘‘Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives’’ and inserting ‘‘Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives’’;

and

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the item relating to section 50701, by striking ‘‘Office’’ and inserting ‘‘Bureau’’; and

(B) by adding after the item relating to section 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.’’;

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(2) by striking ‘‘Office’’ and inserting ‘‘Bureau’’;

and

(3) in section 50702—

(A) by striking ‘‘Office’’ and inserting ‘‘Bureau’’;

(B) by striking ‘‘Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives’’ and inserting ‘‘Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives’’;

and

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(2) by striking ‘‘Office’’ and inserting ‘‘Bureau’’;

and

(3) in section 50702—

(A) by striking ‘‘Office’’ and inserting ‘‘Bureau’’;

(B) by striking ‘‘Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives’’ and inserting ‘‘Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives’’;

and

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(2) by striking ‘‘Office’’ and inserting ‘‘Bureau’’;

and

SEC. 12. REPORT ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE ARCTIC REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the military activities of the Russian Federation in the Arctic region.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The reports under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the Russian Federation or the People’s Republic of China, as applicable, the following:

(1) A description of military activities of such country in the Arctic region, including—

(A) the emplacement of military infrastructure, equipment, or forces; and

(B) any exercises or other military activities.

(2) Activities that are non-military in nature but are judged to have military implications.

(3) An assessment of—

(A) the intentions of such activities;

(B) the extent to which such activities affect or threaten the interests of the United States and allies in the Arctic region; and

(C) any response to such activities by the United States or allies.

SEC. 594. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT PILOT PROGRAM FOR MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE, VETERANS, THEIR SPOUSES AND DEPENDENTS, SPouses and dependents of REGULAR MEMBERS, and MEMBERS OF GOLD STAR FAMILIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a pilot program to enhance the efforts of the Department of Defense to provide job placement assistance and related employment services directly to the following:

(1) Members of the National Guard and Reserve in reserve activities, and their spouses and dependents,

(2) Veterans of the Armed Forces,

(3) Spouses and other dependents of individuals referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2),

(4) Spouses and other dependents of regular members of the Armed Forces,

(5) Members of Gold Star Families,

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The pilot program shall be offered to, and administered by, the adjutants general appointed under section 314 of title 32, United States Code, or other officials in the States concerned designated by the Secretary of Defense for purposes of the pilot program.

(c) FUNDING.—

(1) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—As a condition on the provision of funds under this section to a State to support the operation of the pilot program in the State, the State must agree to contribute an amount, derived from non-Federal sources, equal to at least 50 percent of the funds provided by the Secretary to the State under this section.

(2) FEDERAL FUNDS.—Amounts for programs provided for the pilot program by the Secretary shall be derived from the Beyond the Yellow Ribbon Program administered by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 595. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM MODEL.—The pilot program should follow a job placement program model that focuses
SEC. 564. PLAN FOR STANDARDIZATION AMONG THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS IN COLLECTION AND PRESENTATION OF PERSONNEL DATABASES.

SEC. 569. FINAL PAY AND CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE OR RELEASE FROM ACTIVE STATUS.

SEC. 560. FINAL PAY AND CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE OR RELEASE FOR RESERVE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UPON DISCHARGE OR RELEASE FROM ACTIVE STATUS.

SA 530. Ms. HARRIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following:

"1168. Discharge or release from active duty or active status: limitations."

SA 532. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. Cramer, Ms. Smith, Mr. Rounds, Mr. Coons, and Mr. Hoeven) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

"SEC. -- UTILIZING SIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS WITH INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.--This section may be cited as the "Utilizing Significant Emissions with Innovative Technologies Act" or the "USE ET Act".

(b) RESEARCH, INVESTIGATION, TRAINING, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.--Section 103 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403) is amended--

(1) in subsection (c)(3), in the first sentence of the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "percursors" and inserting "precurors"; and

(2) in subsection (g), by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively, and indenting appropriately.

In the undesignated matter following subparagraph (D) of section 103, as redesignated by paragraph (2), strike the period at the end and add the following:"

"SEC. 564. PLAN FOR STANDARDIZATION AMONG THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS IN COLLECTION AND PRESENTATION OF PERSONNEL DATABASES WITHIN THE MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM.

SEC. 569. FINAL PAY AND CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE OR RELEASE FROM ACTIVE STATUS.

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SEC. 560. FINAL PAY AND CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE OR RELEASE FOR RESERVE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UPON DISCHARGE OR RELEASE FROM ACTIVE STATUS.
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).

"(V) TECHNOLOGY PRIZES.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall establish a program to provide, and shall provide, financial awards on a competitive basis for direct air capture from media in which the concentration of carbon dioxide is dilute.

"(II) DUTIES.—In carrying out this clause, the Administrator shall—

"(aa) subject to subclause (III), develop specific requirements for—

"(AA) the competition process; and

"(BB) the demonstration of performance of approved projects;

"(bb) offer financial awards for a project designed—

"(AA) to the maximum extent practicable, to capture more than 10,000 tons of carbon dioxide per year; and

"(BB) in a manner that would be commercially viable in the foreseeable future (as determined by the Board); and

"(cc) to the maximum extent practicable, make financial awards to geographically diverse projects, including at least—

"(AA) 1 project in a coastal State; and

"(BB) 1 project in a rural State.

"(II) COMPARISON.—In carrying out subclause (II)(aa), the Administrator shall—

"(aa) provide notice of and, for a period of not less than 60 days, an opportunity for public comment on, any draft or proposed version of the requirements described in subclause (II)(aa); and

"(bb) take into account public comments received in developing the final version of those requirements.

"(VI) OTHER CAPTURE TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY BOARD.—

"(I) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board to be known as the ‘Direct Air Capture Technology Advisory Board’.

"(II) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of 9 members appointed by the Administrator, who shall provide expertise in—

"(aa) climate science;

"(bb) physics;

"(cc) chemistry;

"(dd) biology;

"(ee) engineering;

"(ff) economics;

"(gg) business management; and

"(hh) such other disciplines as the Administrator determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this subparagraph.

"(III) TERM: VACANCIES.—

"(aa) TERM.—A member of the Board shall serve for a term of 6 years.

"(bb) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Board—

"(AA) shall not affect the powers of the Board; and

"(BB) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

"(IV) INTERIM ADMINISTRATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Board have been appointed, the Board shall hold the initial meeting of the Board.

"(V) INITIAL MEETING.—At the initial meeting, the Board shall meet at the call of the Chairperson or on the request of the Administrator.

"(VI) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

"(VII) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board.

"(VIII) COMPENSATION.—Each member of the Board may be compensated at not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, for each day during which the member is engaged in the actual performance of the duties of the Board.

"(IX) DUTIES.—The Board shall advise the Administrator on carrying out the duties of the Administrator under this subparagraph.

"(X) FAC—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Board.

"(XI) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving a financial award under this subparagraph, an applicant shall agree to vest the intellectual property of the applicant derived from the technology in 1 or more entities that are incorporated in the United States.

"(II) RESERVATION OF LICENSE.—The United States—

"(aa) may reserve a nonexclusive, non-transferable, royalty-free, paid-up license, to have practiced for or on behalf of the United States, in connection with any intellectual property described in subclause (I); but

"(bb) shall not, in the exercise of a license reserved under item (aa), publicly disclose proprietary information relating to the license.

"(XII) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subparagraph $35,000,000, to remain available until expended.

"(II) REQUIREMENT.—Research carried out using amounts made available under subclause (I) may not duplicate research funded under clause (I).

"(III) DEEP SALINE FORMATION REPORT.—

"(A) DEFINITION OF DEEP SALINE FORMATION.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘deep saline formation’ means a formation of subsurface geologically extensive sedimentary rock layers saturated with waters or brines that have a high total dissolved solids content and that are below the depth where carbon dioxide can exist in the formation as a supercritical fluid.

"(II) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board shall terminate this subparagraph not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act.

"(III) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subparagraph $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

"(II) REQUIREMENT.—Research carried out using amounts made available under subclause (I) may not duplicate research funded by the Department of Energy.

"(III) 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 carry out this subparagraph, submit to Congress, and make publicly available a report that includes—

"(A) 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;

"(B) any recommendations, if any, for managing the potential risks identified under subclause (I), including potential risks unique to public land; and

"(C) any recommendations, if any, for Federal legislation or other policy changes to mitigate any potential risks identified under subclause (I).

"(IV) PROGRAM.—In consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall carry out a research and development program to promote existing and new technologies that transform carbon dioxide generated by industrial processes into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value.

"(V) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Not later than 3 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 provide technical assistance relating to carbon dioxide utilization by providing technical assistance and financial assistance in accordance with clause (iv).

"(VI) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive technical assistance and financial assistance under clause (iii), a carbon dioxide utilization project shall—

"(A) have access to emissions streams generated by a stationary source within the United States that is capable of supplying not less than 250 metric tons per day of carbon dioxide for research;

"(B) have access to adequate space for a laboratory and equipment for testing small-scale carbon dioxide utilization technologies, with onsite access to larger test beds for scale-up; and

"(C) have existing partnerships with institutions of higher education, private companies, States, or other government entities.

"(VII) COORDINATION.—In supporting carbon dioxide utilization projects under this paragraph, the Administrator shall consult with the Secretary of Energy, and, as appropriate, with the heads of any other relevant Federal agencies and States, the institutions of higher education to develop methods and technologies to account for the carbon dioxide emissions avoided by the carbon dioxide utilization projects.

"(VIII) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subparagraph $531,000,000, to remain available until expended.

"(B) REQUIREMENT.—Research carried out using amounts made available under this subparagraph shall—

"(aa) subject to subclause (III), develop specific requirements for—

"(BB) the competition process; and

"(CC) 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) COMPARISON.—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) DEEP SALINE FORMATION REPORT.—

"(A) DEFINITION OF DEEP SALINE FORMATION.—

"(I) IN GENERAL.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘deep saline formation’ means a formation of subsurface geologically extensive sedimentary rock layers saturated with waters or brines that have a high total dissolved solids content and that are below the depth where carbon dioxide can exist in the formation as a supercritical fluid.

"(II) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board shall terminate this subparagraph not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of the USE IT Act.

"(III) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subparagraph $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

"(B) REQUIREMENT.—Research carried out using amounts made available under subclause (I) may not duplicate research funded by the Department of Energy.

"(C) 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 carry out this subparagraph, submit to Congress, and make publicly available a report that includes—

"(A) 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;

"(B) any recommendations, if any, for managing the potential risks identified under subclause (I), including potential risks unique to public land; and

"(C) any recommendations, if any, for Federal legislation or other policy changes to mitigate any potential risks identified under subclause (I).
(A) in General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair 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—

(1) the resilience of assistance under subparagraph (A) and (C); and

(2) 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.

(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The plan submitted under clause (i) shall include—

(I) a methodology for evaluating and ranking technologies based on the ability of the technologies to cost effectively reduce carbon dioxide emissions or carbon dioxide levels in the air;

(II) a description of any nonair-related environmental or energy considerations regarding the technologies;

(F) GAO REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that—

(i) includes all Federal grant programs in which a purpose of a grant under the program is to perform research on carbon capture and utilization technologies, including direct air capture technologies; and

(ii) examines the extent to which the Federal grant programs identified pursuant to clause (i) overlap or are duplicative.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing how funds appropriated to the Administrator during the 5 most recent fiscal years have been used to carry out section 103 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403), including a description of—

(I) the amount of funds used to carry out specific provisions of that section; and

(II) the practices used by the Administrator to differentiate funding used to carry out that section as compared to funding used to carry out other provisions of law.

(d) INCLUSION OF CARRION CAPTURE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—Section 4106(b) of the FASTER Act (42 U.S.C. 4500nnm6) is amended—

(I) in subparagraph (A)—

(a) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting "carbon capture," after "manufacturing;"

(b) in clause (i), by striking "or" at the end;

(c) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(d) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

(ii) is covered by a programmatic plan or environmental review developed for the primary purpose of facilitating development of carbon capture technology or carbon dioxide pipelines;

(iii) in any facility, technology, or system that captures, utilizes, or sequesters carbon dioxide emissions, including projects for direct air capture (as defined in paragraph (6)(B)(i) of section 108(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)(2))); and

(II) in subparagraph (A), construction of infrastructure for carbon capture includes construction of—

(i) any facility, technology, or system that captures, utilizes, or sequesters carbon dioxide emissions, including projects for direct air capture (as defined in paragraph (6)(B)(i) of section 108(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)(2))); and

(ii) "carbon dioxide pipelines.";

(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 108(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)(2)).

(f) EFFICIENT, ORDERLY, AND RESPONSIBLE.—The term "efficient, orderly, and responsible" means, with respect to development or the permitting process for carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, a process that is completed in an expeditious manner while maintaining environmental, health, and safety protections.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair 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 any recommendations for legislation, rules, revisions to rules, or other policies that would address the issues identified by the task forces under paragraph (4)(E).

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) to identify permitting and other challenges and successes that permitting authorities and project developers and operators face; and

(ii) to improve the performance of the permitting processes and coordination for the purpose of promoting the efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines.

(B) MEMBERS AND SELECTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Chair shall—

(I) develop criteria for the selection of members to each task force; and

(II) select members for each task force in accordance with subclause (I) and clause (ii).

(ii) MEMBERS.—Each task force—

(I) shall include not less than 1 representative of each of—

(aa) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(bb) the Department of Energy;

(cc) the Department of Interior; and

(dd) any other Federal agency the Chair determines to be appropriate;
(ee) any State that requests participation in the geographical area covered by the task force; and
(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) the request of a Tribal or local government, may include a representative of—
(aa) not less than 1 local government in the geographical area covered by the task force; and
(bb) not less than 1 Tribal government in the geographical area covered by the task force.
(C) MEETINGS.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—Each task force shall meet not less than twice each year.
(ii) JOINT MEETING.—To the maximum extent practicable, the task forces shall meet collectively not less than once each year.

(D) DUTIES.—Each task force shall—
(i) inventory existing or potential Federal and State approaches to facilitate reviews associated with the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines, including best practices that—
(I) avoid duplicative reviews;
(II) engage stakeholders early in the permitting process; and
(III) make the permitting process efficient, orderly, and routine;
(ii) develop common models for State-level carbon dioxide pipeline regulation and oversight guidelines that can be shared with States in the geographical area covered by the task force;
(iii) provide technical assistance to States in the geographical area covered by the task force in implementing regulatory requirements and any models developed under clause (i);
(iv) inventory current or emerging activities that transform captured carbon dioxide into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value;
(v) identify any priority carbon dioxide pipelines needed to enable efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects at increased scale;
(vi) identify gaps in the current Federal and State regulatory framework and in existing data for the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines;
(vii) identify Federal and State financing mechanisms available to project developers; and
(viii) develop recommendations for relevant Federal agencies on how to develop and research technologies that—
(I) can capture carbon dioxide; and
(II) would be able to be deployed within the region covered by the task force, including any projects that have received technical or financial assistance for research under paragraph (6) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)).
(E) REPORT.—Each year, each task force shall prepare and submit to the Chair and to the other task forces a report that includes—
(i) any recommendations for improvements in efficient, orderly, and responsible issuance or administration of Federal permits and other Federal authorizations required under a law described in paragraph (3)(B)(i); and
(ii) any other nationally relevant information that the task force has collected in carrying out the duties under subparagraph (D).
(F) EVALUATION.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chair shall—
(i) reevaluate the need for the task forces; and
(ii) submit to Congress a recommendation as to whether the task forces should continue.

SA 533. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mrs. SHAHSEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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—
(I) Turkey is an important North Atlantic Treaty Organization ally and military partner;
(ii) the acquisition 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 to accept delivery of and operate the F–35 aircraft; and
(ii) to continue to participate in F–35 aircraft production and maintenance;
(III) make the permitting process efficient, orderly, and routine;
(iv) inventory current or emerging activities that transform captured carbon dioxide into a product of commercial value, or as an input to products of commercial value;
(v) identify any priority carbon dioxide pipelines needed to enable efficient, orderly, and responsible development of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects at increased scale;
(vi) identify gaps in the current Federal and State regulatory framework and in existing data for the deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration projects and carbon dioxide pipelines;
(vii) identify Federal and State financing mechanisms available to project developers; and
(viii) develop recommendations for relevant Federal agencies on how to develop and research technologies that—
(I) can capture carbon dioxide; and
(II) would be able to be deployed within the region covered by the task force, including any projects that have received technical or financial assistance for research under paragraph (6) of section 103(g) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7403(g)).

(E) REPORT.—Each year, each task force shall prepare and submit to the Chair and to the other task forces a report that includes—
(i) any recommendations for improvements in efficient, orderly, and responsible issuance or administration of Federal permits and other Federal authorizations required under a law described in paragraph (3)(B)(i); and
(ii) any other nationally relevant information that the task force has collected in carrying out the duties under subparagraph (D).

(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 "1,200,000.
In the table in section 4601, in the item relating to Subtotal Air Force, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert "1,785,730."
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”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by amending paragraph (11) to read as follows:

“(11) Air defense and coastal defense radars, and systems to support effective command and control and integration of air defense and coastal defense capabilities.”;

(B) by redesigning paragraphs (14) and (15) as paragraphs (15) and (16), respectively;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (13) the following new paragraph:

“(14) Coastal defense and anti-ship missile systems.”;

(D) by redesigning 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 redesignating the second subsection (g) as subsection (i); and

(7) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(j) REPORT ON CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the military assistance described in subsection (i) that is intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of 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 1 through 18, and insert the following:

“(1) 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:

SEC. 1233. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON MILITARY CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

Section 1232(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 3288), as most recently amended by section 1247 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), is further amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “fiscal year 2017, 2018, or 2019” and inserting “fiscal year 2017, 2018, 2019, or 2020”; and

(2) in paragraph (1) by striking “; and”,

(3) in paragraph (2) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”, and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(8) The Russian Federation has released the 24 Ukrainian sailors captured in the Kerch Strait on November 25, 2018.”;

SA 539. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2806. REPORT ON UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS AND PRIOROR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Energy, Installations, and Environment for each military department, shall submit to the congressional defense committees each year, at the time the budget of the President for the fiscal year beginning in such year is submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a report, in priority order, listing unfunded requirements for major and minor military construction projects for child development centers of the Department of Defense.

(b) INCLUSION OF FORM.—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include a Department of Defense Form DD1391 for each major and minor military construction project included in the report.

SA 540. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XXVIII, add the following:

SEC. 2806. MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER IN A DECLARATION OF WAR OR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

(a) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—Section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by redesigning subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

“(c) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), in the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) is used, the total cost of all construction projects undertaken using that authority during the national emergency may not exceed $500,000,000.

“(2) In the event of a national emergency declaration in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) will be used solely within the United States, the total cost of all military construction projects undertaken using that authority during the national emergency may not exceed $100,000,000.”;

(b) ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—Section 2808(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking “Such projects may” and inserting the following:

“(B) CONDITIONS ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—(1) Military construction projects to be undertaken using the construction authority described in subsection (a) may”;

and

(2) at the end of such paragraph, by adding a period;

(b) ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—Section 2808(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking “Such projects may” and inserting the following:

“(B) CONDITIONS ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—(1) Military construction projects to be undertaken using the construction authority described in subsection (a) may”;

and
(b) by inserting before the period at the end of the sentence the following: ‘‘(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), the Secretary may determine that funds appropriated for military construction are unobligated 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 construction authority described in subsection (a) is modified, or expedited; and

this section may be used only if—

(1) otherwise required by paragraph (1) is received by the appropriate committees of Congress.’’;

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ‘‘CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED,’’ after ‘‘(a)’’;

(2) in subsection (e), redesignated by subsection (a)(3), by inserting ‘‘NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT—’’ after ‘‘(e)’’; and

(3) in subsection (f), as redesignated by subsection (a)(1), by inserting ‘‘TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY—’’ after ‘‘(f)’’.

SA 541. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be withdrawn by him and Senator S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; and

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10. REVISION OF FEDERAL CHARTER RESTRICTIONS ON GOLD STAR WIVES OF AMERICA.

Section 30567(b) of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d) and all that follows through ‘‘in any manner attempt to influence legislation’’;

SA 542. Mr. COONS for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; and

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 11. IMPROVEMENTS TO NETWORK FOR MANUFACTURING INNOVATION PROGRAM.

(a) ALTERNATE PROGRAM NAME.—Subsection (a) of section 34 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278a) is amended by inserting ‘‘or as the ‘Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program’’” after ‘‘as the ‘Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program’’”;

(b) CENTERS FOR MANUFACTURING INNOVATION.—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’’ both places it appears and inserting ‘‘tool development for microelectronics, food manufacturing, superconductors, advanced battery technologies, robotics, advanced sensors, quantum information science, supply chain optimization, aeronautics and advanced materials, and graphene and graphene commercialization’’;

(2) by inserting in paragraph (2)(D), by striking ‘‘and minority’’ and inserting ‘‘, minority, and veteran’’; and

(3) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking ‘‘but subject to 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, for 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) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘; and’’ and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in clause (i), by inserting ‘‘, including appropriate measures for assessing the effectiveness of the activities funded by Federal funds and 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 ‘‘; and’’;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by inserting ‘‘, including, as appropriate, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Department of Labor, the Food and Drug Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Institutes of Health, and the National Science Foundation’’ after ‘‘manufacturing’’; and

(C) in subparagraph (E), by striking ‘‘for long-term Federal funding’’; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking ‘‘significantly’’.

(iii) in clause (v), by inserting ‘‘and to improve the domestic supply chain’’ after ‘‘technologies’’; and

(iv) in clause (ix), by inserting ‘‘, reindustrialization, entrepreneurship, and other’’ after ‘‘leveraging the’’;

(4) in paragraph (5)—
(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

"(A) PERFORMANCE DEFICIENCY.—

(1) NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY.—If the Secretary determines that a center for manufacturing innovation does not meet the standards for performance established under clause (ii) of paragraph (4)(C) during an assessment pursuant to such paragraph, the Secretary shall notify the center of any deficiencies in the performance of the center and provide the center one year to remedy such deficiencies.

(2) FAILURE TO REMEDY.—If a center for manufacturing innovation fails to remediate a deficiency 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:

"(6) USE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Financial assistance awarded under paragraph (1)(B) may be used to carry out Program-wide activities directed by the Secretary, such as activities targeting workforce development.

(d) FUNDING.—Subsection (e)(2) of such section is amended—

(1) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

"(A) NIST INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL SERVICES ACCOUNT.—To the extent provided for in advance appropriations Acts, the Secretary may use amounts appropriated to the Institute for Industrial Technical Services account to carry out this section as follows:

(i) For each of the fiscal years 2025 through 2030, an amount not to exceed $5,000,000.

(iii) For each of fiscal years 2026 through 2030, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out this section and clause (i); and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking "through" and inserting "through 2030"

(e) NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking "or" and inserting "and"; and

(B) by inserting "or appropriate," after "center"; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking "by" and inserting "by" and inserting "under"; and

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking "2-year" and inserting "3-year"; and

(ii) by inserting "and" and inserting "and"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking "December 31, 2034" and inserting "December 31, 2024";

(f) EXPANSION.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of Commerce shall increase the number of centers for manufacturing innovation that participate in the Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program by 10 centers.

SEC. 27. REGIONAL INNOVATION PROGRAM.

Section 27 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3722) is amended as follows:

"SEC. 27. REGIONAL INNOVATION PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT DEFINED.—The term 'eligible recipient' means—

(A) a State;

(B) an Indian tribe;

(C) a city or other political subdivision of a State;

(D) an entity that is a nonprofit organization, an institution of higher education, a public-private partnership, or any other public or private entity.

(2) REGIONAL INNOVATION INITIATIVE.—The term 'regional innovation initiative' means a geographically-focused public or nonprofit activity or program to address issues in the local and regional economic development or to stimulate innovation-based economic prosperity by providing services for the purposes of—

(A) accelerating the commercialization of research; or

(B) strengthening the competitive position of industry through the development, commercial adoption, or deployment of new technologies.

(c) PROVIDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The term 'venture development organization' means a State or nonprofit organization whose mission is to support high-growth, high-technology, high-capital businesses and that uses the resources of federal agencies, other public and private agencies, and businesses to provide the necessary capital to enable such organizations to grow.

(d) PURPOSES.—The term 'manufacturing,' "(E) enhancing the overall innovation capacity and long-term resilience of the region; and

(E) leveraging the region's unique competitive strengths to stimulate innovation and to create jobs.

(F) STATE.—The term 'State' means one of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Outlying Areas, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

(G) VENTURE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION.—The term 'venture development organization' means a State or nonprofit organization whose mission is to support high-growth, high-technology, high-capital businesses and that uses the resources of federal agencies, other public and private agencies, and businesses to provide the necessary capital to enable such organizations to grow.

"(B) increasing the number of full-time equivalent employment opportunities within innovation-based business ventures in the geographic region; and

"(C) strengthening the competitive position of industry through the development, commercial adoption, or deployment of new technologies.

SEC. 34. LOCAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS.—As part of the program established pursuant to subsection (b), the Secretary may award grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts to eligible recipients for activities designed to develop and support a regional innovation initiative.

(b) PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.—Grants awarded under this subsection shall be used for multiple activities determined appropriate by the Secretary, including—

(1) improving the connectedness and strategic orientation of the region through planning, technical assistance, and coordination among participants of a regional innovation initiative;

(2) attracting additional participants to a regional innovation initiative;

(3) increasing the availability and investment of private and philanthropic financing that supports innovation-based business ventures;

(4) completing the research, development and introduction of new products, processes, and services into the commercialization pipeline; and

(5) increasing the number of full-time equivalent employment opportunities within innovation-based business ventures in the geographic region; and

(F) 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; or

(G) restricted activities—Grants awarded under this subsection may not be used to pay—

(1) 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 local tax abatements for private development within designated zones or geographic areas, or

"(B) strengthening the competitiveness of industry through new product innovation and new technology adoption.

"(C) improve the pace of market readiness and overall commercialization of innovative products, processes, and services.

"(D) increase 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.

"(F) STATE.—The term 'State' means one of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Outlying Areas, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

"(G) VENTURE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION.—The term 'venture development organization' means a State or nonprofit organization whose mission is to support high-growth, high-technology, high-capital businesses and that uses the resources of federal agencies, other public and private agencies, and businesses to provide the necessary capital to enable such organizations to grow.

"(B) increasing the number of full-time equivalent employment opportunities within innovation-based business ventures in the geographic region; and

"(C) strengthening the competitive position of industry through the development, commercial adoption, or deployment of new technologies.

SEC. 34. LOCAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS.—As part of the program established pursuant to subsection (b), the Secretary may award grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts to eligible recipients for activities designed to develop and support a regional innovation initiative.

(b) PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.—Grants awarded under this subsection shall be used for multiple activities determined appropriate by the Secretary, including—

(1) improving the connectedness and strategic orientation of the region through planning, technical assistance, and coordination among participants of a regional innovation initiative;

(2) attracting additional participants to a regional innovation initiative;

(3) increasing the availability and investment of private and philanthropic financing that supports innovation-based business ventures;

(4) completing the research, development and introduction of new products, processes, and services into the commercialization pipeline; and

(5) 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; or

(G) restricted activities—Grants awarded under this subsection may not be used to pay—

(1) 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 local 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 that was completed or is in progress; and

(ii) indicate whether the participants in the regional innovation initiative were able to maintain such information and assurances as the Secretary may require.

(C) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall conduct an evaluation of the program established under this subsection.

(D) DATA AND ANALYSIS.—The Secretary shall incorporate data and analysis relating to any grants awarded under subsection (c) into the program established under this subsection.

(E) REPORTING.—The Secretary shall provide an annual report on the program established under this subsection.

(F) FUNDING.—The Secretary may accept grants and activities under this subsection.

(G) PROGRAMS.—The Secretary may carry out the program established under this subsection.

(H) PROGRAMS.—The Secretary may carry out the program established under this subsection.

(I) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term "innovation initiative" means—

(A) a program that provides technical assistance, including through the development of technical assistance guides, for the development and implementation of regional innovation initiatives;

(B) to support the development of relevant metrics and measurement standards to evaluate regional innovation initiatives, including the extent to which such strategies stimulate innovation, productivity, and economic development; and

(C) 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 region's 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.

(Sec. 4. 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 489(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "in which" and inserting "in which" before "1,000";

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking "in which" before "1,000";

and

(4) in subparagraph (C), by striking "in which" before "5,000".

(c) INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY REPORT.—Section 489(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(9) A separate section that contains the following:

(1) 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.

(2) An identification of the countries to which each country identified pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) has cooperated with the United States to prevent the chemicals described in subparagraph (A) from being exported from such country to the United States."

(d) WITHHOLDING OF BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

In general.—Section 489(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(a)) is amended—

(1) 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

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking "clause (i) or (ii) of section 489(a)(8)(A) of this Act" and inserting "paragraph (8)(A) or (9) of section 489(a)".
SA 545. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10 ______ STATE REVOLVING FUND TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) CLEAN WATER REVOLVING FUND.—The term ‘‘clean water revolving fund’’ means a State water pollution control revolving fund established under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

(2) DRINKING WATER REVOLVING FUND.—The term ‘‘drinking water revolving fund’’ means a State drinking water treatment revolving loan fund established under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12).

(b) Authority.—In addition to the transfer authority in section 302(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 300j–12 note; Public Law 104–182), and notwithstanding section 1452(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)), during the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, if a State, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, determines that available funds in the clean water revolving fund of the State are necessary to address a threat to public health as a result of heightened exposure to lead in drinking water, the State may transfer an amount equal to not more than 1 percent of the cumulative clean water revolving fund Federal grant dollars to the State to the drinking water revolving fund of the State. Funds transferred pursuant to this subsection shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these).

SA 546. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

DIVISION __ INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020
SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This division may be cited as the ‘‘Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020’’.

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

DIVISION __ INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020
SEC. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.
TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 102. Classified schedule of authorizations.
Sec. 103. Intelligence community management account.

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM
Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE III—INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS
Subtitle A—General Intelligence Community Matters
Sec. 301. Restriction on conduct of intelligence activities.
Sec. 302. Increase in employee compensation and benefits authorized by law.
Sec. 303. Improving the onboarding methodology for certain intelligence personnel.
Sec. 304. Intelligence community public-private talent exchange.
Sec. 305. Expansion of scope of protections for identities of covert agents.
Sec. 306. Inclusion of security risks in proposed 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 linked to China.
Sec. 403. Analysis of and periodic briefings on major initiatives of intelligence community in artificial intelligence and machine learning.
Sec. 404. Encouraging cooperative actions to detect and counter foreign 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.

Sec. 408. Director of National Intelligence assessments of foreign interference in elections.
Sec. 409. Study on feasibility and advisable congressional legislation on Geospatial-Intelligence Museum and learning center.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.
In this division:
(1) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term “congressional intelligence committees” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).
(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given such term in such section.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:
(1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
(2) The Central Intelligence Agency.
(3) The Department of Defense.
(4) The Defense Intelligence Agency.
(6) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.
(7) The Coast Guard.
(8) The Department of State.
(9) The Department of the Treasury.
(10) The Department of Energy.
(11) The Department of Justice.
(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.
(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.
(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

Sec. 102. Classified schedule of authorizations.
(a) SPECIFICATIONS OF AMOUNTS.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101 for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of section 101, are those specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared to accompany this division.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.—(1) AVAILABILITY.—The classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a) shall be made available to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the President.

(2) DISTRIBUTION BY THE PRESIDENT.—(A) the Select Committee on Intelligence;

(3) LIMITS OF DISCLOSURE.—The President shall not publicly disclose the classified Schedule of Authorizations or any portion of such Schedule except—

(a) as provided in section 601(a) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 3306(a));

(b) to the extent necessary to implement the budget; or

(c) as otherwise required by law.

Sec. 103. Intelligence Community Management Account.
(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence for fiscal year 2020 the sum of $558,000,000.

(b) CLASSIFIED AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to appropriations authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account for fiscal year 2020 such additional amounts as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a).

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Voluntary Separation Pay
Section 2 of the Central Intelligence Agency Voluntary Separation Pay Act (50 U.S.C. 3519a(e)(2)) is amended—
(1) in subsection (e)(2)(B), by striking “$25,000” and inserting “$30,000”; and

(2) by redesigning subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively, and inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(e) ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On March 1 of each year, the Director shall provide a percentage increase (rounded in accordance with paragraph (2)) in the amount specified in subsection (e)(2)(B), equal to the percentage by which—

(A) the Consumer Price Index (all items, United States city average) for the 12-month period ending on the December 31 immediately preceding the date on which the increase is made, exceeds

(B) the Consumer Price Index for the 12-month period preceding the 12-month period described in subparagraph (A).

(2) ROUNING.—A percentage increase under paragraph (1) shall be adjusted to the nearest one-tenth of one percent, and an amount determined under paragraph (1) shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of $1,000 (or, if midway between multiples of $1,000, to the next higher multiple of $1,000).”.

TITLE III—INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS
Subtitle A—General Intelligence Community Matters
Sec. 301. Restriction on conduct of intelligence activities.
Sec. 302. Inclusion of security risks in proposed management plans required for acquisition of major systems in National Intelligence Program.
Sec. 303. Improving the onboarding methodology for certain intelligence personnel.
Sec. 304. Intelligence community public-private talent exchange.
Sec. 305. Expansion of scope of protections for identities of covert agents.
Sec. 306. Inclusion of security risks in proposed 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 linked to China.
Sec. 403. Analysis of and periodic briefings on major initiatives of intelligence community in artificial intelligence and machine learning.
Sec. 404. Encouraging cooperative actions to detect and counter foreign 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.
(B) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) COVERED ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term "covered elements of the intelligence community" means the elements of the intelligence community that are within the following:

(A) the Department of Energy.

(B) The Department of Homeland Security.

(C) The Department of Justice.

(D) The Department of State.

(E) The Department of the Treasury.

(3) PROCEDURES.—In GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall, consistent with Department of Defense Instruction 1400.25, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report 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 onboarding process in covered elements of the intelligence community, including human resources and security processes;

(4) not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, issue metrics for assessing key phases in the onboarding described in paragraph (3) for which results will be reported by the date that is 90 days after the date of such issuance;

(5) 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 rotation of personnel of the intelligence community in the Department of Defense, including for tracking personnel as they pass through each phase of the onboarding process;

(6) not later than December 31, 2020, distribute surveys to human resources offices and applicants and their experiences with the onboarding process in covered elements of the intelligence community.

SEC. 304. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY PUBLIC-PRIVATE TALENT EXCHANGE.

(a) POLICIES, PROCESSES, AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall develop policies and procedures to facilitate the rotation of personnel of the intelligence community to the private sector, and personnel from the private sector to the intelligence community.

(b) DETAIL AUTHORITY.—Under policies developed by the Director pursuant to subsection (a), with the agreement of a private-sector organization, and with the consent of the employee, a head of an element of the intelligence community may arrange for the temporary detail of an employee of such element to a private-sector organization, or from such private-sector organization to such element under this section.

(c) AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A head of an element of the intelligence community exercising the authority of the head under subsection (a) shall provide for a written agreement among the element of the intelligence community, the private-sector organization, and the employee concerned regarding the terms and conditions of the employee’s detail under this subsection.

(A) shall require that the employee of the element, upon completion of the detail, serve in the element, or elsewhere in the civil service, in the head of the element, for a period of at least equal to the length of the detail;

(B) shall provide that if the employee of the element fails to carry out the agreement, such employee shall be liable to the United States for payment of all non-salary and non-benefits for which such employee is detailed and shall not receive pay or benefits from the element, except as provided in paragraph (2);

(2) is deemed to be an employee of the element for the purposes of this subsection;

(3) contains the following:

(A) chapters 73 and 81 of title 5, United States Code;

(B) sections 201, 203, 205, 207, 208, 209, 603, 606, 607, 643, 654, 1905, and 1913 of title 18, United States Code;

(C) chapters 73 and 81 of title 5, United States Code;

(D) chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the "Federal Tort Claims Act") and any other Federal tort liability statute;

(E) the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.); and

(F) chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code.

(4) may perform work that is considered inherently governmental in nature only when requested in writing by the head of the element;

(5) may not be used to circumvent any limitation or restriction on the size of the workforce of the element;

(6) is subject to the same requirements applicable to an employee performing the same functions and duties proposed for performance by the private sector employee; and

(7) shall be used to help meet the needs of the intelligence community in the Department of Defense, may not be used to circumvent the provisions of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) 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.

(1) ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—In carrying out this section, the Director, pursuant to procedures developed under subsection (a), shall—

(1) to the degree practicable, ensure that small business concerns are represented with respect to details authorized by this section;

(2) may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, establish criteria for elements of the intelligence community to use appropriated funds to reimburse small business concerns for the salaries and benefits of its employees during the periods when the small business concern agrees to detail its employees to the intelligence community under this section;

(3) shall take into consideration the question of how details under this section might best be used to help meet the needs of the intelligence community, including with respect to the training of such individuals;

(4) shall take into consideration areas of private-sector expertise that are critical to the intelligence community; and

(5) shall establish oversight mechanisms to determine whether the public-private exchange authorized by this section improves the efficiency and effectiveness of the intelligence community.

(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DETAIL.—The term "detail" means, as appropriate in the context in which such term is used:

(A) the assignment or loan of an employee of an element of the intelligence community to an element of the intelligence community in the Department of Defense, or to any other agency of the Federal Government, under a written agreement among the element of the intelligence community, the private-sector organization, and the employee concerned regarding the terms and conditions of the employee's detail under this subsection;
to a private-sector organization without a change of position from the intelligence community element that employs the individual; or

(B) the assignment or loan of an employee of a private-sector organization to an element of the intelligence community without a change of position from the private-sector organization that employs the individual.

(2) PRIVATE-SECTOR ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘private-sector organization’ means—

(A) a for-profit organization; or

(B) a not-for-profit organization.

(3) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term ‘small business concern’ has the meaning given such term in section 7(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code.

SECTION 305. EXPANSION OF SCOPE OF PROTECTIONS FOR IDENTITIES OF COVERT AGENTS

Section 605(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3218(a)) 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’’;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘sides and acts outside the United States’’ and inserting ‘‘acts outside the United States’’.

SECTION 306. INCLUSION OF SECURITY RISKS IN PROGRAM MANAGEMENT PLANS REQUIRED FOR ACQUISITION OF MAJOR SYSTEMS IN NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM.

Section 102A(q)(1)(A) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(q)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ‘‘security risks,’’ after ‘‘security risks,’’ before ‘‘in clause (ii)’’.

SEC. 307. PAID PARENTAL LEAVE.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to—

(1) help the intelligence community recruit and retain a dynamic, multi-talented, and diverse workforce capable of meeting the security goals of the United States; and

(2) establish best practices and processes for other elements of the Federal Government seeking to pursue similar policies.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF PAID PARENTAL LEAVE FOR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY EMPLOYEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.) is amended by inserting ‘‘security risks,’’ after ‘‘schedule,’’.

SECTION 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 the child, 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 is described in paragraph (1) and medical necessity related to the birth of a son or daughter, the employment of the employee shall handle the scheduling consistent with the treatment of employees who are using leave under subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 6382(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code.

‘‘(c) RULES RELATING TO PAID LEAVE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

‘‘(1) an employee shall 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)(1); and

‘‘(2) paid parental leave under subsection (a)—

‘‘(A) shall be payable from any appropriation or fund created for existing positions or for expenses for positions within the employing element;

‘‘(B) may not be considered to be annual or vacation leave for purposes of section 5501 or 5502 of title 5, United States Code, or for any other purpose;

‘‘(C) if not used by the employee before the end of the 12-month period described in subsection (a) to which the leave relates, may not be available for any subsequent use and may not be converted into a cash payment;

‘‘(D) may not be converted into a cash payment unless the employee does not receive a total of more than 12 weeks of paid parental leave in any 12-month period beginning on the date of a birth or placement;

‘‘(E) may not be granted—

‘‘(i) in excess of a lifetime aggregate total of 30 administrative workweeks based on placements of a foster child for any individual employee; or

‘‘(ii) in connection with temporary foster care placements expected to last less than 1 year;

‘‘(F) may not be granted for a child being placed for foster care or adoption if such leave was previously granted to the same placement or another placement with the employee for foster care in the past;

‘‘(G) shall be used in increments of hours (or fractions thereof), with 12 administrative workweeks equal to 480 hours for employees with a regular full-time work schedule and converted to a proportional number of hours for employees with part-time, seasonal, or uncommon tours of duty;

‘‘(H) may not be used during off-season (nonpay status) periods for employees with seasonal workloads.

‘‘(i) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a certification that the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a) are implemented in concert with procedures by which decisions about eligibility for access to classified information are governed.

‘‘(ii) TRANSPARENCY.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(b) AUTHORIZATION OF PAID PARENTAL LEAVE FOR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY EMPLOYEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.) is amended by inserting ‘‘security risks,’’ after ‘‘schedule,’’.

SEC. 311. EXCLUSIVITY, CONSISTENCY, AND TRANSPARENCY IN SECURITY CLEARANCE PROCEDURES AND RIGHT TO ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) EXCLUSIVITY OF PROCEDURES.—Section 801 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(c) EXCLUSIVITY.—Except as provided in subsection (b) and subject to sections 801A and 801B, the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a) are implemented in concert with procedures by which decisions about eligibility for access to classified information are governed.’’

(b) TRANSPARENCY.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(d) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the President shall publish in the Federal Register the procedures established pursuant to subsection (a) or (b).

‘‘(e) Submission to Congress.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the President shall submit to Congress a certification that the procedures implemented in effect that govern access to classified information as described in subsection (b)—

(1) are published in the Federal Register; and

(2) comply with the requirements of subsection (a).

‘‘(f) UPDATE.—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, compartmented information, and other compartmented information.'
is not: (D) Any other category of person who acts in a support or consultative capacity, such as an expert or consultant with a contractual or personal obligation to an agency.

(2) 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 need for access to classified information by an agency, including the following:

(A) A member of the Armed Forces.

(B) A civilian.

(C) An employee or consultant with a contractual or personal 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.

(5) SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The term ‘Security Executive Agent’ means the officer serving as the Security Executive Agent pursuant to section 801(a).

(6) PUBLICATION OF DECISIONS.—The head of an agency that establishes a panel under subparagraph (A) shall ensure that each decision of the panel is consistent with the interests of national security and applicable provisions of law.

(7) OVERTURN.—The head of an agency may over turn a decision of the panel if, not later than 30 days after the panel issues the decision, the agency head personally exercises the authority granted by this clause to overturn such decision.

(8) FINALITY.—Each decision of a panel established under subparagraph (A) or overturned pursuant to clause (iii) of this subparagraph shall be final and reviewable under section 704 of title 5, United States Code.

(9) 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 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, counsel or other representation retained by the covered person is allowed access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

(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 for access to classified information for the limited purposes of such appeal.

(10) EXTENT OF ACCESS.—Counsel or another representative who is cleared for access under this subparagraph may be afforded access to relevant classified materials that are reasonably necessary to the extent consistent with the interests of national security.

(11) 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 or a panel established by the head of the 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 paragraph (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.

(12) PUBLICATION OF DECISIONS.—(A) In general.—Each head of an agency shall publish each final decision on an appeal under this subsection in the Federal Register.

(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—

(ii) 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

(iii) made available on a website that is searchable by members of the public.

(3) LEVEL REVIEW.—

(1) PANEL.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Duncan Hunter and Matthew Young Poindexter 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; or

(ii) to the extent an agency properly conducted a review of an appeal under subsection (b).

(C) PANEL.—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.

(D) TIMELINESS.—

(i) A written appeal filed under clause (1) 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.

(ii) A panel established under this paragraph (A) shall be conclusive.

(E) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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.

(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 necessary for the resolution of an appeal under this subparagraph, the Security Executive Agent shall provide the covered person with 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.

(2) REPORTING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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 in an exceptional case without damaging a national security interest of the United States by revealing classified information, such determination shall be made available to such covered person.

(3) FINALITY.—A determination under paragraph (1) shall be final and conclusive.

(4) 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 determination shall be made available to such covered person.

(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.

(c) 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 determination shall be made available to such covered person.

(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.

(d) Period of Time for the Right to Appeal.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any covered person who has been the subject of a decision made by the head of an agency to deny or revoke eligibility and may not be reviewed by classified information shall retain all rights to appeal under this section until the conclusion of the appeal process under this section.

(B) AGENCIES.—The head of an agency may not require a covered person to waive the covered person’s right to appeal under this section for any reason.

(e) Waiver of Availability of Procedures for National Security Interest.—

(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 determination shall be made available to such covered person.

(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.

(C) CONSISTENCY.—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 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.

(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 necessary for the resolution of an appeal under this subparagraph, the Security Executive Agent shall provide the covered person with 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) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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.

(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 necessary for the resolution of an appeal under this subparagraph, the Security Executive Agent shall provide the covered person with 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) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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.

(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 necessary for the resolution of an appeal under this subparagraph, the Security Executive Agent shall provide the covered person with 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) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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.

(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 necessary for the resolution of an appeal under this subparagraph, the Security Executive Agent shall provide the covered person with 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) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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.

(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 necessary for the resolution of an appeal under this subparagraph, the Security Executive Agent shall provide the covered person with 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) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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.

(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 necessary for the resolution of an appeal under this subparagraph, the Security Executive Agent shall provide the covered person with 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) REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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.

(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 necessary for the resolution of an appeal under this subparagraph, the Security Executive Agent shall provide the covered person with 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.
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 concurrence of the Director, certifies that the National Intelligence University is capable of managing itself as a separate operating activity.

(b) TRANSFER OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE UNIVERSITY.—The Secretary of Defense shall—
(1) transfer the National Intelligence University to the National Institute of Justice in accordance with section 1112 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)); and
(2) transfer the National Intelligence University to the Department of Justice in accordance with section 210 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(k)).

(c) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the transfer of the National Intelligence University to the Department of Justice.

SEC. 313. IMPROVING VISIBILITY INTO THE SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.
(a) DEFINITION OF SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—In this section, the term ‘‘Security Executive Agent’’ means—
(1) the Secretary of Defense; and
(2) the Director of National Intelligence.

(b) DISCLOSURE.—The Security Executive Agent shall disclose—
(1) the number of cases and reasons for determinations made under paragraph (2), disaggregated by agency and classification; and
(2) an overall level of complaints and investigations assigned to another agency.

(c) REPORTING.—The Security Executive Agent shall report to the appropriate committees of Congress an estimate of the direct and indirect costs of operations for the National Intelligence Community.

SEC. 314. MAKING CERTAIN POLICIES AND EXECUTION PLANS RELATING TO PERSONNEL CLEARANCES AVAILABLE TO INDUSTRY PARTNERS.
(a) DEFINITION.—In this section—
(1) the term ‘‘appropriate industry partner’’ means—
(A) a commercial organization with proper security clearances and a military personnel; and
(B) the Department of Defense, as defined in section 210 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(k)), if it serves as a title partner of the National Intelligence University.

(b) DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary of Defense shall disclose—
(1) a list of determinations that are in the public interest; and
(2) a list of claims that are in the public interest.

(c) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the transfer of the National Intelligence University to the Department of Justice.

SEC. 315. PREVENTING VESTIGIAL DEPARTMENTS.
(a) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section, the term ‘‘vestigial department’’ means—
(1) any agency, department, or establishment that is responsible for the performance of a function or activity that is not authorized by law; or
(2) any agency, department, or establishment that is not authorized by law to perform the functions or activities that it has been performing.

(b) DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary of Defense shall disclose—
(1) a list of determinations that are in the public interest; and
(2) a list of claims that are in the public interest.

(c) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the transfer of the National Intelligence University to the Department of Justice.

SEC. 316. IMPROVING RECRUITING AND RETENTION.
(a) DEFINITION.—In this section—
(1) the term ‘‘recruiting and retention plan’’ means—
(A) the plan for the recruitment and retention of personnel to carry out the functions and activities of the National Intelligence Community; and
(B) the plan for the recruitment and retention of personnel to carry out the functions and activities of the National Intelligence Community.

(b) DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary of Defense shall disclose—
(1) a list of determinations that are in the public interest; and
(2) a list of claims that are in the public interest.

(c) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the transfer of the National Intelligence University to the Department of Justice.

SEC. 317. IMPROVING VISIBILITY INTO THE SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.
(a) DEFINITION.—In this section—
(1) the term ‘‘Security Executive Agent’’ means—
(A) the Director of National Intelligence; and
(B) the Secretary of Defense.

(b) DISCLOSURE.—The Security Executive Agent shall disclose—
(1) a list of determinations that are in the public interest; and
(2) a list of claims that are in the public interest.

(c) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the transfer of the National Intelligence University to the Department of Justice.

SEC. 318. PREVENTING VESTIGIAL DEPARTMENTS.
(a) DEFINITION.—In this section—
(1) the term ‘‘vestigial department’’ means—
(A) any agency, department, or establishment that is responsible for the performance of a function or activity that is not authorized by law; or
(B) any agency, department, or establishment that is not authorized by law to perform the functions or activities that it has been performing.

(b) DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary of Defense shall disclose—
(1) a list of determinations that are in the public interest; and
(2) a list of claims that are in the public interest.

(c) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the transfer of the National Intelligence University to the Department of Justice.

SEC. 319. IMPROVING RECRUITING AND RETENTION.
(a) DEFINITION.—In this section—
(1) the term ‘‘recruiting and retention plan’’ means—
(A) the plan for the recruitment and retention of personnel to carry out the functions and activities of the National Intelligence Community; and
(B) the plan for the recruitment and retention of personnel to carry out the functions and activities of the National Intelligence Community.

(b) DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary of Defense shall disclose—
(1) a list of determinations that are in the public interest; and
(2) a list of claims that are in the public interest.

(c) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the transfer of the National Intelligence University to the Department of Justice.

SEC. 320. IMPROVING VISIBILITY INTO THE SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.
(a) DEFINITION.—In this section—
(1) the term ‘‘Security Executive Agent’’ means—
(A) the Director of National Intelligence; and
(B) the Secretary of Defense.

(b) DISCLOSURE.—The Security Executive Agent shall disclose—
(1) a list of determinations that are in the public interest; and
(2) a list of claims that are in the public interest.

(c) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the transfer of the National Intelligence University to the Department of Justice.
the Inspector General, convene an external review panel under this subsection to review the claim.

'(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

'(A) Under section 1104.—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, one ex officio, on a case-by-case basis from among inspectors general of the following:

'(I) The Department of Defense.

'(II) The Department of Energy.


'(IV) The Department of Justice.

'(V) The Department of State.

'(VI) The Department of the Treasury.

'(VII) The Central Intelligence Agency.

'(VIII) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

'(IX) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

'(X) The National Reconnaissance Office.


'(B) 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) MEMBERSHIP.—

'(A) The inspector general of the intelligence community shall—

'(i) select a chairperson from inspectors general of the elements listed under subparagraph (A)(ii) to review any matter relating to the decision made by an agency of the intelligence community, regarding the intelligence community.

'(ii) after the date of the enactment of this Act, select a chairperson from inspectors general of the elements listed under subparagraph (A)(ii) to review any matter relating to the decision made by the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

'(4) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—If the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community finds cause to recuse himself or herself from a case, panel convened under this subsection, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall—

'(i) select a chairperson from inspectors general of the elements listed under subparagraph (A)(ii) to review any matter relating to the decision made by an agency of the intelligence community, regarding the intelligence community.

'(ii) select a chairperson from inspectors general of the elements listed under subparagraph (A)(ii) to review any matter relating to the decision made by the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

'(5) PERIOD OF REVIEW.—Each external review panel convened under this subsection, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community and who has a claim described in subsection (b), each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for the period covered by the report, the following:

'(A) The determinations and recommendations made by the external review panels convened under this section.

'(B) The responses of the heads of agencies that received recommendations from the external review panels convened under this section.

'(3) 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 REFUSAL COMPETENCY, PUBLIC COMMENT, AND APPEAL BRIEFS.

'(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a recommendation on how to ensure that—

'(A) a whistleblower in the intelligence community who has a complaint against an inspector general in the intelligence community and who alleges a reprisal, has available the agency adjudication and appellate review process provided under section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3234); and

'(B) any such whistleblower who has exhausted the review process may request an external review panel and receive one, at the discretion of the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

'(2) The recommendation submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following:

'(A) A discussion of whether and to what degree section 1105 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by subsection (a)(1), provides appropriate authorities and mechanisms to provide an external review panel as described in paragraph (1) of this subsection and for the purposes described in such paragraph.

'(B) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Inspector General may have with respect to providing an external review panel as described in paragraph (1) and for the purposes described in such paragraph.

(2) Any inspector general actions relating to such complaints.

(c) PRIVACY PROTECTIONS.—

'(1) IN GENERAL.—Before establishing the system required by subsection (b), the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall establish policies and procedures to ensure privacy of whistleblowers and protect against further dissemination of whistleblower information without consent of the whistleblower.

'(2) CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION.—The system established under subsection (b) shall provide whistleblowers the option of prohibiting distribution of their complaints to the inspector general.

SEC. 325. REPORT ON CLEARED WHISTLEBLOWER ATTORNEYS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on access to cleared attorneys by whistleblowers in the intelligence community.

(b) CONTENTS.—The system established under subsection (b) shall ensure that the report submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include the following:

'(1) The number of whistleblowers in the intelligence community each 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) Recommendations for legislative or administrative action to ensure that whistleblowers in the intelligence community have access to cleared attorneys, including improved limited security agreement process and such other options as the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community considers appropriate.

c) Survey.—The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall ensure that the report submitted under subsection (a) is based on—
(1) data from a survey of whistleblowers whose claims are reported to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community by means of the oversight system established pursuant to section 324;
(2) information obtained from the inspectors general of the intelligence community; or
(3) information from such other sources as may be identified by the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

TITLE IV—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 401. STUDY ON FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT OF FORMER PERSONNEL OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) Study.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, shall conduct a study of matters relating to the foreign employment of former personnel of the intelligence community.

(b) Elements.—The study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) shall address the following:
(1) issues that pertain to former employees of the intelligence community working with, or in support of, foreign governments, and the nature and scope of those concerns.
(2) Such legislative or administrative action as may be necessary for both front-end screening and in-progress oversight by the Director of Defense Trade Controls of licenses issued by the Director for former employees of the intelligence community working for foreign governments.
(3) How increased requirements could be imposed for periodic compliance reporting when licenses are granted for companies or organizations for 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—
(1) a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a); and
(2) a plan to carry out such administrative actions as the Director considers appropriate pursuant to the findings described in subparagraph (A).

SECTION 402. COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF INVESTMENT IN KEY UNITED STATES TECHNOLOGIES BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND BY FOREIGN ENTITIES 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 Defense, 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 other agencies 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—
(A) how the initiatives described in such paragraph—
(i) correspond with the strategy of the intelligence community entitled "Augmenting Intelligence Using Machines’’; and
(ii) complement each other and avoid unnecessary duplication;

(B) 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
(C) leverage advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning in the private sector.

(b) Periodic Briefings.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, not less frequently than twice each year thereafter until the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once each year thereafter until the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall brief the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense who 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.

SECTION 404. ENCOURAGING COOPERATIVE ACTIONS TO DETECT AND COUNTER FOREIGN AGENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) Findings.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Russian Federation, through military intelligence units, also known as the "GRU", and Kremlin-linked troll organizations often referred to as the "Internet Research Agency", deploy information warfare operations against the United States, its allies and partners, with the goal of advancing the strategic interests of the Russian Federation.

(2) One line of effort deployed as part of these information warfare operations is the weaponization of social media platforms with the goals of introducing social tensions, undermining trust in governmental institutions within the United States, its allies and partners in the West, generally sowing division, fear, and confusion.

(3) These information warfare operations are a threat to the national security of the United States and its partner nations.

(b) Encouraging Cooperative Actions to Detect and Counter Foreign Agent Activities.—
(1) 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.

(2) The study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) shall address the following:
(1) A strategic overview of the activities conducted by the Russian Federation, through military intelligence units, and through other entities linked to the Russian Federation, to use social media platforms to further the strategic interests of the Russian Federation.

(3) How increased requirements could be imposed for periodic compliance reporting when licenses are granted for companies or organizations for 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—
(1) a report on the findings of the Director with respect to the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a); and
(2) a plan to carry out such administrative actions as the Director considers appropriate pursuant to the findings described in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 405. COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF INVESTMENT IN KEY UNITED STATES TECHNOLOGIES BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND BY FOREIGN ENTITIES 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 Secu-
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 the public's understanding of the scale and scope of these foreign threats to our democracy, since exposure is one of the most effective means to build resilience.

(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 in a way that facilitates countering ongoing Kremlin, Kremlin-linked, and other foreign intelligence 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, as well as their platforms, should be designed 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.

(3) DEVELOPING PROCESSES TO SHARE INFORMATION.—The process to FACILITATE EXCHANGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA DATA ANALYSIS CENTER.—

(A) AUTHORITY.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, may facilitate, by grant or contract or under an existing authority of the Director, the establishment of a Social Media Data Analysis Center with the functions described in paragraph (2) at an independent, nonprofit organization.

(B) Functions described in this paragraph are the following:

(1) Acting as a convening and sponsoring authority for cooperative social media data analysis efforts; (2) developing and implementing processes to build a collective understanding of the threats and facilitate future examination consistent with privacy protections.

(c) AUTHORITY TO FACILITATE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIAL MEDIA DATA ANALYSIS CENTER.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The Director of National Intelligence may use up to $100,000 to facilitate the establishment of a Social Media Data Analysis Center that—

(a) consists of an independent, nonprofit organization; (b) develops processes to share information relevant to foreign adversary threat networks and for protection of the privacy of the customers and users of the social media platforms and of the proprietary information of the social media companies; (c) develops technical, contractual, and procedural controls to prevent misuse of data, including any necessary auditing procedures, compliance checks, and review mechanisms.

(b) The Director shall share information with the appropriate Government agencies regarding threats to national security from, or violations of the law involving, foreign activities on social media platforms.

(c) Developing a searchable, public archive aggregating information related to foreign influence operations. The archives should fully capture broader unlawful activities that intersect with, complement, or support information warfare tactics; and

(d) not less frequently than once each year, submit to the Congress a report to—

(A) assesses—

(i) degree of cooperation and commitment from the social media companies to the mission of the Center; and

(ii) effectiveness of the Center in detecting and removing clandestine foreign information warfare operations from social media platforms; and

(B) includes such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Director considers appropriate and consistent with the privacy protections afforded to United States persons, and submit to congressional intelligence committees a report on risks to sensitive research subjects posed by foreign entities in order to provide Congress with more complete information on these risks and to help ensure academic freedom.

(e) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A list of sensitive research subjects that could affect national security.

(2) A list of foreign entities, including governments, corporations, nonprofit organizations and for-profit organizations, and any subsidiary or affiliate of such an entity, that the Director determines poses a counterintelligence, espionage (including economic espionage), or other national security threats with respect to sensitive research subjects.

(3) Recommendations for collaboration between covered institutions of higher education and the intelligence community to mitigate threats to sensitive research subjects.

(f) 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; and

(5) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(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; and

(5) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(h) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) that assesses—

(i) degree of cooperation and commitment from the social media companies to the mission of the Center; and

(ii) effectiveness of the Center in detecting and removing clandestine foreign information warfare operations from social media platforms; and

(B) includes such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Director considers appropriate and consistent with the privacy protections afforded to United States persons, and submit to congressional intelligence committees a report on risks to sensitive research subjects posed by foreign entities in order to provide Congress with more complete information on these risks and to help ensure academic freedom.

(i) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A list of sensitive research subjects that could affect national security.

(2) A list of foreign entities, including governments, corporations, nonprofit organizations and for-profit organizations, and any subsidiary or affiliate of such an entity, that the Director determines poses a counterintelligence, espionage (including economic espionage), or other national security threats with respect to sensitive research subjects.

(3) Recommendations for collaboration between covered institutions of higher education and the intelligence community to mitigate threats to sensitive research subjects.

(4) Recommendations for collaboration between covered institutions of higher education and the intelligence community to mitigate threats to sensitive research subjects.

(j) 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; and

(5) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(k) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) that assesses—

(i) degree of cooperation and commitment from the social media companies to the mission of the Center; and

(ii) effectiveness of the Center in detecting and removing clandestine foreign information warfare operations from social media platforms; and

(B) includes such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Director considers appropriate and consistent with the privacy protections afforded to United States persons, and submit to congressional intelligence committees a report on risks to sensitive research subjects posed by foreign entities in order to provide Congress with more complete information on these risks and to help ensure academic freedom.

(l) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A list of sensitive research subjects that could affect national security.

(2) A list of foreign entities, including governments, corporations, nonprofit organizations and for-profit organizations, and any subsidiary or affiliate of such an entity, that the Director determines poses a counterintelligence, espionage (including economic espionage), or other national security threats with respect to sensitive research subjects.

(3) Recommendations for collaboration between covered institutions of higher education and the intelligence community to mitigate threats to sensitive research subjects.

(4) Recommendations for collaboration between covered institutions of higher education and the intelligence community to mitigate threats to sensitive research subjects.
SEC. 405. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON FIFTH-GENERATION WIRELESS NETWORK TECHNOLOGY.

(a) Report Required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on—

(1) the threat to United States national security posed by the global and regional adoption of fifth-generation (5G) wireless network technology built by foreign companies; and

(2) the effect of possible efforts to mitigate the threat.

(b) Contents.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include:

(1) The timeline and scale of global and regional adoption of foreign fifth-generation wireless network technology.

(2) The implications of such global and regional adoption on the cyber and espionage threat to the United States and United States interests as well as to United States cyber and collection capabilities.

(3) The effect of possible mitigation efforts, including:

(A) United States Government policy promoting the use of strong, end-to-end encryption for data transmitted over fifth-generation wireless networks.

(B) 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. 406. ANNUAL REPORT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ON CYBERSECURITY AND SURVEILLANCE THREATS TO CONGRESS.

(a) Report Required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on cybersecurity and surveillance threats to Congress.

(b) Statistics.—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include statistics on cyber attacks and other incidents of espionage or surveillance targeted against Senators or the immediate families or staff of the Senators, in which the nonpublic communications and other private information of such targeted individuals were lost, stolen, or otherwise subject to unauthorized access by criminals or a foreign government.

(c) Consultation.—In preparing a report to be submitted under section (a), the Comptroller General shall consult with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Sergeant at Arms or the Secretary of the Senate.

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, 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) An assessment of the utility of a Geospatial-Intelligence Museum and learning center.

(2) Developing recommendations concerning such establishment.

(3) Identifying lessons learned and best practices from the establishment of the Cyber Center for Education and Innovation-Home of the National Cryptologic Museum under section 778(a) of title 10, United States Code.

(c) Report.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit the report to the congressional intelligence committees and the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code) and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

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 information of those who carried out, participated in, ordered, or were otherwise complicit in or responsible for the death of Jamal Khashoggi.

(b) Form.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form.

DIVISION—INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2018 AND 2019

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This division may be cited as the “Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019”.

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

DIVISION—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 telecommunications and cybersecurity infrastructure when sharing intelligence with foreign governments and entities.

Sec. 308. Cyber protection support for the personnel of the intelligence community in positions highly vulnerable to cyber attack.

Sec. 309. Modification of authority relating to management of supply-chain risk.

Sec. 310. Limitations on determinations regarding certain security classifications.

Sec. 311. Joint Intelligence Community Council.

Sec. 312. Intelligence community information technology environment.

Sec. 313. Report on development of secure mobile voice solution for intelligence community.

Sec. 314. Policy on minimum insider threat standards.

Sec. 315. Submission of intelligence community personnel data to the Government Accountability Office.

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. 431. Plan for designation of counterintelligence component of Department of Defense Security Service as an element of intelligence community.

Sec. 432. Notice not required for private entities.

Sec. 433. Framework for roles, missions, and functions of Defense Intelligence Agency.

Sec. 434. Establishment of advisory board for National Reconnaissance Office.

Sec. 435. Collocation of certain Department of Homeland Security personnel at field locations.

TITLE V—ELECTION MATTERS


Sec. 502. Review of intelligence community’s posture to collect against and analyze Russian efforts to influence the Presidential election.

Sec. 503. Assessment of foreign intelligence threats to United States elections.

Sec. 504. Strategy for countering Russian cyber threats to United States elections.

Sec. 505. Assessment of significant Russian influence campaigns directed at foreign elections and referenda.

Sec. 506. Foreign counterintelligence and 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 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 computer hardware.

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. Reports on intelligence community loan repayment and related programs.

Sec. 711. Technical correction to Inspector General study.

Sec. 712. Reports on authorities of the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Department of Homeland Security.

Sec. 713. Report on cyber exchange program.


Sec. 715. Report on role of Director of National Intelligence with respect to certain foreign investments.


Sec. 717. Biennial report on foreign investment risks.

Sec. 718. Modification of certain reporting requirement on travel of foreign diplomats.

Sec. 719. Semiannual reports on investigations of unauthorized disclosures of classified information.

Sec. 720. Congressional notification of designation of covered intelligence officer as such.

Sec. 721. Reports on intelligence community participation in vulnerabilities equities process of Federal Government.

Sec. 722. Inspector 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 personnel.

Sec. 727. Reports on intelligence community loan repayment and related programs.

Sec. 728. Repeal of certain reporting requirements.


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.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.—The term ‘congressional intelligence committee’ has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ‘intelligence community’ has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3002).
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.

(7) The Department of the Navy.

(8) The Department of the Air Force.

(b) Fiscal Year 2020.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States set forth in subsection (a) are hereby authorized:

(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.

(7) The Department of the Navy.

(8) The Department of the Air Force.

(9) The Department of Justice.

(10) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(11) The Drug Enforcement Administration.

(12) The National Reconnaissance Office.

(13) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.


(c) Fiscal Year 2021.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2021 for the conducts of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the elements of the United States set forth in subsections (a) and (b) 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 (15) 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) to each of the appropriate portions of such Schedule, within the executive branch.

(c) 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 Act (50 U.S.C. 3996(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 subsection (a) for fiscal year 2019 the sum of $514,000,000 for the conduct of the Intelligence Community Retirement and Disability Fund $514,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.

(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) IN GENERAL.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund $514,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.

SEC. 202. COMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

(a) COMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2019, the sum of $221,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the conduct of intelligence activities of the elements listed in section 101 for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in section 101 for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in section 101 for fiscal year 2019 the sum of $221,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund $514,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.

(2) DISTRIBUTION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Subparagraph (B) of section 221(b)(5) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2022(b)(5)(B)) is amended by striking "one year" and inserting "two years".

(3) PRIOR SERVICE CREDIT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 252(b)(5) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2022(b)(5)(A)) is amended by redesignating subsection (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

(b) PART-TIME REEMPLOYED ANNUN-

TANTS.—The Director shall have the authority to reemploy an annuitant on a part-time basis in accordance with section 894(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.—The amendments made by subsection (a)(1)(A) and subsection (c) shall take effect as if enacted on October 28, 2009, and shall apply to computations or participants, respectively, as of such date.

TITLE III—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

SEC. 301. RESTRICTION ON CONDUCT OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

The authorization of appropriations by this division shall not be deemed to constitute authority for the conduct of any intelligence activity which is not otherwise authorized by the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

SEC. 302. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSA-

TION AND BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Appropriations authorized by this division for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 303. MODIFICATION OF SPECIAL PAY AU-

THORITY FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, OR MATHE-

MATICS POSITIONS AND ADDITION OF SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR CYBER POSITIONS.

TITLE III—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

SEC. 1123B of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3503) is amended by inserting ''two years'' in place of ''one year'' and inserting ''two years''.

(b) SPECIAL PAY FOR POSITIONS REQUIRING EXPERTISE IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, OR MATHEMATICS.—''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding part III of title 5, United States Code, the head of each element of the intelligence community may, for 1 or more categories of positions in such element that require expertise in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics—

(''A'' establish higher minimum rates of pay; and

(''B'' make corresponding increases in all rates of pay of the pay range for each grade or level, subject to subsection (b) or (c), as applicable.

(c) TREATMENT.—The special rate supplements resulting from the establishment of higher rates under paragraph (1) shall be basic pay for the same or similar purposes as those specified in section 5303(d) of title 5, United States Code.''

(b) by redesigning subsections (b) through (f) as subsections (c) through (g), respectively; and

(c) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

(1) AUTHORITY TO MAKE DESIGNATION.—Subject to the rights of former spouses under subsection (b) and section 222, at the time of retirement a married participant found by the Director to be in good health may elect to receive an annuity reduced under this Act. The amount of the annuity shall be equal to 55 percent of the participant’s reduced annuity.

(2) REDUCTION IN PARTICIPANT’S ANNUITY.—The annuity payable to the participant making such election shall be reduced by 10 percent of the annual rate of basic pay resulting from the establishment of such election.

(3) ANNUNCIATION OF SURVIVOR ANNUITY.—The annuity payable to the designated survivor shall only be effective on 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 on the participant’s spouse’s death.

(4) MODIFICATION OF PARTNERSHIP LAW.—(A) PARTNERSHIP ACT.—The Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2113) is amended by striking ''two years'' and inserting ''one year'' and inserting ''two years''.

(B) BY DESIGNATING SUBSECTIONS.—Subparagraph (B) of section 252(h)(4) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2022(h)(4)) is amended by striking ''(4) RECOMPUTATION OF PARTICIPANT’S ANNUITY.''

(1) IN GENERAL.—The phrase ''(4) RECOMPUTATION OF PARTICIPANT’S ANNUITY.'’ is amended by striking ''(4) RECOMPUTATION OF PARTICIPANT’S ANNUITY.'’

(2) IN GENERAL.—The phrase ''(4) RECOMPUTATION OF PARTICIPANT’S ANNUITY.'’ is amended by striking ''(4) RECOMPUTATION OF PARTICIPANT’S ANNUITY.'’

(3) IN GENERAL.—The phrase ''(4) RECOMPUTATION OF PARTICIPANT’S ANNUITY.'’ is amended by striking ''(4) RECOMPUTATION OF PARTICIPANT’S ANNUITY.'’

(4) MODIFICATION OF PARTNERSHIP LAW.—The Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2113) is amended by striking ''two years'' and inserting ''one year''.

(5) ANNUNCIATION OF SURVIVOR ANNUITY.—The annuity payable to the designated survivor shall only be effective on 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 on the participant’s spouse’s death.

(6) MODIFICATION OF PARTNERSHIP LAW.—The Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2113) is amended by striking ''two years'' and inserting ''one year''.

(7) ANNUNCIATION OF SURVIVOR ANNUITY.—The annuity payable to the designated survivor shall only be effective on 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 on the participant’s spouse’s death.

(8) MODIFICATION OF PARTNERSHIP LAW.—The Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 2113) is amended by striking ''two years'' and inserting ''one year''.
(b) **Special Rates of Pay for Cyber Positions.**—
(1) In General.—Notwithstanding subsection (c), the Director of the National Security Agency may establish a special rate of pay—
(A) not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, if the Director certifies to the Secretary of Defense, by name, individuals that have advanced skills and competencies and that perform critical functions that execute the cyber mission of the Agency; or
(B) not to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for the Vice President of the United States under section 104 of title 3, United States Code, if the Director certifies to the Secretary of Defense, by name, individuals that have advanced skills and competencies and that perform critical functions that execute the cyber mission of the Agency.

(2) **Pay Limitation.**—Employees receiving a special rate under paragraph (1) shall be subject to an aggregate pay limitation that parallels the limitation established in section 5307 of title 5, United States Code, except that—
(A) any allowance, differential, bonus, award, or any other similar cash payment in addition to basic pay that is authorized under title 10, United States Code, (or any other applicable law in addition to title 5 of such Code, excluding the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.)) shall also be counted as part of aggregate compensation; and
(B) an aggregate compensation may not exceed the rate established for the Vice President of the United States under section 104 of title 3, United States Code.

(3) **Number of Recipients.**—The number of individuals who receive basic pay established under paragraph (1)(B) may not exceed 100 at any time.

(4) **Limitation on Use as Comparative Reference.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, special rates of pay and the limitation established under paragraph (1)(B) may not be used as comparative references for the purpose of fixing the rates of basic pay or maximum pay limitations of qualified positions under section 1599f of title 10, United States Code, or section 226 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 147)."

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 consultation 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 shall determine—
(1) the standards under which such review will be conducted;
(2) which positions should or should not be on the Executive Schedule; and
(3) for those positions that should be on the Executive Schedule, the level of the Executive Schedule at which such positions should be placed.

(b) **Report.**—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the review under subsection (a) is completed, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives an unredacted report describing the results of the review and the outcome of the review.

SEC. 306. **SUPPLY CHAIN AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE RISK MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE.**

(a) **Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.**—In this section, the term ‘‘appropriate congressional committees’’ means the following:

(1) The congressional intelligence committees.

(2) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(b) **Requirement to Establish.**—The Director of National Intelligence shall establish a Supply Chain and Counterintelligence Risk Management Task Force to standardize information sharing between the intelligence community, including networks to which such devices connect.

(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) **Tasks.**—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. 307. **CONSIDERATION OF ADVERSARIAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND CYBER-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 entity, the head of the element shall consider the perversiveness 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 entity entering into the agreement.

SEC. 308. **CYBER PROTECTION SUPPORT FOR THE PERSONNEL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY EXPOSED TO A HIGHLY VULNERABLE TO CYBER ATTACK.**

(a) **Definitions.**—In this section:

(1) **Personal Accounts.**—The term ‘‘personal accounts’’ means personal accounts used by personnel of the intelligence community outside of the scope of their employment with elements of the intelligence community, including networks to which such devices connect.

(b) **Authority to Provide Cyber Protection Support.**—

(1) **In General.**—Subject to a determination by the Director of National Intelligence, the Director may provide protection support for personal technology devices and personal accounts of the personnel described in paragraph (2).

(2) **Authority to Provide Protection Support.**—The personnel described in this paragraph are personnel of the intelligence community.

(A) who the Director determines to be highly vulnerable to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities because of the positions occupied by such personnel in the intelligence community; and

(B) whose personal technology devices or personal accounts are highly vulnerable to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities.

(c) **Nature of Cyber Protection Support.**—Subject to the availability of resources, the cyber protection support provided to personnel under subsection (b) may include training, advice, assistance, and other services relating to cyber attacks and hostile information collection activities.

(d) **Limitations.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

(1) to encourage personnel of the intelligence community to use personal technology devices for official activities;

(2) to authorize cyber protection support for senior intelligence community personnel using personal devices, networks, and personal accounts in an official capacity.

(e) **Report.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
Director shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the provision of cyber protection support under subsection (b). The report shall include—

(1) a description of the methodology used to make the determination under subsection (b); and

(2) guidance for the use of cyber protection support and tracking of resources 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 Pullard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 and not less frequently than once each calendar year thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in consultation with each head of a covered agency, submit to the congressional intelligence committees 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) FORM.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 310. LIMITATIONS ON DETERMINATIONS REGARDING CERTAIN SECURITY CLASSIFICATIONS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—No officer of an element of the intelligence community who has been nominated by the President for a position that requires the advice and consent of the Senate—

(i) may make a classification decision with respect to information related to such officer’s nomination.

(b) CLASSIFICATION DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), in a case in which an officer described in subsection (a) has been nominated as described in such subsection and classification authority rests with the officer or another officer who reports directly to such officer, a classification decision with respect to information relating to the officer shall be made by the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) NOMINATIONS OF DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—In a case described in paragraph (1) in which the officer nominated is the Director of National Intelligence, the classification decision shall be made by the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence.

(c) REPORTS.—Whenever the Director or the Principal Deputy Director makes a decision under subsection (b), the Director or the Principal Deputy Director, as the case may be, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report detailing the reasons for the decision.

SEC. 311. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

(a) MEETINGS.—Section 101A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3022(d)) is amended by striking “regular” and “and” and by inserting “as the Council considers appropriate” after “Council”.

(b) REORGANIZATION AND UTILITY OF THE JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Executive Office of the President and members of the Joint Intelligence Community Council, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the function and utility of the Joint Intelligence Community Council.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The number of physical or virtual meetings held by the Council per year since the Council’s inception.

(B) A description of the effect and accomplishments of the Council.

(C) An explanation of the unique role of the Council relative to other entities, including with respect to the National Security Council and the Executive Committee of the intelligence community.

(D) Recommendations for the future role and operation of the Council.

(E) Such other matters relating to the function and utility of the Council as the Director considers appropriate.

(F) FORM.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 312. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CORE SERVICE.—The term “core service” means a capability that is available to multiple elements of the intelligence community and required for consistent operation of the intelligence community information technology environment.

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT.—The term “intelligence community information technology environment” means all of the information technology services across the intelligence community, including the data sharing and protection environment across multiple classification domains.

(b) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Director of National Intelligence shall be responsible for coordinating the performance by elements of the intelligence community of the intelligence community information technology environment, including each of the following:

(A) Ensuring compliance with all applicable environment rules and regulations of such environment.

(B) Ensuring measurable performance goals exist for such environment.

(C) Documenting standards and practices of such environment.

(D) Acting as an arbiter among elements of the intelligence community related to any disagreements arising out of the implementation of such environment.

(E) Delegating responsibilities to the elements of the intelligence community and carrying out such other responsibilities as are necessary for effective implementation of such environment.

(2) CORE SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Providers of core services shall be responsible for—

(A) providing the Director with information requested and required to fulfill the responsibilities of the Director under paragraph (1); and

(B) providing the Director with information requested and required to fulfill the responsibilities of the Director under paragraph (1).

(c) USE OF CORE SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), each element of the intelligence community shall use core services when such core services are available.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The Director of National Intelligence may provide for a written exception to the requirement under subparagraph (A) if the Director determines that exercising such an exception is required to ensure compelling financial or mission need for such exception.

(d) MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall designate and maintain one or more accountable executives of the intelligence community information technology environment to be responsible for—

(i) overseeing the performance of each core service, including establishing measurable service requirements and schedules;

(ii) to the degree feasible, ensuring testing of each core service of such environment, including testing by the intended users, to the degree possible, and ensuring measurable service requirements and ensuring that the capability meets user requirements; and

(iii) coordinate transition or restructuring efforts of such environment, including phaseout of legacy systems.

(2) SECURITY PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and during each of the second and fourth fiscal quarters thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a long-term roadmap that shall include each of the following:

(A) A description of the minimum required and desired core service requirements, including key performance parameters; and

(B) an assessment of current, measured performance.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION MILESTONES.—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 schedule for expected deliveries of core service capabilities during each of the following phases:

(i) Concept refinement and technology maturity demonstration.

(ii) Development, integration, and demonstration.

(iii) Production, deployment, and sustainment.

(iv) System retirement.

(v) Dependencies of such core service capabilities.

(C) Plans for the transition or restructuring necessary to incorporate core service capabilities.

(D) A description of any legacy systems and discontinued capabilities to be phased out.

(3) SUCH OTHER MATTERS AS THE DIRECTOR DETERMINES APPROPRIATE.

(f) BUSINESS PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and during each of the second and fourth fiscal quarters thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a business plan that includes each of the following:

(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) To the extent by which each element of the intelligence community shall identify the cost of legacy information technology or alternative capabilities where services of the intelligence community information technology environment will also be available.

(3) A uniform effort by which each element of the intelligence community shall identify, transition and restructuring costs for new, existing, and retiring services of the intelligence community information technology environment as compared to the requirements of the intelligence community information technology environment that have changed designations as a core service.

(4) Uniform IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Intelligence shall provide to the congressional intelligence committees quarterly updates regarding ongoing implementation of the intelligence community information technology environment as compared to the requirements by which currently submitted security plan required by subsection (d), long-term roadmap by subsection (e), and business plan required by subsection (f).

(b) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.—The Director of National Intelligence shall provide timely notification to the congressional intelligence committees regarding any policy changes related to or affecting the intelligence community information technology environment, new initiatives or strategies related to or impacting such environment, and changes or deficiencies in the execution of the security plan required by subsection (d), long-term roadmap required by subsection (e), and business plan required by subsection (f).

(1) SUNSET.—The section shall have no effect on or after September 30, 2024.

SEC. 312. REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF SECURE MOBILE VOICE SOLUTION FOR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Director of the National Security Agency, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a classified report on the feasibility, desirability, and practicability of the proposed program associated with the implementation of a secure mobile voice solution for the intelligence community.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The benefits and disadvantages of a secure mobile voice solution.

(2) Whether the intelligence community could leverage commercially available technology to develop a secure mobile voice communication system that operates on commercial mobile networks in a secure manner and identifying the accompanying security risks to such networks.

(3) A description of any policies or community guidance that would be necessary to govern the potential solution, such as a process for determining the appropriate use of a secure mobile telephone and any limitations associated with such use.

SEC. 314. POLICY ON MINIMUM INSIDER THREAT STANDARDS.

(a) POLICY REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall establish a policy for minimum insider threat standards that is consistent with the National Insider Threat Policy and Minimum Standards for Executive Branch Insider Threat Programs.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of each element of the intelligence community shall implement the policy established under subsection (a).

SEC. 315. SUBMISSION OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY POLICIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELECTRONIC REPOSITORY.—The term ‘‘electronic repository’’ means the electronic distribution mechanism, in use as of the date of the enactment of this Act, or any successor electronic distribution mechanism, by which the Director of National Intelligence submits to the congressional intelligence committees information.

(2) POLICY.—The term ‘‘policy’’, with respect to the intelligence community, includes unclassified or classified—

(A) directives, policy guidance, and policy memoranda of the intelligence community;

(B) executive correspondence of the Director of National Intelligence; and

(C) any equivalent successor policy instruments.

(b) SUBMISSION OF POLICIES.—

(1) CURRENT POLICY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees regarding any policy established under subsection (a).

(2) CONTINUOUS UPDATES.—Not later than 15 days after the effective date of each Director of National Intelligence issues, modifies, or rescinds a policy of the intelligence community, the Director shall:

(A) notify the congressional intelligence committees of such addition, modification, or removal; and

(B) update the electronic repository with respect to such addition, modification, or removal.

SEC. 316. EXPANSION OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY RECRUITMENT EFFORTS.

In order to further increase the diversity of the intelligence community workforce, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with heads of elements of the Intelligence Community, shall create, implement, and submit to the congressional intelligence committees a written plan to ensure that rural and under-represented regions are more fully and consistently represented in such elements’ employment recruitment efforts. Upon receipt of the plan, the congressional committees shall have 60 days to submit written comments to the Director of National Intelligence before such plan shall be implemented.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELECTRONIC REPOSITORY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

SEC. 401. AUTHORITY FOR PROTECTION OF CURRENT AND FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Section 3(a)(4) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3506(a)(4)) is amended by striking ‘‘such personnel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence as the Director of National Intelligence may designate;’’ and inserting ‘‘current and former personnel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and their immediate families as the Director of National Intelligence may designate;’’.

SEC. 402. DESIGNATION OF THE PROGRAM MANAGER-INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT.

(a) INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT.—Section 1016(f)(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’’; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘President’’ both places that term appears and inserting ‘‘Director of National Intelligence’’.

(b) PROGRAM MANAGER.—Section 1016(f)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (6 U.S.C. 485(f)(1)) is amended by inserting ‘‘acted as program manager until removed from service or replaced by the President (at the President’s sole discretion).’’

SEC. 403. TECHNICAL MODIFICATION TO THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.

Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center.’’.

SEC. 404. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3032(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ‘‘The Chief Financial Officer shall report directly to the Director of National Intelligence.’’.

SEC. 405. CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3032(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ‘‘The Chief Information Officer shall report directly to the Director of National Intelligence.’’.

Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency

SEC. 411. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SUBSISTENCE POLICIES FOR RETIREES. ASIGNED TO AUSTERE LOCATIONS.

Section (a) of section 5 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3505) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘500 U.S.C. 403(a),’’ and inserting ‘‘500 U.S.C. 403(a)’’;

(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, pro- vide, 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 ‘‘Policed’’ and inserting ‘‘Police Officers’’; and

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘500 feet’’ and inserting ‘‘500 yards’’; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking ‘‘500 feet’’ and inserting ‘‘500 yards’’.

June 13, 2019

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

S3557
SEC. 413. REPEAL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRO-
FICIENCY REQUIREMENT FOR CERT-
AIN 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 amended by striking subsection (g).
(b) CONFORMING REPEAL OF REPORT RE-
QUIREMENT.—Section 511 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Pub-
lic 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 to read as follows:

“OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

SEC. 215. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ‘intelligence community’ and ‘Na-
tional Intelligence Program’ have the mean-
ings given such terms in section 3 of the Na-
(b) IN GENERAL.—There is in the Depart-
ment an Office of Intelligence and Counter-
inelligence, such office shall be under the Na-
tional Security Council.
(c) DIRECTOR.—(1) The head of the Office shall be the Director of the Office of In-
telligence and Counterintelligence, who shall be an employee in the Senior Executive Service, the Senior Intelligence Service, the Senior National Intelligence Service, or any other Service that the Secretary, in coordi-
nation with the Director of National Intelli-
gen, considers appropriate. The Director of the Office shall report directly to the Sec-
retary.
(2) The Secretary shall select an indi-
vidual to serve as the Director from among individuals who have substantial expertise in
matters relating to the intelligence community, including foreign intelligence and coun-
terintelligence.
(d) DUTIES.—(1) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary, the Director shall perform such duties and exer-
cise such powers as the Secretary may pre-
scribe.
(2) The Director shall be responsible for establish-
ing policy for intelligence and coun-
terintelligence programs and activities at the Department.”.
(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 216 of the Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7144c) is hereby repealed.
(c) CLEANCHEMICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of the Department of Energy Organization Act is amended by striking the items relating to sections 215 and 216 and inserting the following new item:

“215. Office of Intelligence and Counterintelli-
gen.”.

SEC. 422. REPEAL OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY INTELLIGENCE EXECUTIVE COM-
MITTEE AND BUDGET REPORTING REQUIRE-
MENT.
Section 214 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 714a) is amend-
ed—
(a) by striking “(a) DUTY OF SECRETARY.—
”;
(b) by striking subsections (b) and (c).

Subtitle D—Other Elements

SEC. 431. PLAN FOR DESIGNATION OF COUNTER-
INTELLIGENCE COMPONENT OF DE-
FENSE SECURITY SERVICE AS AN ELEMENT OF INTELLIGENCE COMMU-
NITY.
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-
inelligence and Security Center, shall sub-
mit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, 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, 2023. Such plan shall—
(1) address the implications of such des-
ignation on the authorities, governance, per-
sonnel, resources, information collection, analytic products, 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 555 of title 44, United States Code, is amended—
(1) by redesignating subsection (j) as sub-
section (k); and
(2) by inserting after subsection (i) the fol-
lowing:

“(J) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the Secretary to provide notice to any private entity before the Secretary issues a binding operational directive under subsection (b)(2).”.

SEC. 433. FRAMEWORK FOR ROLES, MISSIONS,
AND FUNCTIONS OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly establish a framework to ensure the authoritative, effective 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 reevaluation of the responsibilities and resources of the De-
fense Intelligence Agency to prevent imbal-
ced priorities, insufficient or misaligned resources, and the unauthorized expansion of mission boundaries.
(b) MATTERS FOR INCLUSION.—The frame-
work required under subsection (a) shall in-
clude each of the following:
(1) A lexicon for consistent def-
nitions of relevant terms used by both the intelligence community and the Department of Defense, including each of the following:
(A) Definitions for intelligence enterprise.
(B) Enterprise manager.
(C) Executive agent.
(D) Function.
(E) Functional manager.
(F) Mission.
(G) Mission manager.
(H) Responsibility.
(I) Role.
(J) Service of common concern.
(2) An assessment of the necessity of 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 does or would lead to—
(A) a justification for the addition, trans-
fer, or elimination of a mission, role, or func-
tion.
(B) The identification of which, if any, ele-
ment of the Federal Government performs the considered mission, role, or function.
(C) In the case of any new mission, role, or function—
(i) an assessment of the most appropriate agency or element to perform such mission, role, or function, including the re-
source profiles, scope of responsibilities, pri-
mary customers, and existing infrastructure necessary to support such mission, role, or function.
(ii) a determination of the appropriate re-
source profile and an identification of the projected resources needed and the proposed source of such resources over the future-
years defense program, to be provided in writing to any elements of the intelligence community or the Department of Defense af-
fected by the assumption, transfer, or elimi-
nation of any mission, role, or function.
(D) In the case of any mission, role, or function proposed to be assumed, trans-
ferred, or eliminated, an assessment which shall be completed jointly by the heads of each element affected by such assumption, transfer, or elimination, of the risks that
would be assumed by the intelligence commu-
nity and the Department if such mission, role, or function is assumed, transferred, or eliminated.
(2) In the case of any mission, role, or function described in paragraph (1) which programs or activities should be jointly funded under both such Programs and how determinations are made with respect to funding allocations for such programs and activities; and
(3) In the case of any 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.

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:

“(J) ADVISORY BOARD.—
(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established 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, overseas reconnaissance, acquisition, and other matters; and
(B) advise and report directly to the Di-
rector with respect to such matters.
(3) MEMBERS.—
(A) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—
(i) IN GENERAL .—The Board shall be com-
pounded of 5 members appointed by the Direc-
tor from among individuals with dem-
onstrated academic, government, business,
or other expertise relevant to the mission,
and functions of the National Reconnais-
lance Office.
(ii) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director ap-
points a member to the Board, the Director shall notify the congressional intelligence committees and the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code) of such appoint-
ment.
(4) Term.—Each member shall be ap-
pointed for a term of 2 years. Except as pro-
vided by subparagraph (C), a member may not serve more than 3 terms.
SEC. 435. COLLOCATION OF CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY PERSONNEL AT FIELD LOCATIONS.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLOCATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes a plan for collocation as described in subsection (a).

(b) PLAN FOR COLLOCATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes a plan for collocation as described in subsection (a).

SEC. 502. REVIEW OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY'S POSTURE TO COLLECT AGAINST AND ANALYZE RUSSIAN CYBER THREATS 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 cyberattacks by foreign governments on United States election infrastructure in States and localities in connection with the 2016 Presidential election in the United States; and

(2) submit the updated assessment to—

(A) congressional leadership; and

(B) the appropriate congressional committees.

(b) 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;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(D) the Committee on Foreign Relations 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 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks by foreign governments on United States election infrastructure in States and localities in connection with the 2016 Presidential election in the United States and such cyber attacks or attempted cyber attacks as the Under Secretary anticipates against such infrastructure. Such report shall identify any States and localities affected and shall include cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks against voter registration databases, voting machines, voting-related computer networks, and the networks of Secretaries of State and other election officials of the various States.

(c) FORM.—The report submitted under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) TERMINATION.—The Board shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date of the first meeting of the Board.

SEC. 503. ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE THREATS TO FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘‘appropriate congressional committees’’ means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives.

(b) PLAN FOR COLLOCATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes a plan for collocation as described in subsection (a).

(c) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks by foreign governments on United States election infrastructure in States and localities in connection with the 2016 Presidential election in the United States and such cyber attacks or attempted cyber attacks as the Under Secretary anticipates against such infrastructure. Such report shall include 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) REQUEST TO INFORM ANALYSIS AND WARNING.—The Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) update the assessment of foreign intelligence threats to the election to—

(A) congressional leadership; and

(B) the appropriate congressional committees.

(d) TERMINATION.—The Board shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date of the first meeting of the Board.

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; and

(4) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR A STRATEGY.—Not later than 90 days before 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 National Security Agency, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the National Reconnaissance Office, and the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes a strategy for countering Russian cyber threats to United States elections.
shall develop a whole-of-government strategy for countering the threat of Russian cyber attacks and attempted cyber attacks against electoral systems and processes in the United States, including Federal, State, and local election systems, voter registration databases, voting tabulation equipment, and 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 identified in subsection (b) as well as any other agencies and departments of the United States, as determined appropriate by the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(2) Input solicited from Secretaries of State of the various States and the chief election officials of the States.

(3) Technical security measures, including 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) Identifying 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 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall make publicly available on an Internet website a report containing an assessment of the following:

(1) A summary of any relevant activities by the intelligence community under the direction of the Government of the Russian Federation directed at an election campaign for the United States, the District of Columbia, or any territory or possession of the United States.

(2) A summary of any relevant activities by the intelligence community under the direction of the Government of the Russian Federation directed at an election campaign for an eligible designee of a political party.

(c) INFORMATION SHARING.—In general, the Director of National Intelligence shall share the report required under subsection (b) with the appropriate members of the congressional intelligence committees.

(d) C ONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct a briefing for the appropriate congressional committees on the strategy developed under subsection (b).

SEC. 506. FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND CYBERSECURITY THREATS TO FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As provided in paragraph (2), for each Federal election, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Cybersecurity and Infrastructure, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report containing an assessment of the following:

(2) The foreign cyber threats.

(3) The specific means by which such defenses and responses described in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(4) The effectiveness of such defenses and responses described in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(b) INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED.—A report under this subsection shall include the following:

(1) A description of foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to election campaigns for Federal offices.

(2) A summary of any relevant activities by the intelligence community under the direction of the Government of the Russian Federation directed at an election campaign for an eligible designee of a political party.

(3) A summary of any relevant activities by the intelligence community under the direction of the Government of the Russian Federation directed at an election campaign for Federal offices.

(4) A summary of any relevant activities by the intelligence community under the direction of the Government of the Russian Federation directed at an election campaign for the office of Senator or Delegate of the United States.

(5) A summary of any relevant activities by the intelligence community under the direction of the Government of the Russian Federation directed at an election campaign for the office of Member of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 507. INFORMATION SHARING WITH STATE ELECTION OFFICIALS.

(a) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘‘State’’ means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(b) SECURITIES FOR INTELLIGENCE AND CYBERSECURITY THREATS TO FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall conduct a briefing for the appropriate members of the congressional intelligence committees on the strategy developed under subsection (b).

(2) INFORMATION SHARING.—In general, the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall share the report required under subsection (b) with the appropriate members of the congressional intelligence committees.

(3) CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.—The term ‘‘congressional leadership’’ includes the following:

(A) The majority leader of the Senate.

(B) The minority leader of the Senate.

(C) The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(D) The minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(4) CYBER INTRUSION.—The term ‘‘cyber intrusion’’ means any unauthorized access to, use, or control of a system that actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, electronic election infrastructure, or the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information within such infrastructure.

(5) ELECTRONIC ELECTION INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term ‘‘electronic election infrastructure’’ means an electronic information system of any of the following that is related to an election for Federal office:

(A) The Federal Government.

(B) A State or local government.

(C) A political party.

(D) The election campaign of a candidate.

(E) FEDERAL OFFICE.—The term ‘‘Federal office’’ means any Federal office for which the term ‘‘covered agency’’ has the meaning given that term in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101).
(7) High confidence.—The term ‘‘high confidence’’, with respect to a determination, means that the determination is based on high-quality information from multiple sources.

(8) Moderate confidence.—The term ‘‘moderate confidence’’, with respect to a determination, means that a determination is credible, but insufficient quality or corroborated sufficiently to warrant a higher level of confidence.

(9) Other appropriate congressional committees.—The term ‘‘other appropriate congressional committees’’ means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(10) Determinations of significant foreign cyber intrusions and active measures campaign.—The term ‘‘determination of significant foreign cyber intrusions and active measures campaign’’ means—

(a) a finding that a particular intrusion or campaign is determined to have the potential to influence an upcoming election for the House of Representatives;

(b) such other Government goods and services as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate.

Title VI—Security Clearances


(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 intelligence matters relating to election security.

(b) Additional Responsibilities.—The person designated under subsection (a) shall also lead, manage, and coordinate election security matters related to election security matters.

SEC. 602. Reports and Plans Relating to Security Clearances and Background Investigations.

(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) ensuring the trustworthiness and security of the workforce, facilities, and information of the Federal Government is of the highest priority to national security and public safety;

(2) the President and Congress should prioritize the modernization of the personnel security framework to improve its efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability;

(3) the current system for security clearance, suitability and fitness for employment, and continuous evaluation and credentialing lacks efficiencies and capabilities to meet the current threat environment, recruit and retain a trusted workforce, and capitalize on modern technologies; and

(4) changes to policies or processes to improve this system should be vetted through the Council to ensure standardization, portability, and reciprocity in security clearances across the Federal Government.

(b) Accountability Plans and Reports.—(1) Plans.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Council, shall, in coordination with the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report on the future of personnel security to reflect changes in the workforce, and to improve the processing for security clearances in the most effective and efficient manner between the National Background Investigation Bureau and the Defense Security Service, or a successor organization. Such plan shall include—I

(2) the President and Congress should address required funding, personnel, contracts, information technology, field office structure, policy, governance, schedule, transition costs, and effects on stakeholders.

(2) Report on the Future of Personnel Security.—(1) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Council, in coordination with the members of the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan to implement the recommendations submitted under paragraph (2)(A).
SEC. 603. IMPROVING THE PROCESS FOR SECURITY CLEARANCES.

(a) Reviews.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent, in coordination with the members of the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a report including the following:

(1) A review of whether the information requested on the Questionnaire for National Security Positions (Standard Form 86) and by the Federal Investigative Standards prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence appropriately supports the adjudicative guidelines and 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, and guidelines, should be revised to account for the prospect of a holder of a security clearance becoming an insider threat.

(3) Recommendations to improve the background investigation process by—

(A) simplifying the Questionnaire for National Security Positions (Standard Form 86) and increasing customer support to applicants completing such Questionnaire;

(B) using remote techniques and centralized locations to support or replace field investigation work;

(C) using secure and reliable digitization of information obtained during the clearance process;

(D) building the capacity of the background investigation labor sector; and

(E) replacing periodic re-investigations with continuous evaluation techniques in all appropriate processes.

(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 for agencies and departments of the United States and agencies and departments of the United States, regardless of status of periodic re-investigation:

(G) tracking of clearance files as individuals move from employment with an agency or department of the United States to employment in the private sector;

(I) collection of timelines for movement of contractors across agencies and departments;

(L) 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”) and the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) necessary to ensure that information affecting contractor clearances or suitability is appropriately and expeditiously shared between and among agencies and contractors; and

(K) portability of contractor security clearances between or among contracts at the same agency and between or among contracts at different agencies that require the same level of clearance.

(3) A strategy and implementation plan that—

(A) provides for periodic reinvestigations as part of a security clearance determination only on an as-needed, risk-based basis;

(B) includes actions to assess the extent to which automated records checks and other continuous evaluation methods may be used to expedite or focus reinvestigations; and

(C) provides an exception for certain populations of the Security Executive Agent—

(i) determines such populations require reinvestigations at regular intervals; and

(ii) provides written justification to the appropriate adjudicative guidelines committees for any such determination.

(4) A policy and implementation plan for agencies and departments of the United States to ensure that—

(A) at the secret level are issued in 30 days or fewer;

(B) at the top secret level are issued in 90 days or fewer; and

(C) all 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 program that may substitute for a periodic investigation for continued access to classified information.

SEC. 604. GOALS FOR PROMPTNESS OF DETERMINATIONS REGARDING SECURITY CLEARANCES.

(a) Reciprocity Defined.—In this section, the term “reciprocity” means reciprocal recognition by Federal departments and agencies of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position.

(b) In General.—The Council shall, not later than 30 days after communique the authorizations provided by paragraph (1) to use metrics described in such paragraph, the Council shall, not later than 30 days after communicating such metrics to the members of the Council, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to appropriate industry partners a plan to carry out this section. Such plan shall include recommendations on interim milestones for the goals set forth in subsections (b) and (c) for 2019, 2020, and 2021.

SEC. 605. SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.

(a) In General.—Title VIII of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 803 and 804 as sections 802 and 803, respectively;

(2) by inserting after section 802 the following:

“SEC. 803. SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.

“(a) In General.—The Director of National Intelligence, or such other officer of the United States as the President may designate shall serve as the Security Executive Agent for all departments and agencies of the United States.

“(b) Duties.—The duties of the Security Executive Agent are as follows:

“(1) To direct the oversight of investigations, reinvestigations, adjudications, and, as applicable, polygraphs for eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position, as appropriate, and ensure that these activities are conducted efficiently.

“(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 for 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.

“(5) 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.

“(6) To ensure reciprocal recognition of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position.

“(7) To execute all other duties assigned to the Security Executive Agent by law.

“(b) Duties.—The duties of the Security Executive Agent are as follows:

“(1) To direct the oversight of investigations, reinvestigations, adjudications, and, as applicable, polygraphs for eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position, as appropriate, and ensure that these activities are conducted efficiently.

“(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.

“(5) 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.

“(6) To ensure reciprocal recognition of eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position.

“(7) To execute all other duties assigned to the Security Executive Agent by law.
(c) AUTHORIZED.—The Security Executive Agent shall—
(1) issue guidelines and instructions to the heads of Federal agencies to ensure appropriate centralization of continuous vetting program, its effectiveness, efficiency, and timeliness, and its processes in relation to determinations by such agencies of eligibility for access to classified or sensitive information, and
(2) provide the authorities described in paragraphs (1) and (2), provided that the exercise of such assigned duties or authorities is subject to the oversight of the Security Executive Agent, including such terms and conditions (including approval by the Security Executive Agent) as the Security Executive Agent determines appropriate;
(3) establish and set standards for continuous evaluation for continued access to classified information and for eligibility to hold a sensitive position.
(b) REPORT ON RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REVISION AUTHORITY.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Chairman of the Council submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report required by section 602(b)(2)(A), the Chairman shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees such recommendations as the Chairman considers necessary for the purposes of the Security Executive Agent.
(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 103H(c)(4)(A) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 3020(c)(4)(A)) is amended by striking section 810 and inserting “section 805”.
(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the matter preceding section 2 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 3002) is amended by striking the items relating to sections 803 and 804 and inserting the following:
“Sec. 803. Security Executive Agent.
“Sec. 804. Credentials Executive.
“Sec. 805. Definitions.”.
SEC. 606. REPORT ON UNIFIED, SIMPLIFIED, GOVERNMENT-WIDE STANDARDS FOR POSITIONS OF TRUST AND SECURITY CLEARANCES.
Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to the public a report describing how the Security Executive Agent was able to consolidate and coordinate the processes and procedures of the various Federal agencies to develop a unified and simplified system for positions of trust and security clearances.
SEC. 607. REPORT ON CLEARANCE IN PERSON CONCEPT.
(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that to reflect the greater mobility of the modern workforce, alternative methodologies merit analysis to allow greater flexibility for individuals moving in and out of positions that require access to classified information, while still preserving security.
(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the requirements, feasibility, and advisability of implementing a clearance in person concept described in subsection (c).
(c) CLEARANCE IN PERSON CONCEPT.—The clearance in person concept—
(1) provides an individual who once held a security clearance to maintain his or her eligibility for access to classified information, networks, or facilities for up to 3 years, and
(2) recognizes, unless otherwise directed by the Security Executive Agent, an individual’s security clearance and background investigation as current, regardless of employment status, in a continuous vetting program.
(d) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (b) 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 industries;
(4) the costs and savings associated with implementation;
(5) the risks of such implementation, including security and counterintelligence risks;
(6) an appropriate funding model; and
(7) false flagging for employees and independent contractors.
SEC. 608. BUDGET REQUEST DOCUMENTATION ON FUNDING FOR BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.
(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of the fiscal year 2020 budget request submitted to Congress pursuant to section 103A (c) of title II of the United States Code, the President shall include exhibits that identify the resources expended by each agency during the prior fiscal year for conducting background investigations and continuous evaluation programs, disaggregated by tier and whether the individual was a Government employee or contractor.
(b) CONTENTS.—Each exhibit submitted under subsection (a) shall include details on—
(1) the costs of background investigations or re-investigations;
(2) the costs associated with background investigations for Government or contractor personnel;
(3) costs associated with continuous evaluation initiatives monitoring for each person who was a Government or contractor employee whose background investigation or re-investigation was conducted, other than costs associated with adjudication;
(4) the average per person cost for each type of background investigation; and
(5) a summary of transfers and reprogramming that were executed in the previous year to support the processing of security clearances.
SEC. 609. REPORTS ON RECIPROCITY FOR SECURITY CLEARANCES INSIDE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.
(a) RECIPROCALLY RECOGNIZED DEFINED.—In this section, the term “reciprocally recognized” means reciprocal recognition by Federal departments and agencies of eligibility for access to classified information.
(b) REPORTS TO SECURITY EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The head of each Federal department or agency shall submit an annual report to the Security Executive Agent that—
(1) identifies the number of individuals who once held a security clearance but for whom more than 2 weeks to be reciprocally recognized after such individuals move to another part of such department or agency; and
(2) breaks out the information described in paragraph (1) by type of clearance and the reasons for any delays.
(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Security Executive Agent shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to the public a report that summarizes the information received pursuant to subsection (b) during the period covered by such report.
SEC. 610. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTS ON SECURITY CLEARANCES.
Section 506H of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3104) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a) as follows:
(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by adding “and” and inserting “, and” and inserting a period; and
(B) by striking subparagraph (C), and
(2) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c).
(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:
“(b) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTS.—
(1)(A) Each intelligence community shall submit to the President a report that describes the security clearance processes of each of the elements of the intelligence community during the fiscal year covered by the report, the following:
(A) The total number of initial security clearances that were adjudicated favorably and granted access to classified information;
(B) The total number of security clearance periodic reinvestigations that were adjudicated favorably and resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.
(2) The total number of pending security clearance background investigations, including initial applicant investigations and periodic reinvestigations, that were not adjudicated within the time frame set by law, that remained pending, and that was adjudicated unfavorably and resulted in a denial or revocation of a security clearance.
(3) The total number of security clearance periodic background investigations, including initial applicant investigations and periodic reinvestigations, that were not adjudicated within the time frame set by law, and that remained pending, as follows:
“(1) For 180 days or shorter,

“(2) For longer than 180 days, but shorter than 24 months,

“(3) For 24 months or longer, but shorter than 30 months,

“(4) For 30 months or longer, but shorter than 36 months,

“(5) For 36 months or longer, but shorter than 48 months,

“(6) For 48 months or longer, but shorter than 60 months,

“(7) For 60 months or longer, but shorter than 72 months,

“(8) For 72 months or longer, but shorter than 84 months,

“(9) For 84 months or longer, but shorter than 96 months,

“(10) For 96 months or longer, but shorter than 120 months,

“(11) For 120 months or longer, but shorter than 150 months,

“(12) For 150 months or longer, but shorter than 180 months,

“(13) For 180 months or longer.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that reviews the intelligence community for which positions can be conducted without access to classified information, networks, or facilities, or may only require a security clearance at the secret level.

SEC. 612. INFORMATION SHARING PROGRAM FOR POSITIONS OF TRUST AND SECURITY CLEARANCES.

(a) Program Required.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a plan that includes an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of expanding the Program to include personnel with the security background information regarding individuals applying for and currently occupying national security positions and positions of trust, in order to ensure the Federal Government maintains a trusted workforce.

(b) Designation.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the “Trusted Information Provider Program” (in this section referred to as the “Program”).

(c) Provision of Information to the Federal Government.—The Program shall include requirements that enable investigative service providers and agencies of the Federal Government to leverage certain pre-employment and pre-military recruiting processes.

(d) Implementation.—The Program shall include the following:

(1) A description of each of the following:

(A) Mechanisms that address privacy, national security, suitability or fitness, credentialing, and human resources or military recruitment processes.

(B) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent consider appropriate to carry out or improve the Program.

(e) Plan for Pilot Program on Two-Way Information Sharing.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for the Program to include the sharing of information held by the Federal Government with respect to contract personnel with the security office of the employers of those contractor personnel.

(f) Plan for Pilot Program on Two-Way Information Sharing.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for the Program to include the sharing of information held by the Federal Government with respect to contract personnel with the security office of the employers of those contractor personnel.

(2) Elements.—The plan required by paragraphs (a) and (b) shall include the following:

(A) The Program shall include the following:

(i) An explanation of the causes for the delays incurred during the period covered by the report, and

(ii) The number of such delays involving a polygraph requirement.

(G) The percentage of security clearance investigations, including initial and periodic reinvestigations, conducted in a timely manner.

(H) The average time required for security clearances to be completed.

(I) The percentage of security clearance investigations that did not result in enough adverse information.

(2) Designation.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the “Trusted Information Provider Program” (in this section referred to as the “Program”).

(3) The Program shall include the following:

(A) Mechanisms that address privacy, national security, suitability or fitness, credentialing, and human resources or military recruitment processes.

(B) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Security Executive Agent and the Suitability and Credentialing Executive Agent consider appropriate to carry out or improve the Program.

(1) To carry out the Program, the Director of National Intelligence shall, in coordination with the appropriate congressional committees, conduct an investigation of the Program, including:

(i) An assessment of the feasibility and advisability of expanding the Program to include personnel with the security background information regarding individuals applying for and currently occupying national security positions and positions of trust, in order to ensure the Federal Government maintains a trusted workforce.

(iii) The Program shall include the following:

(A) A description of each of the following:

(i) The nature of any intelligence to be share or receive foreign intelligence on a case-by-case basis.

(ii) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(iii) The nature of any intelligence to be share or receive foreign intelligence on a case-by-case basis.

(iv) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(v) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(vi) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(vii) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(viii) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(ix) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(x) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(xi) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(xii) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(xiii) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(xiv) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(xv) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(xvi) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(xvii) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(xviii) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(xix) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(xx) The methods and safeguards the Director expects to be taken to mitigate such concerns.

(2) Programs.—This section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(3) The report required under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(4) in subsection (c), as redesignated, by striking “subsection (a)(1)” and inserting “subsection (a)(2)”.
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.

(b) **Requirement for Report.—**Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives (only with respect to the unclassified report), a report on the intelligence activities of the covered compounds to Russian control.

(c) **Form of Report.—**The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in classified and unclassified forms.

### SEC. 703. ASSESSMENT OF THREAT FINANCE RELATED TO RUSSIA.

(a) **Threat Finance Defined.—**In this section, the term "threat finance" means—

1. the financing of cyber operations, global influence campaigns, intelligence services activities, proliferation, terrorist, or transnational crime and drug organizations;
2. the methods and entities used to spend, store, possess, transport, carry, conceal, direct, or launder money or value, on behalf of threat actors;
3. sanctions evasion; and
4. other forms of threat finance activity domestic, transnational, or international, as defined by the President.

(b) **Report Required.—**Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Intelligence and Analysis, shall consult with the congressional intelligence committees a report containing an assessment of Russian threat finance. The assessment shall be based on intelligence from all sources, including from the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, the Intelligence Community, and the Department of the Treasury.

(c) **Elements.—**The report required by subsection (b) shall include each of the following:

1. A summary of leading examples from the 3-year period preceding the date of the submittal of the report of threat finance activities conducted by, for the benefit of, or at the behest of—
   - (A) officials of the Government of Russia;
   - (B) persons subject to sanctions under any provision of law imposing sanctions with respect to Russia;
   - (C) Russian nationals subject to sanctions under any other provision of law; or
   - (D) Russian oligarchs or organized criminals.
2. An assessment with respect to any trends or patterns in threat finance activities relating to Russia, including common methods of conducting such activities and global nodes of money laundering used by Russian threat actors described in paragraph (1) and associated entities.
3. An assessment of any connections between Russian individuals involved in money laundering and the Government of Russia.
4. A summary of engagement and coordination with foreign partners on threat finance relating to Russia, especially in Europe, including examples of such engagement and coordination.
5. An identification of any resource and collection gaps.
6. An identification of—
   - (A) entry points of money laundering by Russian and associated entities into the United States;
   - (B) any vulnerabilities within the United States legal and financial system, including specified sectors, that have been or could be exploited in connection with Russian threat finance activities; and
   - (C) the counterintelligence threat posed by Russian money laundering and other forms of threat finance, as well as the threat to the United States financial system and United States efforts to enforce sanctions and combat organized crime.
7. Any other matters the Director determines appropriate.

(d) **Form of Report.—**The report required under subsection (b) may be submitted in classified form.

### SEC. 704. NOTIFICATION OF AN ACTIVE MEASURES CAMPAIGN.

(a) **Definitions.—**In this section:

1. **Appropriate Congressional Committees**—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—
   - (A) the congressional intelligence committees;
   - (B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and
   - (C) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

2. **Congressional Leadership.—**The term "congressional leadership" means—
   - (A) the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
   - (B) the majority leader of the Senate;
   - (C) the minority leader of the Senate;
   - (D) the majority leader of the House of Representatives;
   - (E) the congressional intelligence committees;
   - (F) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and
   - (G) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(b) **Report Required.—**Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees of Congress a report detailing outreach by the intelligence community and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise to United States entities and industries, commercial, scientific, technical, and academic communities on matters relating to the efforts of adversaries of the United States to acquire critical United States technology, intellectual property, and research and development information.

(c) **Contents.—**The report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

1. A review of the current outreach efforts of the intelligence community and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise described in subsection (b), including the type of information conveyed in the outreach.
2. A determination of the appropriate element of the intelligence community to lead such outreach efforts.
3. An assessment of potential methods for improving the effectiveness of such outreach, including an assessment of the following:
   - (A) Those critical technologies, infrastructure, or related supply chains that are at risk from the efforts of adversaries described in subsection (b);
   - (B) The necessity and advisability of granting security clearances to company or community leadership, when necessary and appropriate, to allow for tailored classified briefings on specific targeted threats.
   - (C) The advisability of partnering with entities of the Federal Government that are not elements of the intelligence community and relevant regulatory and industry groups described in subsection (b), to convey key messages across sectors targeted by United States adversaries.
4. Strategies to assist affected elements of the communities described in subparagraph (C) in mitigating, deterring, and protecting against the broad range of threats financial 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.
5. 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).
6. Such other matters as the Director of National Intelligence may consider necessary.

(d) **Consultation Encouraged.—**In preparing the report required by subsection (b), the Director is encouraged to consult with other government agencies, think tanks, academia, representatives of the financial industry, or such other entities as the Director considers appropriate.

### SEC. 707. REPORT ON IRANIAN SUPPORT OF PROXY FORCES IN SYRIA AND LEBANON.

(a) **Definitions.—**In this section:

1. **Appropriate Committees of Congress**—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—
   - (A) the congressional intelligence committees;
   - (B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;
   - (C) the Committee on Armed Services, Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

(b) **Report Required.—**Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing outreach by the intelligence community and the Defense Intelligence Enterprise to United States entities and industries, 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. 708. ANNUAL REPORT ON IRANIAN EXPENDITURES IN SUPPORTING FOREIGN MILITARY AND TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report describing Iranian expenditures in the previous calendar year on military and terrorist activities outside the country, including each of the following:

(1) The amount spent in such calendar year for ballistic missile research and testing or other activities that the Director determines to be destabilizing to the Middle East region.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 709. EXPANSION OF SCOPE OF COMMITTEE TO COUNTER ACTIVE MEASURES AND REPORT ON ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN MALIGN INFLUENCE CENTER.

(a) SCOPE OF COMMITTEE TO COUNTER ACTIVE MEASURES.—

(1) In general.—Section 501 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115-51; 50 U.S.C. 3001 note) is amended—

(A) in subsections (a) through (h), by striking “`IRAQ’’, ``CHINA’’, ``IRAN’’, and ``NORTH KOREA’’ each place it appears; and

(B) in the section heading, by striking “‘Sec. 501. Committee to counter active measures by the Russian Federation, the People’s Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, or other nation state’’ after ‘`Russia’’.”

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the authorities of the Under Secretary.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include each of the following:

(1) An analysis of whether the Under Secretary has the legal and policy authority necessary to organize and lead, other than the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department to—

(A) coordinate intelligence programs; and

(B) has access to all intelligence and other reporting acquired by the United States Government on foreign efforts to influence, through overt and covert malign activities, United States political processes and elections;

(2) A description of the actions that the Director considers relevant, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the feasibility and practicability of establishing a center, to be known as the “Foreign Malign Influence Response Center”, that—

(A) is comprised of analysts from all appropriate intelligence community, including elements with related diplomatic and law enforcement functions;

(3) A description of the actions that the Director considers necessary to effectively coordinate, organize, and lead intelligence activities of the Department of Homeland Security;

(4) A description of the actions that the Director considers relevant, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the feasibility and practicability of establishing a center, to be known as the “Foreign Malign Influence Response Center”, that—

(A) is comprised of analysts from all appropriate intelligence community, including elements with related diplomatic and law enforcement functions;

(5) A description of the actions that the Director considers necessary to effectively coordinate, organize, and lead intelligence activities of the Department of Homeland Security;
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, the National Reconnaissance Office, and the Director of National Intelligence, and shall conduct a review of the authorities, policies, standards, and practices relating to whistleblowers' access to inspectors general, and other protections for intelligence community whistleblowers, with respect to the unit or agency that employs the employee.

(b) Objective of Review.—The objective of the review conducted under subsection (a) is to identify any discrepancies, inconsistencies, or other issues, which frustrate the timely and effective processing of intelligence community whistleblower complaints by appropriate inspectors general and to the congressional intelligence committees, and the fair and expeditious resolution of such matters.

(c) Conduct of Review.—The Inspector General shall conduct the review in consultation with the inspectors general for each element of the intelligence community and shall obtain the results of any previous reviews conducted by the appropriate committees or the Inspector General.

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, the National Reconnaissance Office, and the Director of National Intelligence, and shall conduct a review of the authorities, policies, standards, and practices relating to whistleblowers, with respect to the unit or agency that employs the employee.

(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 processing of intelligence community whistleblower complaints by appropriate inspectors general and to the congressional intelligence committees, and the fair and expeditious resolution of such matters.

(c) Conduct of Review.—The Inspector General shall conduct the review in consultation with the inspectors general for each element of the intelligence community and shall obtain the results of any previous reviews conducted by the appropriate committees or the Inspector General.

SEC. 715. REPORT ON ROLE OF DIRECTOR OF NA- TIONAL INTELLIGENCE WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN FOREIGN IN- VESTMENTS.

(a) Report.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the potential establishment of an entity in connection with the terrorist organizations that have elected to receive the United States' support.

(b) Objective of Review.—The objective of the review conducted under subsection (a) is to identify any discrepancies, inconsistencies, or other issues, which frustrate the timely and effective processing of intelligence community whistleblower complaints by appropriate inspectors general and to the congressional intelligence committees, and the fair and expeditious resolution of such matters.

(c) Conduct of Review.—The Inspector General shall conduct the review in consultation with the inspectors general for each element of the intelligence community and shall obtain the results of any previous reviews conducted by the appropriate committees or the Inspector General.

SEC. 715. REPORT ON ROLE OF DIRECTOR OF NA- TIONAL INTELLIGENCE WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN FOREIGN IN- VESTMENTS.

(a) Report.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the potential establishment of an entity in connection with the terrorist organizations that have elected to receive the United States' support.

(b) Objective of Review.—The objective of the review conducted under subsection (a) is to identify any discrepancies, inconsistencies, or other issues, which frustrate the timely and effective processing of intelligence community whistleblower complaints by appropriate inspectors general and to the congressional intelligence committees, and the fair and expeditious resolution of such matters.

(c) Conduct of Review.—The Inspector General shall conduct the review in consultation with the inspectors general for each element of the intelligence community and shall obtain the results of any previous reviews conducted by the appropriate committees or the Inspector General.

SEC. 716. REPORT ON SURVEILLANCE BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AGAINST UNITED STATES TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS.

(a) Appropriate Congressional Committees Defined.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the following:

(1) The congressional intelligence committees.

(2) The Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(b) Report.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall provide a report to the appropriate congressional committees, the heads of each element of the intelligence community, and the Select Intelligence Oversight Panel, describing—

(1) the collection and use of classified information.

(2) unauthorized public disclosures of classified information.

(3) recommendations to improve such process.

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 referred to in subsection (b).

(2) Chairperson.—The Director of National Intelligence shall serve as the chairperson of such interagency working group.

(b) Biennial Report on Foreign Investment Risks.—

(1) Report Required.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and once every 2 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the sufficiency of resources and personnel to prepare such materials, and recommendations to improve such process.

SEC. 718. MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENT ON TRAVEL OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATS.

(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.

(b) Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Information.—The term ‘unauthorized disclosure of classified information’ means any unauthorized disclosure of classified information to any recipient.

(c) Reporting Requirement.—The term ‘Reporting Requirement’ means the requirement of the covered official regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(d) Authorized Disclosure of Classi- fied Information.—The term ‘authorized disclosure of classified information’ means the authorized disclosure of classified information to a journalist or media organization.

(e) 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, the number of such investigations identified as covered by paragraph (B), the number referred to the Attorney General for criminal investigation.

SEC. 719. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON INVESTIGATIONS OF UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) In General.—Title XI of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3221 et seq.) is amended by striking the number ‘8’ and inserting ‘7’.

(b) Biennial Report on Foreign Investment Risks.—

(1) Requirement to Establish.—The Director of National Intelligence shall establish an intelligence community interagency working group to prepare the biennial report referred to in subsection (b).

(2) Chairperson.—The Director of National Intelligence shall serve as the chairperson of such interagency working group.

(b) Biennial Report on Foreign Investment Risks.—

(1) Report Required.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and once every 2 years thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the sufficiency of resources and personnel to prepare such materials, and recommendations to improve such process.

SEC. 720. MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENT ON TRAVEL OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATS.

(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.

(b) Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Information.—The term ‘unauthorized disclosure of classified information’ means any unauthorized disclosure of classified information to any recipient.

(c) Reporting Requirement.—The term ‘Reporting Requirement’ means the requirement of the covered official regarding an unauthorized public disclosure of classified information.

(d) Authorized Disclosure of Classi- fied Information.—The term ‘authorized disclosure of classified information’ means the authorized disclosure of classified information to a journalist or media organization.

(e) 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.
SEC. 721. REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES POLICY AND PROCESS.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:


(2) VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES PROCESS.—The term ‘‘Vulnerabilities Equities Process’’ means the interagency review of vulnerabilities, pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document or any successor document, of any vulnerability for review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process.

(3) VULNERABILITY.—The term ‘‘vulnerability’’ means a weakness in an information system or its components (for example, system security procedures, hardware design, and internal controls) that could be exploited or could affect confidentiality, integrity, or availability.

(b) REPORTS ON PROCESS AND CRITERIA UNDER VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES POLICY AND PROCESS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a written report describing—

(A) the roles and responsibilities of that element during a review of a vulnerability submitted to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process;

(B) the process used by each element of the intelligence community for determining whether to submit a vulnerability for review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process; and

(C) the effectiveness of processes for identifying topics of public or historical importance that merit prioritization for a declassification review.

(2) ASSESSMENT SCOPE AND FOCUS.—Not later than 90 days after any significant change is made to the process and criteria used by each element of the intelligence community for determining whether to submit a vulnerability for review under the Vulnerabilities Equities Process, such element shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report describing such change.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the National Security Act of 1947 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1104 the following new item:

‘‘Sec. 1105. Semiannual reports on investigations of unauthorized disclosures of classified information.’’

SEC. 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 for which the Inspector General, analyzes the following:

(1) The accuracy of the application of classification and handling markers on a representative sample of finished security, 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 Inspector 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.

(a) 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.

(b) Assessment Scope and Focus.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of water insecurity described in such subsection with a global scope, but focus on areas of the world—

(1) of strategic, economic, or humanitarian interest to the United States—

(A) that are, as of the date of the report, at the greatest risk of instability, conflict, human insecurity, or mass displacement; or

(B) 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

(2) where challenges relating to water insecurity are likely to imperil the national security interests of the United States or allies of the United States.

(c) Nonduplication.—The Director of National Intelligence may forgo submission of an annual report required under this subsection for a calendar year, if the Director notifies the intelligence committees in writing that, with respect to the same calendar year, an annual report submitted by paragraph 4.3 of the Vulnerabilities Equities Policy and Process document already has been submitted to Congress, and such annual report contains the information that would otherwise be required to be included in an annual report under this subsection.

SEC. 724. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

June 13, 2019
(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 effects of emerging infectious disease (including deliberate, accidental, and naturally occurring infectious disease threats), emerging threats, and their implications on the national security of the United States.

(3) Content.—The briefing under paragraph (2) shall include an assessment of—

(A) the economic, social, political, and security risks, costs, and impacts of emerging infectious diseases on the United States and the international political and economic system;

(B) the economic, social, political, and security risks, costs, and impacts of a major transnational pandemic on the United States and the international political and economic system; and

(C) the economic, social, political, and security risks, costs, and impacts of a major transnational pandemic on the United States and the international political and economic system; and

(D) trends and factors to the matters assessed under subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(4) Examination of Response Capacity.—In examining the risks, costs, and impacts of emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic under paragraph (3), the Director of National Intelligence shall also examine the actions taken by the intelligence community in response to emerging infectious diseases, including the actions taken by the intelligence community to prepare for future emerging infectious diseases and a possible transnational pandemic.

(5) Response Capacity.—Section 311 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (50 U.S.C. 3313) is amended—

(a) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(b) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

‘‘(a) in general.—Each year, concurrent with the annual budget request submitted by the President to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, each head of an element of the intelligence community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report that lists each memorandum of understanding or other written agreement between the elements of the intelligence community and the heads of any other appropriate department or agency of the Federal Government, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on potentially establishing and carrying out an intelligence community-wide program for student loan repayment, student loan forgiveness, financial counseling, and related matters, as described in subsection (a).

(2) Matters included.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) A description of the financial resources that the elements of the intelligence community would require to establish and initially carry out the program specified in paragraph (1).

(B) An assessment 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 under any other provision of law that may be administered or used by an element of the intelligence community.

(2) Annual Reports Required.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the covered programs. Each such report shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report, the following:

(A) The number of programs paid to each element of the intelligence community who used each covered program.

(B) The total amount of funds each element expended for each covered program.

(C) A description of the efforts made by each element to promote each covered program pursuant to both the personnel of the element of the intelligence community and to prospective personnel.

(c) Inspector General Report.—Section 210 of the Intelligence Community Improvement Act of 2014 (50 U.S.C. 3470) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (7) by striking ‘‘and’’ and inserting a period; and

(B) by striking paragraph (9) and inserting the following:

‘‘(9) the Inspector General’s findings with respect to such study.’’.
SEC. 729. INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT OF NORTH KOREAN ACCESS TO VIABLE TARGETS.

(a) SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE POSITION DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Senior Executive Service position" has the meaning given that term in section 1812 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 Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report on the number of Senior Executive Service positions in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(c) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) The number of required Senior Executive Service positions for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) Whether such requirements are reasonably based on the mission of the Office.

(3) A description of the number of Senior Executive Service positions in the Office that 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 resident status to foreign nationals who are sources or cooperators in intelligence or other national security-related investigations.

The briefing shall address the following:

(1) The extent to which the Bureau may make use of this authority in conjunction with other immigration laws or agencies and departments of the United States Government, including a discussion of the authorities provided by section 101(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. 3090), and any other immigration authority 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) ASSURANCE.—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 submit to the congressional intelligence committees and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives an intelligence assessment of the North Korean regime’s revenue sources.

Such assessment shall include revenue from the following sources:

(1) Trade in coal, iron, and iron ore.

(2) The provision of fishing rights to North Korean territorial waters.

(3) Trade in gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, copper, zinc, and 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 determined by the Director.

(8) The provision of nonhumanitarian goods (such as food, medicine, and medical devices) and services.

(9) The provision of services, including banking and other support, by entities located in or controlled by the Russian Federation, China, and Iran.

(10) Online commercial activities of the Government of North Korea, including online gambling.

(11) Criminal activities, including cyber-enabled crime and counterfeit goods.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required under subsection (a) shall include an identification of each of the following:

(1) The sources of North Korea’s funding.

(2) Financial and non-financial networks, including supply chain management, transportation, and facilitation, through which North Korea accesses the United States and international financial systems and repatriates and exports capital, goods, and services.

(3) The global financial institutions, money services business, and payment systems that assist North Korea with financial transactions.

(c) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.— Upon completion of the assessment required under subsection (a), the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a copy of such assessment.

SEC. 732. REPORT ON POSSIBLE EXPLOITATION OF VIRTUAL CURRENCIES BY TERRORIST ACTORS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Stop Terrorist Use of Virtual Currencies Act”.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide 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 States sponsor or support terrorist groups to use virtual currencies.

(2) An assessment of the extent of use by terrorist organizations and States of virtual currencies compared to the extent of use by such organizations and States of traditional methods or other forms of financing to support operations, including an assessment of the collection posture of the intelligence community on the use of virtual currencies by such organizations and States.

(3) A description of any existing legal impediments that inhibit or prevent the intelligence community from collecting information on or helping prevent the use of virtual currencies by international terrorist organizations and States sponsors of terrorism and any potential identification of any virtual currency exchanges that could be exploited for illicit funding by such organizations and States.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be classified, and may include unclassified information.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 741. PUBLIC INTEREST DECLASSIFICATION BOARD.

Section 719(b) of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–567; 50 U.S.C. 3161 note) is amended by striking “December 31, 2018” and inserting “December 31, 2028”.

SEC. 742. SECURING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-TEES.—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 LABORATORIES.—The terms “national laboratory” and “National Laboratory” has the meaning given the 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).

(7) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

(8) SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term “security vulnerability” means any attribute of hardware, software, or procedure that could enable or facilitate the defeat of a security control.

(b) PILOT PROGRAM FOR SECURING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS.—Not later than 90 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 purpose of—

(1) partnering with covered entities in the energy sector (including critical component manufacturers in the supply chain) that voluntarily participate in the Program to identify new classes of security vulnerabilities of the covered entities; and

(2) evaluating technology and standards, in partnership with covered entities, to isolate and defend industrial control systems of covered entities from security vulnerabilities in the control systems of the covered entities, including—

(A) analog and nondigital control systems;
SEC. 743. BUG BOUNTY PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and the House of Representatives.

(2) WORKING GROUP AND REPORT.—There is established a working group—

(A) an assessment of—

(i) The Department of Defense; or

(ii) The National Laboratories.

(B) purpose-built control systems; and

(C) physical controls.

(3) EXISTING PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall carry out the following:

(A) A VAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall remain available until expended.

(B) A CCEPTANCE OF FACULTY RESEARCH GRANTS.—The Secretary is authorized to accept research grants in the same manner and to the same degree as the President of the National Intelligence University under section 2167 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 this section to assess the feasibility and advisability of permitting eligible private sector employees who work in organizations relevant to national security to receive instruction at the National Intelligence University.

(B) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program in a manner consistent with section 2167 of title 10, United States Code.

(C) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS.—No more than the equivalent of 35 full-time student positions may be filled at any one time by private sector employees enrolled under the pilot program.

(D) DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES.—Upon successful completion of the course of instruction in which enrolled, any such private sector employee may be awarded an appropriate diploma or degree.

(2) COMPENSATION PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide each person employed as a full-time professor, instructor, or lecturer at the National Intelligence University on a full-year basis 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 or a compensation plan under the authority of section 1595 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1).

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF FACULTY RESEARCH GRANTS.—The Secretary of Defense may authorize the President of the National Intelligence University to accept research grants in the same manner and to the same degree as the President of the National Intelligence University under section 2167 of this title.

(c) P ILOT 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 cause to be carried out a pilot program under this section, an eligible private sector employee who work in organizations relevant to national security to receive instruction at the National Intelligence University.

(B) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program in a manner consistent with section 2167 of title 10, United States Code.

(C) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS.—No more than the equivalent of 35 full-time student positions may be filled at any one time by private sector employees enrolled under the pilot program.

(D) DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES.—Upon successful completion of the course of instruction in which enrolled, any such private sector employee may be awarded an appropriate diploma or degree.

(2) COMPENSATION PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide each person employed as a full-time professor, instructor, or lecturer at the National Intelligence University on a full-year basis 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 or a compensation plan under the authority of section 1595 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1).

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF FACULTY RESEARCH GRANTS.—The Secretary of Defense may authorize the President of the National Intelligence University to accept research grants in the same manner and to the same degree as the President of the National Intelligence University under 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 cause to be carried out a pilot program under this section, an eligible private sector employee who work in organizations relevant to national security to receive instruction at the National Intelligence University.

(B) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program in a manner consistent with section 2167 of title 10, United States Code.

(C) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS.—No more than the equivalent of 35 full-time student positions may be filled at any one time by private sector employees enrolled under the pilot program.

(D) DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES.—Upon successful completion of the course of instruction in which enrolled, any such private sector employee may be awarded an appropriate diploma or degree.

(2) COMPENSATION PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide each person employed as a full-time professor, instructor, or lecturer at the National Intelligence University on a full-year basis 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 or a compensation plan under the authority of section 1595 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1).

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF FACULTY RESEARCH GRANTS.—The Secretary of Defense may authorize the President of the National Intelligence University to accept research grants in the same manner and to the same degree as the President of the National Intelligence University under 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 cause to be carried out a pilot program under this section, an eligible private sector employee who work in organizations relevant to national security to receive instruction at the National Intelligence University.

(B) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program in a manner consistent with section 2167 of title 10, United States Code.

(C) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS.—No more than the equivalent of 35 full-time student positions may be filled at any one time by private sector employees enrolled under the pilot program.

(D) DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES.—Upon successful completion of the course of instruction in which enrolled, any such private sector employee may be awarded an appropriate diploma or degree.

(2) COMPENSATION PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide each person employed as a full-time professor, instructor, or lecturer at the National Intelligence University on a full-year basis 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 or a compensation plan under the authority of section 1595 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1).

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF FACULTY RESEARCH GRANTS.—The Secretary of Defense may authorize the President of the National Intelligence University to accept research grants in the same manner and to the same degree as the President of the National Intelligence University under 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 cause to be carried out a pilot program under this section, an eligible private sector employee who work in organizations relevant to national security to receive instruction at the National Intelligence University.

(B) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program in a manner consistent with section 2167 of title 10, United States Code.

(C) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS.—No more than the equivalent of 35 full-time student positions may be filled at any one time by private sector employees enrolled under the pilot program.

(D) DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES.—Upon successful completion of the course of instruction in which enrolled, any such private sector employee may be awarded an appropriate diploma or degree.

(2) COMPENSATION PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide each person employed as a full-time professor, instructor, or lecturer at the National Intelligence University on a full-year basis 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 or a compensation plan under the authority of section 1595 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1).
(4) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that—

(A) the curriculum in which private sector employees may be enrolled under the pilot program is not available through other schools and concentrates on national security-relevant issues; and

(B) the course offerings at the National Intelligence University shall charge students enrolled under the pilot program a rate that—

(A) is at least the rate charged for employ-ees of the United States outside the Depart-ment of Defense, less infrastructure costs; and

(B) considers the value to the school and course of the private sector student.

(5) STANDARDS OF CONDUCT.—While receiving instruction at the National Intelligence University, students enrolled under the pilot program, to the extent practicable, are sub-ject to the same regulations governing aca-demic performance, attendance, norms of be-havior, and enrollment as apply to Govern-ment civilian employees receiving instruc-tion at the university.

(6) USE OF FUNDS.—(A) In general.—Amounts received by the National Intelligence University for instruc-tion of students enrolled under the pilot pro-gram shall be retained by the university to defray the costs of such instruction.

(B) Source, and the disposition, of such funds shall be specifically iden-tified in records of the university.

(7) REPORTS.—(A) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each academic year in which the pilot program is carried out, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Com-mittee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representa-tives a report on the number of eligible private sector employees participating in the pilot program.

(B) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the conclusion of the pilot program, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representa-tives 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 and certifying individual 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.

SEC. 745. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947.

(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 113B and inserting the following new item:

“Sec. 113B. 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

(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 311 the following new item:

“Sec. 312. Repealing and saving provisions.”

(c) OTHER TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Such Act is further amended—

(1) in section 2—

(A) in subparagraph (G) of paragraph (1) of subsection (g), by moving the margins of such subparagraph 2 ems to the left; and

(B) in paragraph (2) 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 paragraph 107;

(4) in section 108(c), by striking “in both a classified and an unclassified form” and in-steading thereof “in a classified form, but may include an unclassified summary”;

(5) in section 112(c), by striking “section 103(c)(7)” and inserting “section 102A(c)(7)”;

(6) by amending section 201 to read as fol-lows:

“SEC. 201. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

“Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or other provisions of law, the provisions of title 50, United States Code, shall be applicable to the De-partment of Defense.”;

(7) in section 205, by redesignating sub-sections (a) and (b) and (c) as subsections (a) and (b), respectively;

(8) in section 206, by striking “(a);”

(9) in section 207, by striking “(c);”

(10) in section 308(a), by striking “this Act” and inserting “sections 2, 101, 102, and 303 of this Act”;

(11) by redesigning section 411 as section 312.

(12) in section 503—

(A) in paragraph (5) of subsection (c)—

(i) by moving the margins of such 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.

SEC. 746. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS RELATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

(a) NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ACT.—Section 323(b) of the Na-tional Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2242(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Administration” and in-steading thereof “Department”;

and

(2) by inserting “and after the “Office of”—

(a) ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACT.—Section 452(b)(2) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2774(b)(2)) is amended by inserting “Intelligence and Security Director” after “Director”;

(b) 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 margin of such subpara-graph 2 ems to the left.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Defense, and the National Nuclear Security Administration shall, through the Office of Intelligence and Security, develop classified information in order to carry out its responsibilities.

SEC. 747. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CONSIDERATION OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES WHEN CONSIDERING WHETHER OR NOT TO PROVIDE VISAS TO FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS TO BE ACCREDITED TO A UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State, in considering whether or not to provide a visa to an individual to be accredited to a United Nations mission in the United States, should consider—

(1) ADVISORY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—The term “advisory foreign government” means the government of any of the following for-eign 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;

(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-ligence to coordinate foreign intelligence re-lationships, as established pursuant to law by the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Director of the National Security Agen-cy, or other head of an element of the intel-ligence 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 appointed or serving in the capacity of Senior Executive Service (or similar service for senior executives of particular departments or agencies).

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that section 502 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3092) requires elements of the intel-ligence community to “fully and currently” report to Congress in classified form, but to “furnish to the congressional intelligence com-mittees any information or material con-cerning intelligence activities * * * which is necessary for the congressional intelligence committees in order to carry out its authorized responsibilities.”.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) section 502 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3092), together with other intelligence community authorities, obligates any element of the intelligence commu-nity to submit to the congressional intel-ligence committees written notification, by no 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 government using methods other than established intelligence channels; and

(2) each such notification shall include—

(A) the date and place of the disclosure of the classified information covered by the notifi-ca-tion;

(B) a description of such classified infor-mation;

(C) an identification of the individual who made such disclosure and the individual to whom such disclosure was made; and

(D) a summary of the circumstances of such disclosure.

SEC. 748. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CONSIDERATION OF ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES WHEN CONSIDERING WHETHER OR NOT TO PROVIDE VISAS TO FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS TO BE ACCREDITED TO A UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State, in considering whether or not to provide a visa to an individual to be accredited to a United Nations mission in the United States, should consider—
SA 549. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1262. UNITED STATES-INDIA DEFENSE CO-OPERATION IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to 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 assistance, counter terrorism, counter piracy, maritime security, and other areas as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(C) A description of the relevant geographic combatant commands and foreign maritime forces in the Western Indian Ocean.

(D) A description of the mechanisms in place to ensure the relevant geographic combatant commands coordinate their activities with the Indian military in the Western Indian Ocean.

(E) Areas of future opportunity to increase military engagement with India in the Western Indian Ocean.

(F) The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) MILITARY COOPERATION AGREEMENTS; CONDUCT OF HUMANITARIAN, MILITARY TRAINING AND OPERATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized to enter into military cooperation agreements and to conduct regular joint military training and operations with India in the Western Indian Ocean on behalf of the United States Government, and after consultation with the Secretary of State:

(c) DUTIES TO MAXIMIZE DEFENSE CO-OPERATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the relevant geographic combatant commands have proper mechanisms in place to maximize defense cooperation with India in the Western Indian Ocean.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “relevant congressional committees” means:

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) RELEVANT GEOGRAPHIC COMBATANT COMMANDS.—The term “relevant geographic combatant command” means:

(A) United States Indo-Pacific Command, United States Central Command, and United States Africa Command.

(B) Western Indian Ocean.—The term “Western Indian Ocean” means the area in the Indian Ocean extending from the west coast of India to the east coast of Africa.

SA 550. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 333. AUTHORIZATION OF BED DOWN OF CERTAIN AIRCRAFT AT TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE.

(a) BED DOWN.—The Secretary of the Air Force may bed down three F-35 squadrons and an MQ-9 Wing at Tyndall Air Force Base.

(b) USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL, MATERIALS, AND MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES.—In carrying out the bed down under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Air Force may use innovative construction methods, materials, designs, and technologies in order to achieve efficiencies, cost savings, resiliency, and capability, which may include the following:

(1) Innovative and resistant basing that is highly resilient to weather, natural disaster, and climate change.

(2) Open architecture design to evolve with the national defense strategy.

(3) Efficient ergonomic enterprise for members of the Air Force in the 21st century.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to Congress a report on a detailed master plan for the Secretary for executing all actions, including funding requirements set forth by fiscal year, to fully recover from Hurricane Michael and to support the bed down described in subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Details of the environmental impact analysis schedule as required pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(B) Planning and design.

(C) Anticipated construction schedule set forth by fiscal year.

(D) Planned delivery dates of aircraft set forth by fiscal year.

SA 551. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 334. DEFENSE MICROELECTRONICS AGENCY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department of Defense a Defense Microelectronics Agency.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—The functions of the Defense Microelectronics Agency are as follows:

(1) To provide executive leadership to formally meet the microelectronics requirements of all elements of the Department; and

(2) To provide an assured, trusted source for integrated circuits, ranging from obsolescent and legacy components to state-of-the-practice and state-of-the-art microelectronics for the Department.

SA 552. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, 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. 335. DEFENSE MICROELECTRONICS AGENCY.

(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 otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of, a country, the government of which is on the priority watch list established by the United States Trade Representative pursuant to section 182(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242(a)); and

(B) has engaged in an action that is prohibited under—

(i) section 10a of Executive Order 13873 (84 Fed. Reg. 22689; relating to securing the information and communications technology and services supply chain); or

(ii) any regulations issued in response to the Executive Order described in clause (1); and

(2) is subject to the jurisdiction of, or other than a covered party with respect to, an entity described in paragraph (1), without regard to the location or jurisdiction of incorporation of that subsidiary, affiliate, employee, representative, or party, as applicable.

(b) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, no covered entity may—

(1) bring or maintain an action for infringement of a patent under title 35, United States Code;

(2) file a complaint with the United States International Trade Commission for an investigation under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337); or

(3) otherwise obtain any relief under the laws of the United States, including for damages, injunctive relief, or other redress, with respect to a patent issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office.
chain security, dependability, and expedi-
ency required to cost effectively address na-
tional defense needs of the United States.
Such partnership shall enable access to state-
technology in an environ-
ment that can accommodate top-secret ac-
tivities.

(2) Creating an annual, moving estimate of 5-
and 400-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 De-
partment microelectronics science and tech-
nology programs in research, development,
test, and evaluation to assure the
requirements collected and organized under
paragraph (3) are met.

(5) Tracking and analyzing microelec-
tronics industry capabilities, including
trusted technology and production capabili-
ties.

(6) Performing outreach and industry co-
ordination on all matters relating to the
functions under this subsection via external
advisory groups and industry associations.

(7) Identifying and funds required for
microelectronics industry capabilities, includ-
ing funded projects needed as
needed at all tier levels and defining their
funding models.

(b) Issuing Department-wide directions, policies, or
procedural regulations relating to
microelectronics.

(9) Overseeing the acquisition of all micro-
electronics within the Department of
Defense including subsystems within procure-
ment programs.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) ESTABLISHING AND PUBLISHING DE-
PARTMENT POLICIES.—(A) The Defense Micro-
electronics Agency shall establish and publish
policies for the Defense on the criti-

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...
“(D) identify critical research for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal bloom events and their effects;

(E) evaluate cost-effective, incentive-based approaches;

(F) ensure that the plan is technically sound and cost-effective;

(G) utilize existing research, assessments, reports, and activities;

(H) publish a summary of the proposed plan in the Federal Register at least 180 days prior to submitting the completed plan to Congress; and

(I) after submitting the completed plan to Congress, provide biennial progress reports on the activities toward achieving the objectives of the plan.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT AND CORRECTION.—The table of contents in section 2 of the National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-338) is amended by striking the items relating to title VI and inserting the following new items:

“TITLE VI—HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA

Sec. 601. Short title.

Sec. 602. Findings.

Sec. 603. Assessment.

Sec. 603A. National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program.

Sec. 603B. Comprehensive research plan

Sec. 604. Northern Gulf of Mexico hypoxia.

Sec. 605. South Florida harmful algal bloom and hypoxia.

Sec. 606. Great Lakes harmful algal blooms.

Sec. 607. Effect on other Federal authorities.

Sec. 608. Definitions.

Sec. 609. Authorization of appropriations.”

SA 556. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1096. CREDITABLE SERVICE FOR FEDERAL RETIREMENT FOR UNITED STATES CITIZEN SERVICE EMPLOYEES BY AIR AMERICA AND ASSOCIATED ENTITIES.

(a) AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 8332(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) any service for which credit is allowed under section 8332(b)(18) of this title.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this amendment, the amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to an annuity commencing on or after the effective date of this section.

(2) PROVISIONS RELATING TO CURRENT ANNUITANTS.—

(A) RECOMPUTATION.—An individual who is entitled to an annuity for the month in which this amendment is made shall have an 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 monthly annuity payment to the individual that are attributable to the individual in the form of a lump-sum payment.

(3) PROVISIONS RELATING TO INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE FOR BUT NOT CURRENTLY RECEIVING AN ANNUITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An individual not described in paragraph (2) who becomes eligible for an annuity or an increased annuity as a result of the enactment of this section may elect to have the rights of the individual under subsection (b) of section 8333 of title 5, United States Code, determined as if the amendments made by subsection (a) had been in effect throughout all periods of service on the basis of which the annuity is or would be based by submitting an appropriate application to the Office of Personnel Management.

(B) REGULATIONS AND SPECIAL RULE.—

(A) RECOMPUTATION.—An individual who is entitled to an annuity or an increased annuity resulting from an application submitted under subparagraph (A) shall have an annuity recomputed as if the amendments made by this section had been in effect throughout all periods of service on the basis of which the annuity is or would be based by submitting an appropriate application to the Office of Personnel Management.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE, ETC.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An entitlement to an annuity or an increased annuity resulting from an application submitted under subparagraph (A) shall be payable in accordance with section 8342(c) of title 5, United States Code, determined as if the amendments made by this section had been in effect throughout all periods of service on the basis of which the annuity is or would be based by submitting an appropriate application to the Office of Personnel Management.

(C) REGULATIONS AND SPECIAL RULE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall apply rules similar to the rules established under section 201 of the Federal Employees’ Retirement System Act of 1986 (43 U.S.C. 355; 100 Stat. 588) with respect to any service described in section 8332(b)(18) of title 5, United States Code.

(2) REGULATIONS AND SPECIAL RULE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall apply rules similar to the rules established under section 201 of the Federal Employees’ Retirement System Act of 1986 (43 U.S.C. 355; 100 Stat. 588) with respect to any service described in section 8332(b)(18) of title 5, United States Code.

(B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the first day of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this section.

SA 557. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
SEC. 147. LIGHT ATTACK AIRCRAFT.
(a) PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR COMBAT AIR
AIRCRAFT.—The Commandant of the United States Special Operations Command shall have procurement authority for Light Attack Aircraft for Combat Air Advisor (CAA) missions in accordance with subsection (b).
(b) AUTHORITY TO USE OR TRANSFER FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR LIGHT ATTACK AIR-
CRAFT EXPERIMENTS.—The Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy may transfer funds otherwise available for Light Attack Aircraft (LAA) experiments to procure the required equipment for—
(1) Air Combat Command's Air Ground Operations School (AGOS); and
(2) Air Force Special Operations Command for Combat Air Advisor (CAA) mission support in accordance with subsection (a).

SA 558. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following:

SEC. 332. FORCE PROTECTION AND PHYSICAL SE-
CURITY RESPONSIBILITY FOR NON-
CANTONMENT FACILITIES OF THE DE-
PARTMENT OF DEFENSE.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall—
(1) identify non-cantonment facilities of the Department of Defense that require force protection and physical security;
(2) establish force protection and physical security responsibility for non-cantonment facilities of the Department in the vicinity of existing installations of the Department that do not fall under the joint base model of the Department; and
(3) require that the Secretary of the military department concerned provide funding for adequate force protection and physical security measures at non-cantonment facilities to protect safety and security of personnel and property not residing in the main cantonment area.
(b) POLICY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall review the policy under subsection (b) and submit to Congress a report setting forth a policy to provide adequate force protection and physical security measures at non-cantonment facilities of the Department of Defense that require force protection and physical security.

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:

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 Western Hemisphere contains 32 countries, which depend on our trust and cooperation to maintain their national security and prosperity in this hemisphere, and to our ability to meet complex global challenges.
(2) The security and prosperity of future generations depend on our trust and cooperation.
(3) The Western Hemisphere is home to more than 1,000,000,000 people and largely responsible for respect for human rights that is shared by nearly all nations in the hemisphere.
(4) The United States is committed to violent drug trafficking and illegal immigration resulting from weak governments and instability. It is in our national interest to address the root causes of violence, insecurity, and illegal immigration, to combat the transnational criminal organizations and networks that spread its false narrative of opportunity and wealth throughout the region. Our partnerships are vital to security and prosperity in the hemisphere, and to ensuring the security and prosperity of the United States.
(5) This region demonstrates that democratic governance, and human rights and the rule of law, are counter to democracy and United States interests.
(6) 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 economic vulnerability in the region, especially in the most vulnerable countries, is a key driver of violent criminal organizations and networks, which exploit the people and resources of the Western Hemisphere to sustain themselves and expand their criminal activity.
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 ability to extend government-sponsored illegal drug trade. The vicious side effects of illicit trade also cost American taxpayers billions 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 thousands of illegal migrants toward the United States. Migrant flows between countries have also increased, strain- ing 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) In addition, the United States government has focused—necessitated—on other parts of the world, the governments of countries like the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China have increased their economic and political influence in this hemisphere, deepening their own relationships in an effort to supplant United States security presence and assistance, including through the following activities:

(A) The Government of the People’s Republic of China pledged at least $150,000,000 in loans to countries in the hemisphere with long-term consequences. Infrastructure investments in the Panama Canal region could jeopardize United States, allied, and partner access and transit through the region. Chinese information technology investments in the region place intellectual property, data, and government security at risk, potentially curtailing our ability to share information with our key security partners.

(B) The Government of the Russian Federation established a Counter Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) Training Center in Nicaragua, providing the Government with a platform to recruit intelligence sources and to support election interference campaigns. The Government of the Russian Federation also conducted disinformation campaigns, publishing articles in 2018 that deliberately distorted United States defense engagements. The Government of the Russian Federation has deployed strategic bombers, anti-access/anti-raid cruise missiles, and underwater research vessels that are capable of mapping and interfering with undersea cables.

(C) The United States has a fundamental interest in defending human rights and promoting the rule of law in the Western Hemisphere.

(D) Intelligent and focused investments in the United States Armed Forces and security assistance yield meaningful results with partners able to secure their own countries and stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the United States to address threats to our mutual security interests.

(15) Given the lack of direct military threats in the Western Hemisphere, the United States Government has taken the relative stability and democratic progress of the region for granted. Recent developments demonstrate that this is dangerous.

(A) There are now four countries in the region whose ruling parties do not share the United States values and who actively seek to undermine democratic institutions. Governments of Cuba, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Nicaragua enable Russian and Chinese military deployments to the region, allowing those two actors access to infrastructure and the potential ability to impede United States, allied, and partner nation efforts in the event of crisis.

(B) Support from the Governments of the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China for autocratic Governments in the region whose ruling parties do not share the American values and who actively seek to undermine democratic stability. The Governments of Cuba, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Nicaragua enable Russian and Chinese military deployments to the region, allowing those two actors access to infrastructure and the potential ability to impede United States, allied, and partner nation efforts in the event of crisis.

(C) 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 meet the challenges and threats as far away as possible before they reach our borders and shores, and strengthen the security partnerships critical to ensuring our hemisphere remains a beacon of peace and stability.

SEC. 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 strengthening partnerships, working with regional institutions, addressing the shared challenges of illicit trafficking of drugs, and other transnational activities, transnational criminal organizations, and supporting the rule of law and democracy in the region;

(3) the United States should maintain a military presence and capability in the Western Hemisphere region that can project power, build partner capability, provide humanitarian assistance and large scale disaster relief, support counterinsurgency, and respond, if necessary, to regional threats or to threats to the national security of the United States from China, Russia, Iran, and other transnational criminal organizations, violent extremists, or autocratic regimes;

(4) continuing efforts by the Department of Defense to commit additional assets and increase investments in the Western Hemisphere region that can project power, build partner capability, provide humanitarian assistance and large scale disaster relief, support counterinsurgency, and respond, if necessary, to regional threats or to threats to the national security of the United States from China, Russia, Iran, and other 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 capability, provide humanitarian assistance and large scale disaster relief, support counterinsurgency, and respond, if necessary, to regional threats or to threats to the national security of the United States from China, Russia, Iran, and other transnational criminal organizations, violent extremists, or autocratic regimes;

(6) direct investments in the United States Armed Forces and security assistance yield meaningful results with partners able to secure their own countries and stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the United States to address threats to our mutual security interests.

(15) Given the lack of direct military threats in the Western Hemisphere, the United States Government has taken the relative stability and democratic progress of the region for granted. Recent developments demonstrate that this is dangerous.

(A) There are now four countries in the region whose ruling parties do not share the United States values and who actively seek to undermine democratic institutions. Governments of Cuba, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Nicaragua enable Russian and Chinese military deployments to the region, allowing those two actors access to infrastructure and the potential ability to impede United States, allied, and partner nation efforts in the event of crisis.

(B) Support from the Governments of the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China for autocratic Governments in the Western Hemisphere further the interests of the United States and its allies.

(C) The United States Government must renew focus on our hemisphere partners to meet the shared challenges and threats as far away as possible before they reach our borders and shores, and strengthen the security partnerships critical to ensuring our hemisphere remains a beacon of peace and stability.

SEC. 1296. 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.

(b) AMOUNTS IN ADDITION.—These funds may be used under this authority notwithstanding any other funding authorities for the Department of Defense or other funding authorities for assistance, or combined exercise expenses.

(c) 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.

(3) LIMITATION.—Funds appropriated pursuant to the authority under this subsection may not be obligated to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited from receiving such type of assistance under any other provision of law.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) 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.

(9) 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.

(10) 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.

(11) 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.

(12) 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.

(13) 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.

(14) 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.

(15) 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.
transporting nonlethal excess property (EP) to foreign countries, transferring on-hand Department of Defense stocks to respond to unforeseen emergencies, conducting Department of Defense humanitarian assistance and disaster relief activities, and in some circumstances, conducting medical support and base operating services to the extent required.

(c) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—

(1) AUTHORIZED ELEMENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—

(A) Assistance provided under subsection (b) may include military training, infrastructure and building projects, training, transportation and the establishment, including small-scale military construction, and operations of bases of operation for purposes of facilitating countering transnational organized crime, 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 paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall accord a priority to assistance, training, or both that will enhance the security capabilities of the recipient country, or a region or nation of which the recipient country is a member, to respond to emerging threats to regional security.

(e) ADDITIONAL EXPENSES OF PERSONNEL OF CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES FOR TRAINING.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that the payment of incremental expenses in connection with assistance or training described in subsection (b) will facilitate the participation in such training of organization personnel of friendly foreign countries within South and Central America and the Caribbean, the Secretary may use amounts available under subsection (f) for assistance and training under subsection (b) for the payment of such incremental expenses.

(f) USE OF SECURITY COOPERATION FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of funds authorized to be appropriated under this heading, the Secretary of Defense shall accord a priority to assistance, training, or both that will enhance the security capabilities of the recipient country, or a region or nation of which the recipient country is a member, to respond to emerging threats to regional security.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—The Coast Guard is authorized to utilize such funding in order to procure additional vessels in order to meet requirements of the United States Southern Command.

(g) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ENHANCED SOUTHCOM PROGRAM.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should pursue whatever means necessary to increase the presence of the Department of Defense within the Southern Command’s area of responsibility, including additional Navy deployments of Small Surface Combatant ships and hospital ships, F-35 Joint Strike Fighter aircraft, and the deployment of Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force (SPMAGTF). The Navy shall submit a strategy for the Department of Defense within the United States Southern Command’s area of responsibility.

SA 561. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Section 240 is amended by adding at the end the following:

Not less than $10,000,000 to test and evaluate technologies that achieve operational energy, energy sustainability, and energy resiliency;

- Support expeditionary forces testing and tactical operations requirements of the Department of Defense outside the United States;

- Support other national defense requirements of the Department of Defense other than national defense requirements of the United States.

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. 1203. ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 by section 203 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 0940000).
him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitel C of title II, add the following:

SEC. ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 by this Act for the program of the Department of Defense for Future Vertical Lift program, Capability Set 3, is hereby increased by $61,400,000.

(b) OFFSETS.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020:

(1) by section 402 of OCO Force Readiness is hereby decreased by $21,000,000; and

(2) by section 402—

(A) for Army RDT&E Technology Matura

SEC. 1701. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.

(a) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘‘Administrator’’ means the Administrator of the Environmen
tal Protection Agency.

SEC. 1702. TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘‘Administra
tor’’ means the Administrator of the Environmen
tal Protection Agency, and

(2) TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.—The term ‘‘toxics release inventory’’ means the toxics release inventory under section 313(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)).

(b) IMMEDIATE INCLUSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (b)(1) of section 8 of the Toxics Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 1802(d)(2)) except a significant new use rule promulgated in connection with an order issued under subsection (e) of that section, the following shall be included in the toxics release inventory:

(A) Perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as ‘‘PFOA’’) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 335-67-1).

(B) The salt associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (A) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 3625-26-1).

(C) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to as ‘‘PFOS’’) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 1783-24-1).

(D) The salts associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (C) (Chemical Abstract Service Nos. 65386-90-6, 29467-72-5, 50734-42-3, 50681-56-9, 4921-47-2, 111973-35-7, and 91036-71-4).

(e) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT PROGRAM. —

(a) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT PROGRAM.

(b) IMME
(I) perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375–73–5);

(J) 1-Butanesulfonic acid, 1,1,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonanfluoro-potassium salt (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 24552–93–8);

(K) the component associated with the chemical described in subparagraph (J) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 45187–15–3);

(L) perfluoroalkyl fluorides (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375–22–4);

(M) perfluorohexanoic acid (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 307–24–4);

(N) perfluorooctyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances for which a method to measure levels in drinking water has been validated by the Administrator; and

(O) a perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances other than the chemicals described in subparagraphs (A) through (N) that is used to manufacture fluoropolymer, as determined by the Administrator.

(3) ADDITION TO TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY.—Subject to subsection (e), if the Administrator determines under paragraph (1) that a substance or a class of substances described in subsection (2) meets the criteria described in section 313(d)(2) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(d)(2)), the Administrator shall revise the toxic release inventory to include that substance or class of substances not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator makes the determination.

(e) CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Prior to including on the toxicity release inventory pursuant to subsection (b)(1), (c)(1), or (d)(3) any perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances the chemical identity of which is subject to subsection (a), the Administrator shall take final action on the proposed protection from disclosure under subsection (a) of section 532 of title 5, United States Code, pursuant to subsection (b)(4) of that section, the Administrator shall—

(A) review that claim of protection from disclosure; and

(B) require that person to reassert and substantiate or resubstantiate that claim in accordance with section 14(f) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2613(f)).

(2) PROTECTION INFORMATION.—If the Administrator determines that the chemical identity of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances qualifies for protection from disclosure under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall include the substance or class of substances, as applicable, on the toxicity release inventory in a manner that does not disclose the protected information.

(3) EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT OF 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11023(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and";

(2) by striking "are those chemicals" and inserting the following: "are—"

(3) by adding at the end the following: "(ii) the chemicals included under subsections (b)(1), (c)(1), and (d)(3) of section 1711 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.");

Subtitle B—Drinking Water

SEC. 1721. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS FOR PFAS.

Section 1721 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(I) Determination.—The Administrator shall make a determination under paragraph (1)(A), using the criteria described in clauses (i) through (iii) that paragraph, whether to include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in the national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) not later than 18 months after the date on which the Administrator finalizes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(bb) the date on which—

(II) Waiver.—The Administrator may waive the requirements of subsection (I) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances not later than 1 year after the date on which the Administrator finalizes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, if such a procedure did not exist on the date on which the toxicity value described in item (aa) was finalized.

(III) Waiver.—The Administrator may waive the requirements of subsection (I) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, if such a procedure did not exist on the date on which the toxicity value described in item (aa) was finalized.

(IV) Determination.—The Administrator shall make a determination under paragraph (1)(A), using the criteria described in clauses (i) through (iii) that paragraph, whether to include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in the national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) not later than 18 months after the date on which the Administrator finalizes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, if such a procedure did not exist on the date on which the toxicity value described in item (aa) was finalized.

(V) Waiver.—The Administrator may waive the requirements of subsection (I) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, if such a procedure did not exist on the date on which the toxicity value described in item (aa) was finalized.

(WAIVER.—The Administrator may waive the requirements of subsection (I) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, if such a procedure did not exist on the date on which the toxicity value described in item (aa) was finalized.

(U) Regulatory Action.—The Administrator shall take final action on the proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in subsection (AA) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(V) Enforcement.—The Administrator, on publication of notice in the Federal Register, may extend the deadline under item (AA) by not more than 6 months.

SEC. 1722. MONITORING AND DETECTION.

(a) Monitoring Program for Unregulated Contaminants.—

"(I) Determination.—The Administrator shall make a determination under paragraph (1)(A), using the criteria described in clauses (i) through (iii) that paragraph, whether to include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in the national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i) not later than 18 months after the date on which the Administrator finalizes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(bb) the date on which—

(II) Waiver.—The Administrator may waive the requirements of subsection (I) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, if such a procedure did not exist on the date on which the toxicity value described in item (aa) was finalized.

(III) Waiver.—The Administrator may waive the requirements of subsection (I) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, if such a procedure did not exist on the date on which the toxicity value described in item (aa) was finalized.

(WAIVER.—The Administrator may waive the requirements of subsection (I) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, if such a procedure did not exist on the date on which the toxicity value described in item (aa) was finalized.

(U) Regulatory Action.—The Administrator shall take final action on the proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in subsection (AA) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

(V) Enforcement.—The Administrator, on publication of notice in the Federal Register, may extend the deadline under item (AA) by not more than 6 months.
SEC. 1731. DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘perfluorinated compound’’ means a perfluoralkyl substance or a polyfluoroalkyl substance that is composed of one or more perfluorinated carbon atoms. (b) 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.

(c) NONFLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term ‘‘nonfluorinated carbon atom’’ means a carbon atom on which no hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(d) 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.

(e) PERFLUORALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term ‘‘perfluoralkyl substance’’ means a substance or class of perfluoralkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in which all of the carbon atoms are fully fluorinated carbon atoms.

(f) POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term ‘‘polyfluoroalkyl substance’’ means a substance or class of polyfluoroalkyl substances in which some of the carbon atoms are nonfluorinated carbon atoms.

SEC. 1732. PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR THE DETECTION OF PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a performance standard for the detection of perfluorinated compounds.

(b) EMERGING CONTAMINANTS.—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 rivers, adjusting the performance standard developed under section 1732(a).

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the sampling under subsection (a), the Director shall—

(1) first carry out the sampling at sources of drinking water near locations with known or suspected releases of perfluorinated compounds;

(2) when carrying out sampling of sources of drinking water under paragraph (1), carry out the sampling prior to any treatment of the water;

(3) 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 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 data used for the sampling compiled under section 1733 shall be made available to—

(1) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(2) other Federal and State regulatory agencies on request.

(b) USE.—The sampling data provided under subsection (a) shall be used to inform and enhance assessments of exposure, likely health and environmental impacts, and remediation priorities.

SEC. 1735. COLLABORATION.

In carrying out this subtitle, the Director shall collaborate with—

(a) appropriate Federal and State regulators;

(b) institutions of higher education;
Title D—Safe Drinking Water Assistance
SEC. 1741. RESEARCH AND COORDINATION PLAN FOR 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;
(2) in collaboration with owners and operators of water systems, States, and other interested stakeholders, establish a strategic plan for improving the Federal efforts referred to in paragraph (1);
(b) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—
(1) establish a Working Group on Emerging Contaminants to identify and analyze the public health effects of drinking water contaminants of emerging concern.
(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Working Group shall include representatives of the following:
(A) The Environmental Protection Agency, appointed by the Administrator.
(B) The following agencies, appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services:
(i) The National Institutes of Health.
(ii) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
(iii) The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.
(C) The United States Geological Survey, appointed by the Director of the Interior.
(D) Any other Federal agency the Administrator determines shall be necessary to carry out this subsection, appointed by the head of the respective agency.
(3) EXISTING WORKING GROUP.—The Administrator may expand or modify the duties of an existing working group to perform the duties of the Working Group under this subsection.
(c) NATIONAL EMERGING CONTAMINANT RESEARCH INITIATIVE.—
(1) FEDERAL RESEARCH STRATEGY.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—
(i) develop a research initiative, including the Federal research strategy, to be known as the "National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative", that shall—
1. assess the public health effects of drinking water contaminants of emerging concern;
2. determine the capability and capacity to perform the analysis is available at a Federal facility.
5. establish a Working Group on Emerging Contaminants to identify and analyze the public health effects of drinking water contaminants of emerging concern.
6. MEMBERSHIP.—The Working Group shall include representatives of the following:
8. 4. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT.—
9. (A) Technical assistance—
10. (i) identifying appropriate analytical methods for the detection of contaminants; and
11. (ii) in consultation with the Administrator, identify priority emerging contaminants for research.
12. (B) Federal participation.—
13. (i) Research Group.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Director shall—
14. (ii) consult with the Administrator, identify priority emerging contaminants for research.
15. (C) Availability of resources.—In carrying out the study described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—
16. (i) issue a solicitation for research proposals consistent with the Federal research strategy; and
17. (ii) make grants to applicants that submit research proposals selected under the National Emerging Contaminant Research Initiative in accordance with subparagraph (B).
18. (d) FEDERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR STATES.—
19. (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.
20. (B) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—In carrying out the study described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—
21. (i) methods and effective treatment options to increase technical assistance and support for States with respect to emerging contaminants in drinking water samples.
22. (ii) facilitate access to qualified contract testing laboratory facilities that conduct analyses for emerging contaminants; and
23. (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.
24. (C) AVAILABILITY OF GRANT FUNDS.—In carrying out the study described in subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—
25. (i) any other Federal agency that contributes to research on water quality, environmental protection, and public health, as determined by the Administrator.
26. (D) PARTICIPATION FROM ADDITIONAL ENTITIES.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—
27. (i) consult with the Administrator, identify priority emerging contaminants for research.
28. (ii) in consultation with the Administrator, identify priority emerging contaminants for research.
29. (iii) in consultation with the Administrator, identify priority emerging contaminants for research.
30. (iv) in consultation with the Administrator, identify priority emerging contaminants for research.
31. (B) APPLICATION.—
32. (i) Federal and non-Federal laboratory capacity; and
33. (ii) methods to facilitate access to qualified contract testing laboratory facilities that conduct analyses for emerging contaminants; and
34. (D) PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES.—
35. (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years 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).
36. (B) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—
37. (i) develop a program to provide technical assistance and support to eligible States for the testing and analysis of emerging contaminants.
38. (ii) any other Federal agency that contributes to research on water quality, environmental protection, and public health, as determined by the Administrator.
(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—

(A) the laboratory facilities available to the State;

(B) the availability and applicability of existing analytical methodologies;

(C) the severity of the emerging contaminant, if known; and

(D) the prevalence and magnitude of the emerging contaminant.

(3) 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 meet the criteria described in clause (ii); and

(iii) shall consider the relative expertise and availability of—

(aa) Federal and non-Federal laboratory capacity available to the State;

(bb) analytical resources available to the State; and

(cc) other types of technical assistance available to the State.

(C) Database of available resources.—The Administrator shall establish and maintain a database of resources available through the program developed under subparagraph (A) to assist States with testing for emerging contaminants that—

(I) is—

(aa) available to States and stakeholder groups determined by the Administrator to have scientific or material interest in emerging contaminants, including—

(i) drinking water and wastewater utilities;

(ii) laboratories;

(iii) Federal and State emergency responders;

(dd) State primary agencies; and

(ef) public health authorities; and

(ff) water associations;

(ii) searchable; and

(III) accessible through the website of the Administrator;

and

(B) includes a description of—

(aa) drinking water and wastewater utilities;

(bb) laboratories;

(cc) Federal and State emergency responders;

(dd) State primary agencies; and

(ee) public health authorities;

(ff) water associations.

(G) 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.

(H) 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.

(I) Report.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years until 2029, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the progress made in carrying out this subtitle.

(J) Declaration—Nothing in this section modifies any obligation of a State, local government, or Indian Tribe with respect to treatment methods for, or testing or monitoring of, drinking water.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous

SEC. 1751. PFAS DATA CALL.

Section 8(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) PFAS DATA.—Not later than January 1, 2023, the Administrator shall promulgate a rule in accordance with this subsection requiring each person who has manufactured a chemical substance that is a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance in any year since January 1, 2006, to submit to the Administrator a report that includes, for each year since January 1, 2006, the information described in paragraph (2).''.

SEC. 1752. SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE FOR LONG-CHAIN PFAS.

Not later than June 22, 2020, the Administrator shall take final action on the significant new use rule proposed by the Administrator under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) in the proposed rule entitled “Long-Chain Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylate and Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate Chemical Substances; Significant New Use Rule” (85 Fed. Reg. 30657 (June 21, 2020)).

SEC. 1753. PFAS DESTRUCTION AND DISPOSAL GUIDANCE.

(A) In general.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act the Administrator shall publish interim guidance on the destruction and disposal of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances and materials to communicate with the public about perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the environment, including in drinking water, wastewater, surface water, groundwater, soil, and the air.

(B) Considerations; Inclusions.—The Administrator shall publish such guidance—

(i) in a manner, and containing such information as the Administrator determines to be appropriate, but not less frequently than once every 3 years.

SEC. 1754. PFAS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Intelligence, acting as the Security Executive Agent in accordance with Executive Order 13467 (71 Fed. Reg. 30130; 50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to reforming processes related to suitability for government employment, fitness for contractor employees, and other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows):

At appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1045. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS INVOLVING HOSTILITIES USING AUTHORITY OF DECLARATION OF WAR OR AUTHORIZE 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 of a declaration of war or Authorization for Use of Military Force enacted more than ten years before such use.

SEC. 1046. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR RESEARCH ON MILITARY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the progress made in carrying out this section.

SEC. 1047. EFFECT.—Nothing in this section modifies any obligation of a State, local government, or Indian Tribe with respect to testing for emerging contaminants, including through volatilization, air dispersion, or otherwise made available for the Department of Energy 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 appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1045. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS INVOLVING HOSTILITIES USING AUTHORITY OF DECLARATION OF WAR OR AUTHORIZE 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 of a declaration of war or Authorization for Use of Military Force enacted more than ten years before such use.

SEC. 1046. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR RESEARCH ON MILITARY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the progress made in carrying out this section.

SEC. 1047. EFFECT.—Nothing in this section modifies any obligation of a State, local government, or Indian Tribe with respect to testing for emerging contaminants, including through volatilization, air dispersion, or otherwise made available for the Department of Energy 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 appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1045. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS INVOLVING HOSTILITIES USING AUTHORITY OF DECLARATION OF WAR OR AUTHORIZE 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 of a declaration of war or Authorization for Use of Military Force enacted more than ten years before such use.
SA 567. Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. MODIFICATION OF INITIATIVE TO SUPPORT PROTECTION OF NATION SECURITY ACADEMIC RESEARCHERS FROM UNDUE INFLUENCE AND OTHER SECURITY THREATS.

Paragraph (2) of section 1286(c) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) is amended to read as follows:

‘‘(2) Training, developed and delivered in consultation with academic institutions, and other support to academic institutions to promote security and limit undue influence on institutions and personnel, including financial support for execution for such activities, that—

‘‘(A) emphasizes best practices for protection of sensitive national security information; and

‘‘(B) includes the dissemination of unclassified publications and resources for identifying and protecting against emerging threats to academic research institutions, including specific counterintelligence guidance developed for faculty and academic researchers based on specific threats.’’.]

SA 568. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1290. LOCALITY PAY EQUITY.

(a) LIMITING THE NUMBER OF LOCAL WAGE AREAS DEFINED WITHIN A GENERAL SCHEDULE PAY LOCALITY.

(1) LOCAL WAGE AREA LIMITATION.—Section 5343(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B)(i), by striking ‘‘(but such)’’ and all that follows through ‘‘are employed’’;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ‘‘and’’ after ‘‘employer’’;

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking the period after ‘‘Islands’’ and inserting ‘‘; and’’; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(6) The Office of Personnel Management shall define not more than 1 local wage area within a pay locality, except that this paragraph shall not apply to the pay locality designated as ‘Best of United States’. ‘‘

(b) GENERAL SCHEDULE PAY LOCALITY DEFINED.—Section 5342(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking ‘‘and’’ after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period after ‘‘employee’’ and inserting ‘‘; and’’; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(4) ‘pay locality’ has the meaning given that term under section 5302.’’.]

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:

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 Director of National Intelligence of the United States, shall make available to the public a summary of strikes carried out by the United States' military operations during the preceding 14-day period.

(b) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—With respect to each summary prepared under subsection (a), the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a classified annex, as necessary, detailing any strike not included in the summary.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘‘appropriate committees of Congress’’ means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SA 571. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1290. STRATEGY ON SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO NIGERIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a strategy 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 services of Nigeria to build capacity for investigating and prosecuting human rights abuses and effectively try cases through transparent mechanisms.

(4) An assessment of the efforts taken by the military forces of Nigeria to hold soldiers accountable for human rights violations, including the Zaria massacre.

(5) An assessment of the delivery of security assistance to Nigeria.

(b) In carrying out the strategy, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, for each fiscal year—

(1) an initial assessment conducted by the Director of National Intelligence of the United States on the military effectiveness of Nigeria in northeastern Nigeria, including—

(A) recommendations for United States diplomatic actions, security cooperation programs, and activities to address such obstacles; and

(B) a description of the funds required and the actions by the Government of Nigeria necessary to address such obstacles.

(2) A description of current activities to support transparent mechanisms of accountability for security services.

(3) A concrete plan to assist the security services of Nigeria to build capacity for investigating and prosecuting human rights abuses and effectively try cases through transparent mechanisms.

(4) An assessment of the efforts taken by the military forces of Nigeria to hold soldiers accountable for human rights violations, including the Zaria massacre.

(5) An assessment of the delivery of security assistance to Nigeria.

(c) PROHIBITION OF TRANSFERS.—No preclearance guard 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 Ramel.

(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 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 HOOZEE, Mrs. MURkowski, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 1290. SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES STRIKES CARRIED OUT IN SOMALIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than every 14 days, the President, acting through the Commander of the United States Africa Command, shall make available to the public a summary of strikes carried out by the United States in Somalia during the preceding 14-day period.

(b) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—With respect to each summary prepared under subsection (a), the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a classified annex, as necessary, detailing any strike not included in the summary.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘‘appropriate committees of Congress’’ means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the 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 573. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOOZEE, Mrs. MURkowski, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle C of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE NAMING OF A NAVAL VESSEL IN HONOR OF SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SHANNON KENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon M. Kent was born in Pine Plains, New York.

(2) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent enlisted in the United States Navy on December 11, 2003.

(3) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent was fluent in five languages and six dialects of Arabic.

(4) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent served five combat tours throughout 15 years of service in the Navy.

(5) On January 19, 2013, at 35 years of age, Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent was killed in a suicide bombing in Manbij, Syria, while supporting Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve.

(6) Senior Chief Petty Officer Kent was the recipient of the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, two Joint Service Commendation Medals, three Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medals, the Army Commendation Medal, and the Joint Service Achievement Medal, among other decorations and awards.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should name the next available naval vessel appropriately for Senior Chief Petty Officer Shannon Kent.

SA 573. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10. PFAS DETECTION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(3) PERFLUORINATED COMPOUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "perfluorinated compound" means a perfluoralkyl 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) PERFLUORALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term "perfluoralkyl substance" means a manmade chemical of which all of the carbon atoms are fully fluorinated carbon atoms.

(v) POLYFLUORALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term "polyfluoralkyl 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.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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:

(1) develop quality assurance and quality control methods to ensure accurate sampling and testing;

(2) develop a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and

(3) coordinate with the Administrator, including, if appropriate, coordinating to develop media-specific, validated analytical methods to detect individual and different perfluorinated compounds simultaneously.

(c) NATURAL SAMPLE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a nationwide sampling to determine the concentration of perfluorinated compounds in estuaries, lakes, streams, springs, wells, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and soil using the performance standard developed under subsection (b)(1).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall:

(A) first carry out the sampling at sources of drinking water, to the extent practicable, to test for any known or suspected releases of perfluorinated compounds;

(B) when carrying out sampling of sources of drinking water under subparagraph (A), carry out the sampling prior to any treatment of the water;

(C) survey for ecological exposure to perfluorinated compounds, with a priority in determining direct human exposure through drinking water; and

(D) consult with—

(i) States to determine areas that are a priority for sampling; and

(ii) the Administrator—

(I) to enhance coverage of the sampling; and

(II) to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall prepare a report describing the results of the sampling and submit the report to—

(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives; and

(C) the Senators of each State in which the Director carried out the sampling; and

(D) each Member of the House of Representatives that represents a district in which the Director carried out the sampling.

(d) DATA USAGE.—

(A) The Administrator; and

(B) other Federal and State regulatory authorities.

SA 574. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BURR, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MANCHIN, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director to carry out this section—

(1) $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

(2) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024.

SA 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. DATA COLLECTION AND TESTING.

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall provide a performance standard for the detection of perfluorinated compounds.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall:

(1) develop quality assurance and quality control methods to ensure accurate sampling and testing;

(2) develop a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and

(3) coordinate with the Administrator, including, if appropriate, coordinating to develop media-specific, validated analytical methods to detect individual and different perfluorinated compounds simultaneously.

(c) NATURAL SAMPLE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a nationwide sampling to determine the concentration of perfluorinated compounds in estuaries, lakes, streams, springs, wells, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and soil using the performance standard developed under subsection (b)(1).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall:

(A) first carry out the sampling at sources of drinking water, to the extent practicable, to test for any known or suspected releases of perfluorinated compounds;

(B) when carrying out sampling of sources of drinking water under subparagraph (A), carry out the sampling prior to any treatment of the water;

(C) survey for ecological exposure to perfluorinated compounds, with a priority in determining direct human exposure through drinking water; and

(D) consult with—

(i) States to determine areas that are a priority for sampling; and

(ii) the Administrator—

(I) to enhance coverage of the sampling; and

(II) to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall prepare a report describing the results of the sampling and submit the report to—

(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives; and

(C) the Senators of each State in which the Director carried out the sampling; and

(D) each Member of the House of Representatives that represents a district in which the Director carried out the sampling.

(d) DATA USAGE.—

(A) The Administrator; and

(B) other Federal and State regulatory authorities.

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:
SA 576. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. Kaine, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the 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 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 be used to address those threats that may not currently be addressed by mammalian-based vaccines.

SEC. 578. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1068. EXTENSION OF PILOT PROGRAM TO REHABILITATE AND MODIFY HOMES OF DISABLED AND LOW-INCOME VETERANS.

Section 207(f) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ‘‘Buck’’ McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (38 U.S.C. 2101 note) is amended by striking ‘‘2019’’ and inserting ‘‘2024’’.

SA 579. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: At the end of the title III 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 made in fiscal years 2016 through 2018.

(B) The total percentage of non-service sustainment contracts that were sole-source.

(C) A description of the policies, laws, and regulations in place to certify fair and reasonable pricing on non-service, sole-source sustainment contracts and an assessment of their effectiveness.

(D) A description of how often certified cost or pricing data is requested and obtained on non-service, sole-source sustainment contracts and the rationale provided when certified cost or pricing data is requested but not provided.

(E) If certified cost or pricing data is requested but not provided, the following information:

(i) The name of the offeror or contractor.

(ii) The Commercial and Government entity type.

(iii) The part number and National Stock Number (NSN).

(iv) The number of requests that the contracting officer made for the contractor 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 currently certified items 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.”

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. 3884). 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 and commercial air cargo from United States territory, 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 combatting 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, including sufficient financial resources to sustain their markets and distribution networks.

(6) The implementation on May 1, 2019, of the regulations of the People’s Republic of China to schedule all fentanyl analogues as controlled substances is a major step in combating global opioid trafficking and represents a major achievement in United States-China law enforcement dialogues. However, that step will effectively fulfill the commitment that President Xi Jinping of the People’s Republic of China made to President Donald Trump at the Group of Twenty meeting in December 2018 only if the Government of the People’s Republic of China devotes sufficient resources to full implementation and strict enforcement of the new regulations. The effective enforcement of the new regulations should result in diminished trafficking of illicit fentanyl originating from the People’s Republic of China into the United States, so it is in the interests of both the United States and the People’s Republic of China to support the effective enforcement of the regulations.

(7) While the Department of the Treasury used the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) to sanction the first synthetic opioid trafficking entity in April 2018, additional economic and financial sanctions policy tools are needed to help combat the flow of synthetic opioids into the United States.

SEC. 1703. SENSE OF CONGRESS.
It is the sense of Congress that—
(1) the President should apply economic and other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids to protect the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and the health of the people of the United States;

(2) it is imperative that the People’s Republic of China follow through on full implementation and strictly enforce the new regulations enacted 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 in the People’s Republic of China is a major step in combating global illicit opioid trafficking.

SA 581. Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CRAFO, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. CAPITOL, 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. 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 those terms have in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEGISLATIVE SUBGROUP.—The term “appropriate congressional committees and leadership” means—
(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate; and
(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE; LISTED CHEMICAL.—The terms “controlled substance”; “listed chemical”, “narcotic drug”, and “division” have the meanings those terms in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

(4) ENTITY.—The term “entity” means a partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, organization, network, group, or subgroup, or any form of business collaboration.

(5) FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKER.—The term “foreign opioid trafficker” means any foreign person that the President determines plays a significant role in opioid trafficking.

(6) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person”—
(A) means—
(i) any citizen or national of a foreign country; or
(ii) any entity not organized under the laws of the United States or a jurisdiction within the United States; and
(B) does not include the government of a foreign country.

(7) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(8) OPIOID TRAFFICKING.—The term “opioid trafficking” means any illicit activity—
(A) to produce, manufacture, distribute, sell, or knowingly finance or transport illicit synthetic opioids, controlled substances that are synthetic opioids, listed chemicals, or active pharmaceutical ingredients, chemicals that are used in the production of synthetic opioids, controlled substances that are synthetic opioids;
(B) to attempt to carry out an activity described in paragraph (A); or
(C) to assist, abet, conspire, or collude with other persons to carry out such an activity.

(9) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(10) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—
(A) any citizen or national of the United States;
(B) any alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States;
(C) any entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including a foreign branch of such an entity); or
(D) any person located in the United States.

Subtitle A—Sanctions With Respect to Foreign Opioid Traffickers
SEC. 1711. IDENTIFICATION OF FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKERS

(a) PUBLIC REPORT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, in accordance with subsection (c), a report—
(A) identifying the foreign persons that the President determines are foreign opioid traffickers;
(B) detailing progress the President has made in implementing this subtitle; and
(C) providing an update on cooperative efforts with the Governments of Mexico and the People's Republic of China with respect to combating foreign opioid traffickers.

(2) REPORTS.—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 the reports required by subsection (a) or (b) to the appropriate congressional committees and institutes an additional report containing the information required by paragraph (1) with respect to the foreign person.

(3) REQUIREMENT.—In addition to the obligations of the President under this subtitle or any other provision of law with respect to opioid trafficking.

(4) FORM OF REPORT.—(A) In general.—Each report required by paragraph (1) or (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(B) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.—The unclassified portion of a report required by paragraph (1) or (2) shall be made available to the public.

(C) CLASSIFIED REPORT.—(1) In general.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, in accordance with subsection (b), a classified report containing in detail the status of sanctions imposed under this subtitle, including the personnel and resources directed toward the implementation of such sanctions during the preceding fiscal year.

(2) PROVIDING BACKGROUND INFORMATION.—The report required by paragraph (1) is in addition to the obligations of the President to keep Congress fully and currently informed of such activities.

(A) providing actions the President intends to undertake or has undertaken to implement this subtitle; and

(B) providing a strategy for identifying additional foreign opioid traffickers.

(2) EFFECT ON OTHER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) is in addition to the obligations of the President to keep Congress fully and currently informed pursuant to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.).

(c) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and thereafter at intervals of not less than 180 days after the date that is 5 years after such date of enactment, the President shall submit the reports required by subsections (a) and (b) to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership.

(d) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a report required by subsection (a) or (b) shall not disclose the identity of any person if the Director of National Intelligence determines that such disclosure could compromise an intelligence operation, activity, source, or method of the United States.

(2) LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a report required by subsection (a) or (b) shall not disclose the identity of any person if the Attorney General determines that such disclosure could compromise an intelligence operation, activity, source, or method of the United States.

(A) providing an update on cooperative efforts with the Government of Canada to combat foreign opioid traffickers.

(B) providing information with respect to each foreign person that is an ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution and the identity of any person if the Director of National Intelligence determines that such information will compromise an investigation or prosecution.

(C) providing a strategy for identifying additional foreign opioid traffickers.

(2) EFFECT ON OTHER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) is in addition to the obligations of the President to keep Congress fully and currently informed pursuant to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.).

(c) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and thereafter at intervals of not less than 180 days after the date that is 5 years after such date of enactment, the President shall submit the reports required by subsections (a) and (b) to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership.

(d) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a report required by subsection (a) or (b) shall not disclose the identity of any person if the Attorney General determines that such disclosure could compromise an intelligence operation, activity, source, or method of the United States.

(A) providing an update on cooperative efforts with the Government of Canada to combat foreign opioid traffickers.

(B) providing information with respect to each foreign person that is an ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution and the identity of any person if the Director of National Intelligence determines that such information will compromise an investigation or prosecution.

(C) providing a strategy for identifying additional foreign opioid traffickers.

(2) EFFECT ON OTHER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) is in addition to the obligations of the President to keep Congress fully and currently informed pursuant to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.).

(c) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and thereafter at intervals of not less than 180 days after the date that is 5 years after such date of enactment, the President shall submit the reports required by subsections (a) and (b) to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership.

(d) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a report required by subsection (a) or (b) shall not disclose the identity of any person if the Attorney General determines that such disclosure could compromise an intelligence operation, activity, source, or method of the United States.
Congressional Record — Senate

Subtitle B—Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking

SEC. 1721. COMMISSION ON COMBATING SYNTHETIC OPIOID TRAFFICKING.

(a) Establishment.—There is established a commission to develop a consensus on a strategic approach to combating the flow of synthetic opioids into the United States.

(b) Membership.—(1) COMPOSITION.—Subject to paragraph (2) of this section, the Commission shall be composed of the following members:

(i) The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

(ii) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

(iii) The Secretary of Defense.

(iv) The Secretary of the Treasury.

(v) The Secretary of State.

(vi) Two members appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, one of whom shall be a Member of the Senate and one of whom shall not be.

(vii) Two members appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, one of whom shall be a Member of the Senate and one of whom shall not be.

(viii) The Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a Member of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall not be.

(ix) Two members appointed by the majority leader of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a Member of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall not be.

The Selection of the Commission shall be made by the President in consultation with appropriate congressional committees.

(2) CO-CHAIRS.—(A) Subject to subparagraph (B) of this section, the Commission shall have two co-chairs, one of whom shall be a Member of the Senate and one of whom shall not be. The Selection shall be made by the President in consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(B) SELECTION.—The individuals who serve as co-chairs of the Commission shall be selected by the President in consultation with appropriate congressional committees.

C. Designation.—(1) DESIGNATION.—The Commission established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the “Commission on Synthetic Opioid Trafficking” (in this section referred to as the “Commission”).

(2) DUTIES.—The Commission shall—

(A) IDENTIFYING TRENDS.—Evaluate trends in the availability of synthetic opioids, including trends in the activities of transnational criminal organizations involved in the production, distribution, and sale of synthetic opioids.

(B) ASSESSING RISKS.—Evaluate the risks associated with synthetic opioids, including risks to public health and security.

(C) DEVELOPING STRATEGIES.—Develop strategies to combat synthetic opioid trafficking, including strategies to prevent the production, distribution, and sale of synthetic opioids.

(D) MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS.—Make recommendations to the President and appropriate congressional committees on actions to combat synthetic opioid trafficking.

(3) REPORT.—The Commission shall submit a report to the President and appropriate congressional committees at least once every 180 days after its establishment.

SEC. 1722. COMMISSION ON COMBATING SYNTHETIC OPIOID TRAFFICKING.

(a) Establishment.—There is established a commission to develop a consensus on a strategic approach to combating the flow of synthetic opioids into the United States.

(b) Membership.—(1) COMPOSITION.—Subject to paragraph (2) of this section, the Commission shall be composed of the following members:

(i) The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

(ii) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

(iii) The Secretary of Defense.

(iv) The Secretary of the Treasury.

(v) The Secretary of State.

(vi) Two members appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, one of whom shall be a Member of the Senate and one of whom shall not be.

(vii) Two members appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, one of whom shall be a Member of the Senate and one of whom shall not be.

(viii) The Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a Member of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall not be.

(ix) Two members appointed by the majority leader of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a Member of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall not be.

The Selection of the Commission shall be made by the President in consultation with appropriate congressional committees.

(2) CO-CHAIRS.—(A) Subject to subparagraph (B) of this section, the Commission shall have two co-chairs, one of whom shall be a Member of the Senate and one of whom shall not be. The Selection shall be made by the President in consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(B) SELECTION.—The individuals who serve as co-chairs of the Commission shall be selected by the President in consultation with appropriate congressional committees.

C. Designation.—(1) DESIGNATION.—The Commission established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the “Commission on Synthetic Opioid Trafficking” (in this section referred to as the “Commission”).

(2) DUTIES.—The Commission shall—

(A) IDENTIFYING TRENDS.—Evaluate trends in the availability of synthetic opioids, including trends in the activities of transnational criminal organizations involved in the production, distribution, and sale of synthetic opioids.

(B) ASSESSING RISKS.—Evaluate the risks associated with synthetic opioids, including risks to public health and security.

(C) DEVELOPING STRATEGIES.—Develop strategies to combat synthetic opioid trafficking, including strategies to prevent the production, distribution, and sale of synthetic opioids.

(D) MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS.—Make recommendations to the President and appropriate congressional committees on actions to combat synthetic opioid trafficking.

(3) REPORT.—The Commission shall submit a report to the President and appropriate congressional committees at least once every 180 days after its establishment.
leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(c) Duties.—The duties of the Commission are as follows:

(1) To define the core objectives and priorities of the strategic approach described in subsection (a)(1).

(2) To weigh the costs and benefits of various strategic options to combat the flow of synthetic opioids from the People's Republic of China, Mexico, and other countries.

(3) To evaluate whether the options described in paragraph (2) are exclusive or complementary, the best means for executing and how the United States should incorporate and implement such options within the strategic approach described in subsection (a)(1).

(4) To review and make determinations on the difficult choices present within such options, among them what norms-based regimes the United States should seek to establish to encourage the effective regulation of dangerous synthetic opioids.

(5) To report on efforts by actors in the People's Republic of China to subvert United States efforts to supply illicit synthetic opioids to persons in the United States, including up-to-date estimates of the scale of illicit synthetic opioids flows from the People's Republic of China.

(6) To report on the deficiencies in the regulation of pharmaceutical and chemical production to subvert such regulations and controls to produce synthetic opioids from the People's Republic of China.

(7) To report on the scale of contaminated or counterfeit drugs originating from the People's Republic of China and India.

(8) To review how the United States could work more effectively with provincial and local officials in the People's Republic of China and other countries to combat the illicit production of synthetic opioids.

(9) In weighing the options for defending the United States against the dangers of trafficking in synthetic opioids, to consider possible structures and authorities that need to be established, revised, or augmented within the Federal Government.

(d) Operations and Activities of the Commission.—The provisions of subsections (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), and (m) of section 1652 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115–232) shall apply to the Commission to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions apply to the commission established under that section, except that—

(1) subsection (c)(1) of that section shall be applied and administered by substituting "30 days" for "45 days";

(2) subsection (g)(4)(A) of that section shall be applied and administered by inserting "and the Attorney General" after "Secretary"

(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 3315" for "level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 3315".

(e) Treatment of Information Relating to National Security.—The provisions of section 3315 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall apply to the Commission.

(1) RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Director of National Intelligence shall, with the concurrence of the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, carry out a program to allocate and enhance use of resources of the intelligence community, including intelligence collection and analysis, to assist the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General in their efforts to identify and impose sanctions with respect to foreign opioid traffickers under subtitle A.

(2) FOCUS ON ILICIT FINANCE.—To the extent practicable, efforts described in paragraph (1) shall—

(A) take into account specific illicit finance risks related to narcotics trafficking;

(B) be developed in consultation with the Undersecretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Crimes, appropriate officials of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of the Treasury, the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and appropriate Federal law enforcement agencies.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 1731. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM ON USE OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY TO SANCTION FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKERS.

(a) Program Required.—

(1) In general.—The Director of National Intelligence shall, with the concurrence of the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, carry out a program to allocate and enhance use of resources of the intelligence community, including intelligence collection and analysis, to assist the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General in their efforts to identify and impose sanctions with respect to foreign opioid traffickers under subtitle A.

(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 fiscal year 2020 for operation and maintenance and available for such fiscal year for the United States Southern Command for operations and activities described in subsection (c) shall not count toward the limitation applicable to such fiscal year under paragraph (1).

(c) Operations and Activities.—The operations and activities described in this subsection are the following:

(1) The operations and activities of any department or agency of the United States Government (other than the Department of Defense) solely for purposes of carrying out this title.

(2) The operations and activities of the Department of Defense in support of any other department or agency of the United States Government.
Government solely for purposes of carrying out this title.

(d) Supplement Not Supplant.—Amounts made available under subsection (a) shall supplement and not supplant other amounts available to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (c).

(e) Concurrency of Secretary of State Appropriations.—Activities described in subsection (c) carried out with foreign persons shall be conducted with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(f) Transfer Authority.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary of Defense may transfer funds authorized to be appropriated by the Department of Defense as described in subparagraph (A) to any other department or agency of the United States Government solely for purposes of carrying out this title.

(2) Notice Requirements.—If the Secretary transfers funds under this subsection, the Secretary shall provide notice of the transfer to the committees of Congress of the President’s intention to obligate such funds.

(3) Appropriation.—The committees of Congress shall not treat funds transferred under this subsection as appropriated by this title.

(g) Operations and Activities Described.—The operations and activities described in this subsection are the operations and activities of the Department of Defense or any other department or agency of the United States Government to carry out this title.

(h) 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).

(i) Notification Requirement.—

(1) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) may not be obligated until 15 days after the date on which the President notifies the appropriate committees of Congress of the President’s intention to obligate such funds.

(2) Waiver.—(A) In general.—The Secretary of the Treasury may waive the notification requirement under paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is necessary for the national security interests of the United States.

(B) Notification Requirement.—If the Secretary exercises the authority provided under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress of the President’s intention to obligate such funds.

(j) 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. 1734. Department of the Treasury Funding.

(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury for diplomatic programs of the United States, which shall be available to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b):

(1) $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.

(2) Such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2023.

(b) Operations and Activities Described.—The operations and activities described in this subsection are the operations and activities of the Department of the Treasury or any other department or agency of the United States Government to carry out this title.

(c) Supplement Not Supplant.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) shall supplement and not supplant other amounts available to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b).

(d) Notification Requirement.—

(1) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) may not be obligated until 15 days after the date on which the President notifies the appropriate committees of Congress of the President’s intention to obligate such funds.

(2) Waiver.—(A) In general.—The Secretary of the Treasury may waive the notification requirement under paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is necessary for the national security interests of the United States.

(B) Notification Requirement.—If the Secretary exercises the authority provided under subparagraph (A), 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.


(a) In general.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this title shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) Good Defined.—In this section, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

SEC. 1737. Appropriate Committees of Congress Defined.

In this subtitle, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 582. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, and for defense activities of the Department of 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 "$138,057.

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 Total Procurement, 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 Other Procurement, 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 Military Personnel, strike the amount in the Senate Authorized column and insert "$138,057.

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 "$138,057.

In the funding table in section 401, in the item relating to Military Personnel Appropriations, striking the amount in the Senate Authorized column and inserting being national security interests.

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, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 845. Sense of Senate on Importance of Maintaining a Stable Defense Supply Base 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 stability and opportunities for defense suppliers, particularly small businesses, to adapt.
SA 584. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. Cramer, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1247. SENSE OF SENATE ON NATIONAL FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION IN THE BLACK SEA AND THE CANCELLATION OF THE NORD STREAM 2 PIPELINE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) In late February 2014, the Russian Federation invaded and illegally occupied Ukraine's Crimean peninsula, in full contravention of the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, which condemn the threat or use of force as means of altering international borders.

(2) The Russian Federation’s attempted illegal annexation of Crimea is also a direct violation of its pledges as a signatory to the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances to respect Ukraine’s sovereignty and existing borders and to refrain from the threat or use of force against Ukraine.

(3) The inclusion of the United States and the United Kingdom as signatories to the Budapest Memorandum was essential in order to provide Ukraine the security assurances needed to give up its nuclear arsenal and to deter aggression against its sovereignty.

(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 has released the Ukrainian crew members or returned the Ukrainian ships that were seized illegally.

(6) European Commissioner Julian King stated on February 8, 2019, that the Russian Federation launched a disinformation campaign over a year ago designed to paint Ukraine's Crimean peninsula, in full contravention of the United Nations Charter, as part of Russia, and to portray Ukraine as a provocateur in the ongoing conflict.

(7) As part of the Russian Federation disinformation campaign, Russian state media outlets spread demonstrable falsehoods, including claims that Ukraine is dredging the Kerch Strait seabed to facilitate the stationing of a NATO fleet, that Ukraine had intentionally infected the sea with disease, that Ukrainian and British clandestine services were conspiring to destroy the Kerch Strait bridge with a nuclear weapon.

(8) The United States has important national interests in the Black Sea region, including the security of three NATO littoral states, the promotion of European energy market diversity, and assurance of unimpeded 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 Nord Stream 2 project.

(11) In 2017, there was spare capacity of approximately 55,000,000,000 cubic meters in the Ukrainian gas transit system.

(12) Gazprom has sold gas exports to Europe via Ukraine in 2006, and again in 2009, over supply and pricing disputes with Ukraine’s state-owned oil and gas company, Naftogaz.

(13) Transit of Russian natural gas to Europe via Ukraine declined precipitously after the completion of Nord Stream 1 in 2011, falling from 80 percent between 40 and 50 percent of Russia’s total exports to Europe.

(14) In 2017, Russian gas accounted for 37 percent of Europe’s natural gas imports, an increase of 5 percent over 2016.

(15) On December 12, 2018, the European Parliament overwhelmingly passed a resolution condemning both the Russian Federation’s aggression in the Kerch Strait and the construction of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline.

(16) On December 11, 2018, the United States House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the European Union to reject the Nord Stream 2 pipeline and urging the President to use all available means to promote energy policies in Europe that reduce European reliance on Russian energy exports.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE ON MULTINATIONAL FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION OPERATION IN THE BLACK SEA AND THE CANCELLATION OF THE NORD STREAM 2 PIPELINE.—The Senate—

(1) calls upon the President—

(A) to work with United States allies to promote a multinational freedom of navigation operation in the Black Sea to help demonstrate support for internationally recognized borders, bilateral agreements already signed, and agreements through one of the three countries through the Kerch Strait and Sea of Azov; and

(B) to push back against excessive Russian Federation claims of sovereignty;

(2) calls upon the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to enhance allied maritime presence and capabilities, including maritime domain awareness and coastal defense in the Black Sea, in order to support freedom of navigation operations and allied interests;

(3) urges the President to use the authority provided in section 104 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1659) to enhance the capability of the Ukrainian military;

(4) urges the President, through the Departments of State and Defense, to provide additional security assistance to Ukraine, especially to strengthen Ukraine’s maritime capabilities, in order to improve deterrence and defense against further Russian aggression;

(b) reiterates that the President is required by statute to impose mandatory sanctions on the Russian Federation under the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44);

(6) stresses that sanctions against the Russian Federation are a direct result of the actions of the Government of the Russian Federation and will continue and increase until there is an appropriate change in Russian behavior;

(7) calls upon United States allies and partners in the Black Sea basin and the Nordic region to support Freedom of Navigation Operations and allied forces;

(8) notes the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on December 11, 2018, which expresses its support for measures to cancel the Nord Stream 2 pipeline and urging the President to support European energy security through a policy of reducing reliance on the Russian Federation;

(9) applauds and concurs with the European Parliament’s December 12, 2018, resolution—

(A) condemning Russian aggression in the Kerch Strait and the Nord Stream 2 pipeline;

(B) calling for the pipeline’s cancellation due to its threat to European energy security; and

(C) calling on the Russian Federation to guarantee freedom of navigation in the Kerch Strait; and

(10) urges the President to continue working with Congress and our allies to ensure the appropriate policies to deter the Russian Federation from further aggression.

SA 585. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 1292. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Navy shall provide for an independent third-party data quality review of all radium testing completed by contractors of the Department of the Navy at a covered location.

(b) COVERED LOCATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered location” means any location where the Secretary of the Navy is undertaking a project or activity financed in whole or in part by the Department of the Navy.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—In any covered location, nothing in this section shall preclude—

(1) Operation and Maintenance, Environmental Restoration, Navy.

(2) Operation and Maintenance, Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites.

SA 586. Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle H—Saudi Arabia Nuclear Nonproliferation

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Saudi Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 2019”.

SEC. 1292. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should not approve a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with Saudi Arabia until the Government of Saudi Arabia—

(A) has been truthful and transparent with regard to the death of Jamal Khashoggi;

(B) has renounced uranium enrichment and reprocessing on its territory, as well as agreed to an Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency; and

(C) has made significant progress on the protection of human rights, including through the release of political prisoners;
(2) the United States and Saudi Arabia have traditionally shared an important strategic partnership, which includes joint efforts—
(A) to combat terrorism;
(B) to ensure regional stability; and
(C) to address other common challenges;
(3) the strategic partnership between the United States and Saudi Arabia should be based on—
(A) the pursuit of shared national security interests; and
(B) respect for human rights and the rule of law; and
(4) any decision by the Government of Saudi Arabia to pursue civilian nuclear cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency on its territory or will commit to reprocessing spent fuel reprocessing on its territory or will commit to reprocessing spent fuel for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; and
At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following:
SEC. 1294. CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL REQUIRED FOR CIVILIAN NUCLEAR CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT.
Notwithstanding any other requirements under section 129 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with Saudi Arabia—
(1) to require the Government of Saudi Arabia to renounce uranium enrichment and spent fuel reprocessing on its territory for the duration of a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States;
(2) to require the Government of Saudi Arabia to sign and implement the Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency as part of a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States; (3) to oppose, through the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the sale of nuclear technology to Saudi Arabia until the Government of Saudi Arabia has renounced uranium enrichment and reprocessing on its territory as part of a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States; and
(4) to seek modification of the guidelines of the Nuclear Suppliers Group relating to the transfer of nuclear technology, as applied with respect to Saudi Arabia, until Saudi Arabia has renounced enrichment and reprocessing on its territory.
SEC. 1294. CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL REQUIRED FOR CIVILIAN NUCLEAR CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT.
Notwithstanding any other requirements under section 129 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 Government of Saudi Arabia and 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
(2) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate—
(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;
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:
SA 588. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. VALENTINEN, 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. 3116. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO 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 of the following:
"(i) a summary of each application for an authorization issued by the Secretary under subsection b,(2) during the 90-day period preceding submission of the report;
"(B) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by subparagraph (A) shall include—
"(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) each application submitted to the Secretary during that period; and
"(III) each report submitted to the Secretary under section 810.12 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling) during that period.
"(2) ADDITIONAL MATERIAL IN INITIAL REPORT.—The first report required to be submitted by subparagraph (A) shall include the matters required by subparagraph (B) for the period beginning on March 25, 2015, and ending on the date of the enactment of this subsection.
"(3) ADDITIONAL MATERIAL IN INITIAL REPORT.—The report required by this paragraph which replaces the report required by this section for approval before submitting the report to the chairmen and ranking members of the appropriate congressional committees.
"(4) FORM.—Each report required by this subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.
(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 limits.

SA 589. Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12. REVIEW AND REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT.
(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—
(1) Taiwan is a vital partner of the United States and a 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 peaceful development of relations between the People’s Republic of China rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means, as described in that Act (22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.).
(b) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall conduct a review of—
(1) whether, and the means by which, as applicable, the Government of the People’s Republic of China is affecting, including through military, economic, information, digital, diplomatic, or any other form of coercion—
(A) the security, or the social and economic system, of the people of Taiwan;
(B) the military balance of power between the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan;
and
(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 Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the review conducted under subsection (a).

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 F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 582. MILITARY SPOUSE PROFESSIONAL LICENSE RECIPROCITY.
(a) FINDING.—Congress makes the following findings:
(1) Military spouses continue to experience difficulties in transferring their professional licenses from State to State.
(2) Professional license reciprocity exists sporadically across various States.
(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the States should take appropriate actions to enable a military spouse to 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 military spouse is currently licensed in good standing by another State that has professional licensing requirements that are substantially equivalent to the requirements for the license in such gaining State.
(c) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report setting forth the results of a study, undertaken for purposes of the report, on the feasibility and advisability of the transferability of military spouses of professional licenses for various professions from State to State. The report shall set forth the following:
(1) A list of the States that currently permit military spouses to transfer such licenses, and shall specify for each such State each profession for which such a license is so transferrable.
(2) A ranking of the States by transferability of licenses by military spouses, with appropriate weight being afforded to various mechanisms for 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 2305a 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 or 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 to certification to the congressional defense committees certifying that the following activities have occurred relating to the F-15EX program:

(1) A joint requirement oversight council review has occurred.
(2) A technology readiness assessment has been completed.
(3) An analysis of alternatives has been completed, including consideration of the following options:
(A) Increase in the F-35 procurement.
(B) Purchase F-15EX aircraft to recapitalize the F-15C fleet.
(C) Purchase F-16 Blk 70 to recapitalize the F-15C fleet.
(D) Accelerate penetrating counterair next generation air dominance.
(4) A full and open competition or sole source justification has been performed and Congress has been notified.
(5) EXCEPTION FOR PRODUCTION OF PROTOTYPES.—

SEC. 147. F–35 PROGRAM PRODUCTION.

(a) F–35 PROGRAM PRODUCTION.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F–35A lightning aircraft per year beginning in fiscal year 2021.

(b) PROCUREMENTS.—

(1) UNLESS AND UNTIL.—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 bills enacted after September 30, 2019.

SEC. 148. F–35 PROGRAM PROCUREMENT.

(a) PROCUREMENT.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F–35A lightning aircraft per year beginning in fiscal year 2021.

(b) 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 bills enacted after September 30, 2019.

SEC. 149. F–35 PROGRAM PROCUREMENT.

(a) PROCUREMENT.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F–35A lightning aircraft per year beginning in fiscal year 2021.

(b) 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 bills enacted after September 30, 2019.

SEC. 150. F–35 PROGRAM PROCUREMENT.

(a) PROCUREMENT.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F–35A lightning aircraft per year beginning in fiscal year 2021.

(b) 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 bills enacted after September 30, 2019.

SEC. 151. F–35 PROGRAM PROCUREMENT.

(a) PROCUREMENT.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F–35A lightning aircraft per year beginning in fiscal year 2021.

(b) 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 bills enacted after September 30, 2019.

SEC. 152. F–35 PROGRAM PROCUREMENT.

(a) PROCUREMENT.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F–35A lightning aircraft per year beginning in fiscal year 2021.

(b) 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 bills enacted after September 30, 2019.

SEC. 153. F–35 PROGRAM PROCUREMENT.

(a) PROCUREMENT.—The Department of the Air Force shall procure a minimum of 80 F–35A lightning aircraft per year beginning in fiscal year 2021.

(b) 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 bills enacted after September 30, 2019.
SEC. 729. STUDY ON HEALTH DATA SAFETY OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the following:

(1) The prevalence of theft of medical identification of veterans.
(2) The measures taken by the Department of Defense to preserve health data safety in the medical record system of the Department while changing over to electronic records.
(3) How often the Secretary of Veterans Affairs corrects inaccurate medical records of veterans and how pervasive of a problem inaccurate medical records are for the Department of Veterans Affairs.
(4) The length of time it takes for the Secretary to correct inaccurate medical records.
(5) Whether any veterans are being denied installation of equipment necessary to carry out research, development, test, and evaluation activities authorizing a statement of the total federal activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe mili-

(b) SUPPORT IN CONNECTION WITH ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may provide maintenance and sustainment support to Israel for the directed energy capabilities research, development, test, and evaluation activities, on a joint basis with Israel, to establish directed energy capabilities that address threats to the United States, defense efforts of the United States, or Israel.

(2) 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.

SA 597. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military constructions and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title C of title VII, add the following:

(b) REPORT.—Not later than [180 DAYS], the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).
(3) Matching Contribution.—The support described in paragraph (1) may not be provided unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the appropriate committees of Congress that the government of Israel will contribute to such support—

(A) an amount equal to the amount of support to be so provided; or

(B) an amount that otherwise meets the best efforts of Israel, as mutually agreed to by the United States and Israel.

(c) LEAD AGENCY.—The Secretary of Defense may agree to appropriate research and development entity of a military department as the lead agency of the Department of Defense in carrying out this section.

(d) SEMIANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress on a semiannual basis a report that contains a copy of all semiannual reports provided by the Government of Israel for the Department of Defense pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(B)(ii).

(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 not provided under subsection (a) and provided 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. 4. 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 “(b)(1) No United States citizen or lawful permanent resident who is apprehended in the United States shall be detained or otherwise detained without charge or trial unless such imprisonment or detention is expressly authorized by an Act of Congress.”;

(B) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b)(1) No United States citizen or lawful permanent resident who is apprehended in the United States may be imprisoned or otherwise detained without charge or trial of a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States apprehended in the United States.”;

“(2) Paragraph (2) shall apply to an authorization to use military force, a declaration of war, or any similar authority enacted before, or, on or after the date of the enactment of the Due Process Guarantee Act.

“(d) This section may not be construed to authorize the imprisonment or detention of a citizen of the United States, a lawful permanent resident of the United States, or any other person who is apprehended in the United States.”.

SA 600. Mr. Lee (for himself, Mr. Paul, and Mr. Braun) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 4. 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 military 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 collective 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 the common defense to which the Armed Forces of the United States are a participant or may be called upon in accordance with a cooperative defense agreement to which the United States is a party;

(C) any limitations placed by any such country on the use of such contributions; and

(D) any actions undertaken by the United States or by other countries to minimize such limitations.

(2) COUNTRIES DESCRIBED.—The countries described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Each member state of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(B) Each member state of the Gulf Cooperation Council.


(D) Australia.

(E) Japan.

(F) New Zealand.

(G) The Philippines.

(H) South Korea.

(I) Thailand.

(3) FORM.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(4) AVAILABILITY.—A report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be made available on request to any Member of Congress.

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SA 601. Mr. Lee submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 4. 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 12118, if the agency requesting that waiver reasonably demonstrates to the head of an agency that—

“(A) there is no product carrier, with respect to the 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.—The head of an agency shall approve or deny a request for a waiver within not more than 30 days after receiving such request; and

(B) CONTENTS.—The head of an agency shall approve or deny a request for a waiver under paragraph (1), the head of an agency shall approve or deny such request.

(5) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The head of an agency shall notify Congress of the issuance of any such waiver, not later than 14 days after denial of such waiver, or if no such waiver was issued, not later than 14 days after such request was received.

(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 or aircraft, including a satellite or other space vehicle, such vessel or aircraft (or any part thereof) 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 countering piracy.

(G) Training exercises conducted by the United States Armed Forces aboard where no combat with hostile forces is reasonably anticipated.

(c) REQUIREMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.—(1) Committee on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) The Committee on Armed Services and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 602. MR. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 6. CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL REQUIREMENT FOR MILITARY HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ‘‘Military Humanitarian Operations Act of 2019.’’

(b) MILITARY HUMANITARIAN OPERATION DEFINED.—(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term ‘‘military humanitarian operation’’ means a military operation undertaken for the purpose of rescuing United States citizens or military or diplomatic personnel abroad.

(2) REQUIREMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—(A) The President shall submit to Congress a formal request for authorization to use members of the Armed Forces for a military humanitarian operation, not later than 60 days after a humanitarian catastrophe, including its regional consequences, or addressing a threat posed to international peace and security.

(B) The head of an agency shall submit to Congress a report that includes the findings that served as the basis for the waiver.

(3) DURATION.—Any waiver issued under paragraph (1), for periods of not less than 15 days each.

(4) DEADLINE FOR WAIVER RESPONSE.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The head of an agency shall, not later than 14 days after receiving such request; and

(B) CONTENTS.—The head of an agency shall notify Congress—

(1) whether it is in the national interest to develop a government space system; and

(2) the appropriate committees of Congress a report detailing any determination made under paragraphs (1) and (2).
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 frequently faced second-guessing, disinformation, and the need to provide the United States with technical superiority over China in relevant areas of artificial intelligence.  
(8) General Dunford has an extensive record of impeccable service to the United States.

SA 607. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XIV, add the following:

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. 1432. USE OF WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS TO CARRY OUT MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

(a) In general.—Paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of section 1410 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “or for a minority 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”.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF SENATE ON THE HONORABLE AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE OF GENERAL JOSEPH F. DUNFORD, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, TO THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) General Joseph F. Dunford was commis- sioned 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 Asistant Commander of the Marine Corps from December 17, 2014, to September 24, 2015.

(4) General Dunford subsequently served as the 36th Commandant of the Marine Corps from October 23, 2015, to December 15, 2018.

(5) General Dunford became the highest-ranking military officer in the United States
and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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 FUNDING AT LUCY GARRETT BECKHAM HIGH SCHOOL, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the department, on the Coast Guard is operating may carry out a pilot program to establish and maintain a Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps program unit in 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, and to pay the annual compensation of, such retired members of the Coast Guard as the Secretary determines appropriate to perform any duties and functions assigned to the school under this section.

(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 28, 2019, General John Hyten, Commander of United States Strategic Command, stated, “The highest NNSA infrastructure priority is re-establishing a plutonium pit production and fabrication infrastructure that meets the requirements. Our national requirement, supported by numerous studies and analyses, requires no fewer than 80 war-reserve pits per year by 2026. I support the NNSA plan to achieve this.”

(2) At a press briefing on May 10, 2019, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment Ellen Lord stated, “We need 30 plutonium pits by 2026 for GBSD, and we need to get 80 pits per year by 2030.”

(3) The 2018 Nuclear Posture Review stated that a delay beyond 2020 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 National Laboratory, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1008. LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

(a) LIMITATIONS.—The transfer of amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act shall be subject to the following:

1. The amount that may be transferred pursuant to section 1001 may not exceed $1,000,000,000.

2. The amount that may be transferred pursuant to section 1522 into the Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide account.

(b) MODIFICATION AND CLARIFICATION OF TRANSFERS IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—(A) In general.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by this Act for military construction projects undertaken using that authority during the national emergency may not exceed $500,000,000.

(B) In the event of a national emergency declaration in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) is used, the total cost of all military construction projects undertaken using that authority during the national emergency may not exceed $500,000,000.

(c) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—(1) The amount authorized to be transferred pursuant to paragraph (2), in the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) is used, the total cost of all military construction projects undertaken using that authority during the national emergency may not exceed $100,000,000.

(2) ADDITIONAL CONDITION ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—Section 2808(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesigning subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

“(c) MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENTS.—Section 4219 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 202 note) is amended by—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

‘‘(5) during 2030, produces not less than 80 war reserve plutonium pits.’’;

(2) by striking subsection (b);

(3) by redesigning subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively; and

(4) by redesigning subsections by paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘2027 (or, if the authority under subsection (b) is exercised, 2029)’’ and inserting ‘‘2030’’;

and

(5) in subsection (c), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘Such projects may’’ and inserting the following:

“(b) CONDITIONS ON SOURCE OF FUNDS.—(1) Military construction projects to be undertaken using the construction authority described in subsection (a) may; and

(2) by adding after the second sentence the following:

“(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), the Secretary may determine that funds appropriated for military construction are unallocatable if—

(A) a military construction project for which the funds were appropriated has been cancelled, for a reason other than to provide funds to carry out military construction under this section; or

(B) the cost of a military construction project for which the funds were appropriated has been reduced by reason of project modifications or other cost savings, for a reason other than to provide funds to carry
out military construction under this section.

(3) WAIVER OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (c), as added by paragraph (2)(B), the following new subsection:

“(d) WAIVER OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW IN EVENT OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—In the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) is used, the authority provided by such subsection to waive or disregard another provision of law, otherwise applicable to a military construction project authorized by this section may be used only if—

(1) such other provision of law does not provide means by which compliance with the requirements of the law may be waived, modified, or expedited; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense determines that the nature of the national emergency necessitates the noncompliance with the requirements of the law.

(4) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (e) of section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, as redesignated by paragraph (1)(A), is amended—

(A) by striking “of the decision” and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting the following: “of the following:

(A) The reasons for the decision to use the construction authority described in subsection (a), including, in the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency, the reasons why use of the armed forces is required in response to the declared national emergency.

(B) The construction projects to be undertaken using the construction authority described in subsection (a), including, in the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency, an explanation of how each construction project directly supports the immediate security, logistical, or short-term housing and ancillary supporting facility needs of the members of the armed forces used in the national emergency.

(C) The estimated cost of the construction projects to be undertaken using the construction authority described in subsection (a), including any real estate action pertaining to the construction projects, and certification of compliance with the funding conditions imposed by subsections (b) and (c).

(D) Any determination made pursuant to subsection (d)(2) to waive or disregard another provision of law to undertake any construction project using the construction authority described in subsection (a).

(E) The military construction projects, including any military family housing and ancillary supporting facility projects, to be canceled or deferred in order to provide funds to undertake construction projects using the construction authority described in subsection (a).

(F) The extent to which the possible impact of the cancellation or deferral of such military construction projects on military readiness and the quality of life of members of the armed forces and their dependents was considered.

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) In the event of a declaration by the President of a national emergency in which the construction authority described in subsection (a) is used, a construction project to be undertaken using such construction authority may be carried out only after the end of the five-day period beginning on the date the notification described in paragraph (1) is received by the appropriate committees of Congress.”.

(5) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting “Construction Authority” at the end of “this section”;

(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 military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 127. 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) DETERMINATIONS.—In making the determinations required under section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall take into account the manner such forces currently operate.

(e) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

SA 615. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 127. 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) 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) DETERMINATIONS.—In making the determinations required under section 2808 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall take into account the manner such forces currently operate.

(e) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

SA 614. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
At the end of subtitle F of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 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 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the appropriate committees of Congress, shall submit 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 ability of commercial and foreign military surface forces in the manner such forces currently operate.

(4) A comparison of—

(A) current domain awareness capabilities in the Arctic of the Armed Forces not under the authority of title 10, United States Code; and

(B) the effects of supplementing United States domain awareness capabilities in the Arctic with Navy surface and aviation forces and the surface and aviation forces of other allies.

(5) A comparison of—

(A) current defensive capabilities of the Armed Forces not under the authority of title 10, United States Code, in the Arctic; and

(B) the defensive capabilities of the Armed Forces not under the authority of title 10, United States Code, in mutual defense with the Navy, other Armed Forces, and the military forces of allies.

(c) Form.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(d) APPLICABLE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term ‘‘appropriate committees of Congress’’ means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

and

(2) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

SA 617. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel 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. 1. ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

(a) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR WORKFORCE TRANSFORMATION CYBER INITIATIVE PILOT PROGRAM.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 by section 1405 for Defense Health Program is hereby increased by $5,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for Information Systems Security Program (PE 090101D02Z) for the National Security Agency National Cryptologic School, for cybersecurity and artificial intelligence curriculum development and establishment of a pilot program to enable workforce transformation certificate-based courses that are developed through this effort and then offered by Center of Academic Excellence Universities.

(b) ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR RESEARCH ON ADVANCED DIGITAL RADAR SYSTEMS.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 by section 1405 for Defense Health Program is hereby increased by $5,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for University Research Initiative (PE 000113N) for continued research on advanced digital radar systems to meet the evolving goals of the Department of Defense to improve threat detection at greater stand-off distances.

(c) OFFSET.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 by section 1405 for Defense Health Program is hereby decreased by $30,000,000, with the amount of the decrease to be taken from the amount made available for procurement of the Department of Defense Healthcare Management System Modernization.

SA 618. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. HINCHIN, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:
SEC. 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—"Signed into Law on December 31, 2018"—"(A) builds on longstanding commitments enshrined in the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.) to provide Taiwan with defense articles; and

(b) builds on longstanding commitments enshrined in the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.) to provide Taiwan with defense articles; and

(2) Such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) F ORM OF BRIEFING.—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall be provided in an unclassified form, but may include a classified supplement.

(d) F INDINGS.—In this section, the term "explainable artificial intelligence" means artificial intelligence that has the ability to demystify 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 the potential impacts it will behave in the future in the contexts in which it is used.

SA 619. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of the Treasury, to prescribe military personnel 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. 360. SENSE OF SENATE ON AIRCRAFT FOR MISSION REQUIREMENTS OF AIR FORCE RESERVE COMMAND.

It is the sense of the Senate that in order to maintain safety and increase mission readiness and interoperability of the weather reconnaissance, aerial spray, and firefighting system specialty mission capabilities of the Air Force Reserve Command, the special mission units of the Air Force Reserve Command should maintain a minimum of 12 primary aircraft to meet mission requirements.

SA 621. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 209. USE OF TESTING FACILITIES TO RESEARCH AND DEVELOP HYPERSONIC TECHNOLOGY.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the Department of Defense uses all appropriate Federal testing facilities to ensure proper research and development of hypersonic technology.

SA 622. Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. NUNES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. JONES, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KAINES, Ms. WARNEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle F of title X, insert the following:
The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-254).

SA 624. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 3511. AUTHORIZATION OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION.

This title may be cited as the ‘‘Maritime Administration Authorization and Enhancement Act of 2019’’.

Subtitle A—Maritime Administration

SEC. 3501. SHORT TITLE.

There are authorized to be appropriated under—

(1) For expenses necessary for operations of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, $77,944,000, of which—

(A) $3,800,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021 for Academy operations; and

(B) $74,144,000 shall remain available until expended for capital asset management at the Academy.

(2) $18,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the National Security Multi-Mission Vessel Program, the Secretary of Defense, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232); and


There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for—

Subtitle B—Maritime Administration

SEC. 3502. EXPENSES.

There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for—

ARTICLE X. ADMINISTRATION OF CENTERS FOR MANUFACTURING INNOVATION FUNDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SEC. 3511. AUTHORIZATION OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION.

This title may be cited as the ‘‘Maritime Administration Authorization and Enhancement Act of 2019’’.

Subtitle A—Maritime Administration

SEC. 3501. SHORT TITLE.

There are authorized to be appropriated under—

(1) For expenses necessary to support the Hollings Manufacturing Innovation Program, the Secretary of Defense, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232); and

(2) Manufacturing initiatives of the Secretary of Commerce, the head of the National Office of the Network for Manufacturing Innovation Administration operations and programs, $60,442,000, of which—

(A) $5,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the Hollings Manufacturing Innovation Program, the Secretary of Defense, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-237).

(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:

SEC. 3511. AUTHORIZATION OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION.

This title may be cited as the ‘‘Maritime Administration Authorization and Enhancement Act of 2019’’.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make such changes to the administration of covered centers so that—

SEC. 3502. EXPENSES.

There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for—

ARTICLE X. ADMINISTRATION OF CENTERS FOR MANUFACTURING INNOVATION FUNDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SEC. 3511. AUTHORIZATION OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION.

This title may be cited as the ‘‘Maritime Administration Authorization and Enhancement Act of 2019’’.

Subtitle A—Maritime Administration

SEC. 3501. SHORT TITLE.

There are authorized to be appropriated under—

(1) For expenses necessary to support the Hollings Manufacturing Innovation Program, the Secretary of Defense, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232); and

(2) Manufacturing initiatives of the Secretary of Commerce, the head of the National Office of the Network for Manufacturing Innovation Administration operations and programs, $60,442,000, of which—

(A) $5,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the Hollings Manufacturing Innovation Program, the Secretary of Defense, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-237).

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out this section in—

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-254).

SA 624. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 3511. AUTHORIZATION OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION.

This title may be cited as the ‘‘Maritime Administration Authorization and Enhancement Act of 2019’’.

Subtitle A—Maritime Administration

SEC. 3501. SHORT TITLE.

There are authorized to be appropriated under—

(1) For expenses necessary to support the Hollings Manufacturing Innovation Program, the Secretary of Defense, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232); and

(2) Manufacturing initiatives of the Secretary of Commerce, the head of the National Office of the Network for Manufacturing Innovation Administration operations and programs, $60,442,000, of which—

(A) $5,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the Hollings Manufacturing Innovation Program, the Secretary of Defense, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115-237).
(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, $53,000,000, of which:

(A) $30,000,000 may be used for the cost (as defined in section 204(f) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a(5))) of loan guarantees under the program, which shall remain available until expended; and

(B) $23,000,000 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 51401 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, $500,000,000, except that no funds shall be used for a grant award to purchase fully automated cargo handling equipment that is remotely operated or remotely monitored with or without the exercise of human intervention or control, if the Secretary determines that such equipment would result in a net loss of jobs that relate to the movement of goods through a port and its intermodal connections.

SEC. 3510. 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 (1), by striking “$5,700,000 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024,” and inserting “$5,700,000 for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025;” and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Transportation shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Public Administration (referred to in this section as the “Academy”) to carry out the activities described in this section.

(b) STUDY ELEMENTS.—In accordance with the agreement described in subsection (a), the Academy shall conduct a study of the United States Merchant Marine Academy that consists of the following:

(1) A comprehensive assessment of the United States Merchant Marine Academy’s systems, training, facilities, infrastructure, information technology, and stakeholder engagement.

(2) Identification of needs and opportunities for modernization to help the United States Merchant Marine Academy keep pace with more modern campuses.

(3) Development of an action plan for the United States Merchant Marine Academy with specific recommendations for

(A) improvements or updates relating to the opportunities described in paragraph (2); and

(B) systemic changes needed to help the United States Merchant Marine Academy achieve modernizing 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 Academy shall conduct a study of the United States Merchant Marine Academy as described in subsection (a) identifying a training or experience within the applicable service that may qualify for merchant mariner credentialing, submit a list of all identified training and experience to the United States Coast Guard National Maritime Center for a determination of whether such training and experience meet 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.

(d) FEES AND SERVICES.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, and the Secretary of Commerce, with respect to the applicable services in their respective departments, shall—

(1) take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the waiver of fees that are charged to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the cost of processing, evaluation, issuance, and examination for members of the uniformed services on active duty, if a waiver is authorized and approved, and, if a waiver is not granted, take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the payment of fees for members of the uniformed services on active duty by the applicable service to the fullest extent permitted by law;

(2) direct the applicable services to take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the full cost of Credentialing Opportunities On-Line to support separating members of the uniformed services who are seeking information and assistance on merchant mariner credentialing;

(3) ensure that members of the applicable services who are separated from active duty and who request certification or verification of service be provided such certification or verification no later than one month after discharge or release;

(4) ensure the applicable services have developed, or continue to operate, as appropriate, the online resource known as Credentialing Opportunities On-Line to support separating members of the uniformed services who are seeking information and assistance on merchant mariner credentialing; and

(5) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, take all necessary and appropriate actions to implement service-related medical certifications to merchant mariner credential requirements.

SEC. 3511. GENERAL SUPPORT PROGRAM.

(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 AT- TENDING SPONSORED PRE- SCHOOL ACADEMY.

(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 seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Public Administration (referred to in this section as the “Academy”) to carry out the activities described in this section.

(b) STUDY ELEMENTS.—In accordance with the agreement described in subsection (a), the Academy shall conduct a study of the United States Merchant Marine Academy that consists of the following:

(1) A comprehensive assessment of the United States Merchant Marine Academy’s systems, training, facilities, infrastructure, information technology, and stakeholder engagement.

(2) Identification of needs and opportunities for modernization to help the United States Merchant Marine Academy keep pace with more modern campuses.

(3) Development of an action plan for the United States Merchant Marine Academy with specific recommendations for

(A) improvements or updates relating to the opportunities described in paragraph (2); and

(B) systemic changes needed to help the United States Merchant Marine Academy achieve modernizing 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 Academy shall submit a report containing the activities described in subsection (a) identifying a training or experience within the applicable service that may qualify for merchant mariner credentialing, the list of all identified training and experience to the United States Coast Guard National Maritime Center for a determination of whether such training and experience meet 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.

SEC. 3516. CREDENTIALING SUPPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall conduct a study of the United States Merchant Marine Academy as described in subsection (a) identifying a training or experience within the applicable service that may qualify for merchant mariner credentialing, the list of all identified training and experience to the United States Coast Guard National Maritime Center for a determination of whether such training and experience meet 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.

SEC. 3517. MILITARY TO MARINER.

(a) CREDENTIALING SUPPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall have direct hiring authority to employ separated members of the uniformed services with valid merchant mariner licenses or sea service experience in support of United States national maritime needs, including the Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the United States Coast Guard.
Section 3518. SALVAGE RECOVERIES OF FEDERICALLY OWNED CARGOES.

Section 57100 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) TRANSFER AUTHORITY RELATED TO THE USE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE FLEET VESSELS AND THE PROVISION OF MARITIME-RELATED SERVICES.—(1) In general.—When the Secretary of Transportation provides for the use of its vessels or maritime-related services and goods under a reimbursable agreement with a Federal entity, or State or local entity, authorized to receive goods and services from the Maritime Administration for programs, projects, activities, and expenses related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet or maritime-related services:
   (A) Federal entities are authorized to transfer funds to the Secretary in advance of expenditure or upon providing the goods or services ordered, as determined by the Secretary.
   (B) The Secretary shall determine all other terms and conditions under which such payments should be made and provide such goods and services using its existing or new contracts, including general agency agreements, memoranda of understanding, or similar agreements.

(2) REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENT WITH A FEDERAL ENTITY.—
   (A) IN GENERAL.—The Maritime Administration is authorized to provide maritime-related services and goods under a reimbursable agreement with a Federal entity, or has authorized the Secretary to provide such goods and services, depending on the agreement of the parties involved.

(3) SALVAGE CARGOES.—
   (A) IN GENERAL.—The Maritime Administration may provide services and purchase goods related to the salvaging of cargoes aboard vessels in the custody or control of the Maritime Administration or its predecessor agencies and receive and retain reimbursement from Federal entities for all such costs as it may incur.
   (B) REIMBURSEMENT.—Reimbursement as provided for in subparagraph (A) may come from—
      (i) the proceeds recovered from such salvage;
      (ii) the Federal entity for which the Maritime Administration has or will provide such goods and services, depending on the agreement of the parties involved.

(4) AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursements under this subsection shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary for the period of availability of obligations for that appropriation has expired, to the appropriation of funds that is currently available to the Secretary for all purposes.
   (B) The remainder shall be distributed for maritime-related services and goods under a reimbursable agreement with a Federal entity, or State or local entity, authorized to receive goods and services from the Maritime Administration for programs, projects, activities, and expenses related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet or maritime-related services:
   (C) The remainder shall be deposited in the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund as established by section 50301 of this title and shall remain available until expended and be distributed as follows for marine insurance-related salvages:
      (i) Fifty percent of the net funds recovered shall be deposited in the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund and shall be available for the purposes of the war risk revolving fund.
      (ii) Fifty percent of the net funds recovered shall be deposited in the Port and Intermodal Operations Revolving Fund as established by section 53010 of this title and shall remain available until expended and be distributed as follows:
         (A) The amounts so credited shall be available to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for such acquisition, maintenance, repair, reconditioning, or improvement of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet as is authorized under other Federal law.
         (B) Twenty-five percent shall be available to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for such acquisition, maintenance, repair, reconditioning, or improvement of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet as is authorized under other Federal law.

(5) ELIGIBLE APPLICANT.—The Secretary may make a grant under this subsection to—
   (A) a State or local government.
   (B) A political subdivision of a State, or a local government.
   (C) A public agency or publicly chartered authority established by 1 or more States.
   (D) A special purpose district with a transportation function.
   (E) An Indian Tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (without regard to capitalization), or a consortium of Indian Tribes.
   (F) A unit of a multistate or multijurisdictional group of entities described in this subsection.

(6) RECOVERIES.—Notwithstanding other provisions of law, the net proceeds from salvage agreements entered into as authorized under subparagraph (A) shall remain available until expended and be distributed as follows for marine insurance-related salvages:
   (i) Fifty percent of the net funds recovered shall be deposited in the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund and shall be available for the purposes of the war risk revolving fund.
   (ii) Fifty percent of the net funds recovered shall be deposited in the Port and Intermodal Operations Revolving Fund and shall be available for all purposes.

(7) ELIGIBLE USES.—A grant award under this subsection may not be used—
   (A) to finance or refinance the construction, reconstruction, reconditioning, or purchase of vessels that is eligible for such assistance under chapter 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 480), or a portion of such assistance, or
   (B) for a project, or package of projects, that—
      (i) is either—
         (I) within the boundary of a port;
         (II) outside the boundary of a port, but is directly related to port operations or to an intermodal connection to a port; or
      (ii) will be used to improve the safety, efficiency, or reliability of—
         (I) the loading and unloading of goods at the port, such as for marine terminal equipment;
         (II) the movement of goods into, out of, around, or within a port, such as for highway or rail infrastructure, intermodal facilities, airports, maritime facilities, or port-related systems, or digital infrastructure systems;
         (III) environmental mitigation measures and operational improvements directly related to port operations or to an intermodal connection to a port; or
         (IV) the movement of vessels in and out of the port facility by dredging a vessel berthing area, making other improvements around, or within a port, such as for marine terminal equipment, or rail infrastructure, intermodal facilities, or port-related systems, or digital infrastructure systems;
   (A) for a project, or package of projects, that—
      (i) is either—
         (I) within the boundary of a port;
         (II) outside the boundary of a port, but is directly related to port operations or to an intermodal connection to a port; or
      (ii) will be used to improve the safety, efficiency, or reliability of—
         (I) the loading and unloading of goods at the port, such as for marine terminal equipment;
         (II) the movement of goods into, out of, around, or within a port, such as for highway or rail infrastructure, intermodal facilities, or port-related systems, or digital infrastructure systems;
         (III) environmental mitigation measures and operational improvements directly related to port operations or to an intermodal connection to a port; or
         (IV) the movement of vessels in and out of the port facility by dredging a vessel berthing area, making other improvements around, or within a port, such as for marine terminal equipment, or rail infrastructure, intermodal facilities, or port-related systems, or digital infrastructure systems;
   (B) to provide financial assistance to 1 or more projects under subparagraph (A) for development phase activities, including planning, feasibility analysis, revenue forecasting, environmental review, permitting, and preliminary engineering and design work.

(3) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—The Secretary may make a grant under this subsection to—
   (A) a project, or package of projects, that—
      (i) is either—
         (I) within the boundary of a port;
         (II) outside the boundary of a port, but is directly related to port operations or to an intermodal connection to a port; or
      (ii) will be used to improve the safety, efficiency, or reliability of—
         (I) the loading and unloading of goods at the port, such as for marine terminal equipment;
         (II) the movement of goods into, out of, around, or within a port, such as for highway or rail infrastructure, intermodal facilities, or port-related systems, or digital infrastructure systems;
         (III) environmental mitigation measures and operational improvements directly related to port operations or to an intermodal connection to a port; or
         (IV) the movement of vessels in and out of the port facility by dredging a vessel berthing area, making other improvements around, or within a port, such as for marine terminal equipment, or rail infrastructure, intermodal facilities, or port-related systems, or digital infrastructure systems;
   (A) for a project, or package of projects, that—
      (i) is either—
         (I) within the boundary of a port;
         (II) outside the boundary of a port, but is directly related to port operations or to an intermodal connection to a port; or
      (ii) will be used to improve the safety, efficiency, or reliability of—
         (I) the loading and unloading of goods at the port, such as for marine terminal equipment;
         (II) the movement of goods into, out of, around, or within a port, such as for highway or rail infrastructure, intermodal facilities, or port-related systems, or digital infrastructure systems;
         (III) environmental mitigation measures and operational improvements directly related to port operations or to an intermodal connection to a port; or
         (IV) the movement of vessels in and out of the port facility by dredging a vessel berthing area, making other improvements around, or within a port, such as for marine terminal equipment, or rail infrastructure, intermodal facilities, or port-related systems, or digital infrastructure systems;
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.

(7) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

(A) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—Not more than 25 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year may be used to make grants for projects in any 1 State.

(B) SMALL PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall reserve 10 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for each fiscal year to make grants for eligible projects described in paragraph (3)(A) that require less than $11,000,000.

(C) DREDGING PROJECTS.—Not more than 25 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year may be used to make grants for development phase activities under paragraph (3)(B).

(D) DEVELOPMENT PHASE ACTIVITIES.—Not more than 10 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year may be used to make grants for development phase activities under paragraph (3)(B).

(E) RESEARCH HARBORS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds that may be used under subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall consider reserving an amount equal to not more than 5 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection to make grants for projects described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii)(IV) for research harbors.

(ii) APPLICANTS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (3), the Secretary may allow entities that meet the project requirements set forth in paragraph (2) to apply for grants under this subsection.

(iii) LIMITATION.—A grant made available for grants under this subsection shall not exceed 50 percent of the total costs of a project.

(8) FEDERAL SHARE OF TOTAL PROJECT COSTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each grant made under this subsection, the Federal share of the total costs of the project shall be not more than 80 percent.

(B) LABOR.—The Federal wage rate requirements of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 42, United States Code, shall apply to such contracts subject to such subchapter, to—

(i) the utilization of non-Federal contributions;

(ii) the net benefits of the funds awarded under this subsection, considering the cost-benefit analysis of the project, as applicable; and

(iii) the public benefits of the funds awarded under this subsection.

(C) SMALL PROJECTS.—The Secretary may waive the cost-benefit analysis under subparagraph (A)(ii), and establish a simplified, alternative basis for determining whether a project is cost effective, for a small project described in paragraph (7)(B).

(D) DREDGING PROJECTS.—The Secretary may waive the determination under subparagraph (A)(i) for a project in a research harbor.

(9) COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may select a project described in paragraph (3) for funding under this subsection if the Secretary determines that—

(i) the project improves the safety, efficiency, or reliability of the movement of goods through a port or intermodal connection to a port;

(ii) the project is cost effective;

(iii) the eligible applicant has authority to carry out the project;

(iv) the eligible applicant has sufficient funding available to meet the matching requirements under paragraph (8);

(v) the project will be completed without unreasonable delay; and

(vi) the project cannot be easily and efficiently completed without Federal funding or financial assistance available to the project.

(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 sub-paragraph (A)(ii), and establish a simplified, alternative basis for determining whether a project is cost effective, for a small project described in paragraph (7)(B).

(D) DREDGING PROJECTS.—The Secretary may waive the determination under subparagraph (A)(i) for a research harbor.

(10) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

(A) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—Not more than 25 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year may be used to make grants for projects in any 1 State.

(B) SMALL PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall reserve 10 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for each fiscal year to make grants for eligible projects described in paragraph (3)(A) that require less than $11,000,000.

(C) DREDGING PROJECTS.—Not more than 25 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year may be used to make grants for development phase activities under paragraph (3)(B).

(D) DEVELOPMENT PHASE ACTIVITIES.—Not more than 10 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection for a fiscal year may be used to make grants for development phase activities under paragraph (3)(B).

(E) RESEARCH HARBORS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds that may be used under subparagraph (C), the Secretary shall consider reserving an amount equal to not more than 5 percent of the amounts made available for grants under this subsection to make grants for projects described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii)(IV) for research harbors.

(ii) APPLICANTS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (3), the Secretary may allow entities that meet the project requirements set forth in paragraph (2) to apply for grants under this subsection.

(iii) LIMITATION.—A grant made available for grants under this subsection shall not exceed 50 percent of the total costs of a project.

(11) LIQUIDATIONS.—The Secretary may liquidate a grant made available for grants under this subsection if the Secretary determines that—

(i) the grantee properly accounts for all expenditures of Federal funds;

(ii) the net benefits of the funds awarded under this subsection for which those funds were made available; and

(iii) amounts not obligated or expended are returned.

(12) CONDITIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require as a condition of making a grant under this subsection that a grantee—

(i) maintain such records as the Secretary considers necessary;

(ii) make the records described in clause (i) available for review and audit by the Secretary; and

(iii) periodically report to the Secretary such information, including any available engineering studies, studies of economic feasibility, environmental analyses, and information on the expected use of equipment or facilities.

(B) FEDERAL SHARE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clauses (ii) and (iii), the Federal share of the total costs of a project under this subsection shall not exceed 80 percent.

(ii) DREDGING PROJECTS.—The Federal share of the total costs of a project described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii)(III) shall not exceed 50 percent.

(iii) RURAL AREAS.—The Secretary may increase the Federal share of costs above 80 percent for a project located in a rural area.

(13) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) ADMINISTRATIVE AND OVERSIGHT REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary may—

(i) not more than 2 percent of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year under this subsection for the administrative and oversight costs incurred in carrying out this section or the Secretary to carry out this subsection.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Amounts appropriated for carrying out this section shall remain available until expended.

(ii) UNEXPENDED FUNDS.—Amounts awarded as a grant under this subsection that are not expended by the grantees during the 5-year period following the date of the award shall remain available to the Secretary for use for grants under this subsection in a subsequent fiscal year.

(14) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

(i) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(B) PORT.—The term ‘port’ includes—

(i) a seaport; and

(ii) an inland waterways port.

(C) PROJECT.—The term ‘project’ includes construction, reconstruction, environmental protection, acquisition of property, including land related to the project and improvements to the land, equipment acquisition, and operational improvements.

(D) RESEARCH HARBOR.—The term ‘research harbor’ includes a harbor that supports or will support a federally owned vessel operated by a State maritime academy (as defined in section 1113(b)(2) of title 42, United States Code) or a non-Federal oceanographic research facility.

(E) RURAL AREA.—The term ‘rural area’ means an area that is outside an urbanized area.

(F) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may—

(i) receive funds from a Federal or non-Federal entity that has a specific agreement with the Secretary to further the purposes of this section;

(ii) coordinate with other Federal agencies to expedite the process established under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for the improvement of port facilities to conform to the requirements of the transportation system, to increase port security, or to provide greater access to port facilities;

(iii) seek to coordinate all reviews or requirements with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies; and

(iv) in addition to any financial assistance provided under subsection (c), provide such technical assistance to port authorities or commissions or their subdivisions and agents as needed for project planning, design, and construction.

(G) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—A repeal made by subsection (b) of this section shall not affect any appropriation or allocation before the effective date of the repeal. Such appropriation or allocation shall continue to be subject to the requirements to which the funds were subject under section 5002(c) of title 46, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this title.

SEC. 3521. ASSESSMENT AND REPORT ON STRATEGIC SEAPORTS.

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report...
SEC. 3522. REQUIREMENT FOR SMALL SHIPYARD GRANTEES.

Section 5410(d) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Grants awarded” and inserting the following:

"(1) in general.—Grants awarded; and"

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) Buy America.—" (A) in general.—Subject to subparagraph (B), no funds may be obligated by the Administrator of the Maritime Administration under this section, unless each product and material purchased with those funds (including products and materials purchased by a grantee), and including any commercially available off-the-shelf item, is—

(i) an unmanufactured article, material, or supply that has been mined or produced in the United States;

(ii) a manufactured article, material, or supply that has been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the requirements of that subparagraph shall not apply with respect to a particular product or material if the Administrator determines that—

(i) the application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(ii) that such product or material is not available in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities, of a satisfactory quality, or on a timely basis; or

(iii) that inclusion of a domestic product or material will increase the cost of that product or material by more than 25 percent, with respect to a certain contract between a grantee and the grantee’s supplier.

(C) FEDERAL REGISTER.—A determination made by the Administrator under this subparagraph shall be published in the Federal Register.

(3) in paragraph (2) as redesignated by section 2.101 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect as of the enactment of the Maritime Administration Authorization and Enforcement Act of 2019); and

(D) Preexisting facilities.—

(i) the term ‘United States’ includes the territories of Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

(ii) The term ‘United States’ includes the possessions of the United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (10);

(B) by redesigning paragraphs (11) through (14) as paragraphs (12) through (15), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following new paragraph:

"(10) The Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management of the Department of the Interior;"

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “

(B) Preexisting facilities”;

and inserting “appropriate participation within the oceanographic community, which may include public, academic, commercial, and private participation or support”;

and

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking “peer”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

"(D) Existing facilities”;

and

(C) by striking “report” and inserting “briefing” each place the term appears;

and

(D) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

"(4) A description of the involvement of Federal agencies and non-Federal contributors participating in the program.”;

and

(E) in paragraph (5), by striking “and the estimated expenditures, under such programs, projects, and activities during such following fiscal year” and inserting “and the estimated expenditures under such programs, projects, and activities of the program during such following fiscal year”;

and

(F) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

"(5) REPORT.—Not later than March 1 of each year, the Committee on Ocean on a publicly available website a report summarizing the briefing described in subsection (e)."

SEC. 3524. IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) ADDITIONAL MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF GOALS OF PROGRAM THROUGH OCEANOGRAPHIC EFFORTS.—Section 8931(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by inserting “, creating,” after “identifying”; and

(B) by inserting “, science,” after “areas”;

and

(2) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

"(B) soliciting, accepting, and executing oceanographic research and observational projects funded by private grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements that contribute to such goals.”;

(b) NATIONAL OCEAN RESEARCH LEADERSHIP COUNCIL. MEMBERSHIP.—Section 8932 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (f) through (g) as subsections (g) through (i), respectively;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (10);

(B) by redesigning paragraphs (11) through (14) as paragraphs (12) through (15), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following new paragraphs:

"(10) The Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management of the Department of the Interior;"

(3) in subsection (d), by—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “broad participation within the oceanographic community” and inserting “appropriate participation within the oceanographic community, which may include public, academic, commercial, and private participation or support”;

and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “peer”;

and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

"(D) Existing facilities”; such as regional data centers operated by the integrated ocean observing system, and expertise in the following:

(D) Preexisting facilities”;

and

(C) by striking “report” and inserting “briefing” each place the term appears;

and

(D) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

"(4) A description of the involvement of Federal agencies and non-Federal contributors participating in the program.”;

and

(E) in paragraph (5), by striking “and the estimated expenditures, under such programs, projects, and activities during such following fiscal year” and inserting “and the estimated expenditures under such programs, projects, and activities of the program during such following fiscal year”;

and

(F) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

"(5) REPORT.—Not later than March 1 of each year, the Committee on Ocean on a publicly available website a report summarizing the briefing described in subsection (e)."; and

(6) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:
(1) The Secretary of the Navy shall establish an office to support the National Oceanographic Partnership Program. The Council shall use competitive procedures in selecting an operator for the partnership program office, and;

(b) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting “in consultation with the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and the Administrator,” before the period.

(C) by adding at the end the following:

(3) by adding at the end the following:

(7) VESSEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—The term ‘‘Vessel of National Interest’’ means a vessel that meets characteristics defined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard Operates, or the heads of other Federal agencies, as described in section 53703(d).

(h) ADMINISTRATIVE FEES.—Section 53713 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by repealing subsection (a); and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

(15) VESSEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—The term ‘‘Vessel of National Interest’’ means a vessel that meets characteristics determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard Operates, or the heads of other Federal agencies, as described in section 53703(d).

(2) by adding at the end the following:

(2) PREFERRED ELIGIBLE LENDER.—The Federal Financing Bank shall be the preferred eligible lender of the principal and interest of the guaranteed obligations issued under this chapter.

(c) APPLICATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—Section 53703 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ‘‘procedures’’ and inserting ‘‘and administration’’;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—To assess and mitigate the risks due to factors associated with markets, technology, financial, or legal structures related to an application or guarantee under this chapter, the Secretary or Administrator may utilize third party experts, including legal counsel, to—

(A) process and review applications under this chapter, conducting independent analysis and review of aspects of an application;

(B) represent the Secretary or Administrator in structures and documenting the obligation guarantee;

(C) analyze and review aspects of, structure, and document the obligation guarantee during the term of the guarantee;

(D) recommend financial covenants or financial ratios to be met by the applicant during the time a guarantee under this chapter is outstanding that are—

(i) based on the financial covenants or financial ratios, if any, that are then applicable to the obligor under private sector credit agreements; and

(ii) in lieu of other financial covenants applicable to the obligor under this chapter with respect to requirements regarding long-term debt-to-equity, minimum working capital, or minimum amount of equity; and

(E) represent the Secretary or Administrator to protect the security interests of the Government relating to an obligation guarantee.

(2) PRIVATE SECTOR EXPERT.—Independent analysis, review, and representation conducted under this subsection shall be performed by a private sector expert in the applicable field who is selected by the Secretary or Administrator.

(d) VESSEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—

(1) NOTICE OF FUNDING.—The Secretary or Administrator may post a notice in the Federal Register regarding the availability of funding for obligation guarantees under this chapter for the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of a Vessel of National Interest and include a timeline for the submission of applications for such guarantees.

(2) VESSEL CHARACTERISTICS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard Operates, or the heads of other Federal agencies, shall develop and publish a list of vessel types that would be considered Vessels of National Interest.

(B) REVIEW.—Such list shall be reviewed and revised every 4 years or as necessary, as determined by the Administrator.

(d) FUNDING LIMITS.—Section 53704 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(2) by inserting ‘‘two million, zero hundred, zero’’ after ‘‘$850,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘that amount, $850,000,000’’; and

(3) by striking ‘‘facilities’’ and all that follows through ‘‘the obligor’’ and ‘‘and that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting ‘‘facilities’’; and

(2) in subsection (c)(4)—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (K), as subparagraphs (A) through (J), respectively.

(F) PURPOSES OF OBLIGATIONS.—Section 53706 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ‘‘(including an eligible export vessel)’’;

(B) in clause (i) by adding ‘‘or’’ after the semicolon;

(C) in clause (v), by striking ‘‘; or’’ and inserting a period; and

(D) by striking clause (vi) and;

(2) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘and’’ after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; and’’; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—To assess and mitigate the risks due to factors associated with markets, technology, financial, or legal structures related to an application or guarantee under this chapter, the Secretary or Administrator may utilize third party experts, including legal counsel, to—

(A) process and review applications under this chapter, conducting independent analysis and review of aspects of an application;

(B) represent the Secretary or Administrator in structures and documenting the obligation guarantee;

(C) analyze and review aspects of, structure, and document the obligation guarantee during the term of the guarantee;

(D) recommend financial covenants or financial ratios to be met by the applicant during the time a guarantee under this chapter is outstanding that are—

(i) based on the financial covenants or financial ratios, if any, that are then applicable to the obligor under private sector credit agreements; and

(ii) in lieu of other financial covenants applicable to the obligor under this chapter with respect to requirements regarding long-term debt-to-equity, minimum working capital, or minimum amount of equity; and

(E) represent the Secretary or Administrator to protect the security interests of the Government relating to an obligation guarantee.

(2) PRIVATE SECTOR EXPERT.—Independent analysis, review, and representation conducted under this subsection shall be performed by a private sector expert in the applicable field who is selected by the Secretary or Administrator.

(d) VESSEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—

(1) NOTICE OF FUNDING.—The Secretary or Administrator may post a notice in the Federal Register regarding the availability of funding for obligation guarantees under this chapter for the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of a Vessel of National Interest and include a timeline for the submission of applications for such guarantees.

(2) VESSEL CHARACTERISTICS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard Operates, or the heads of other Federal agencies, shall develop and publish a list of vessel types that would be considered Vessels of National Interest.

(B) REVIEW.—Such list shall be reviewed and revised every 4 years or as necessary, as determined by the Administrator.

(d) FUNDING LIMITS.—Section 53704 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(2) by inserting ‘‘two million, zero hundred, zero’’ after ‘‘$850,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘that amount, $850,000,000’’; and

(3) by striking ‘‘facilities’’ and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting ‘‘facilities’’; and

(2) in subsection (c)(4)—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (K), as subparagraphs (A) through (J), respectively.

(F) PURPOSES OF OBLIGATIONS.—Section 53706 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ‘‘(including an eligible export vessel)’’;

(B) in clause (i) by adding ‘‘or’’ after the semicolon;

(C) in clause (v), by striking ‘‘; or’’ and inserting a period; and

(D) by striking clause (vi) and;

(2) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘and’’ after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; and’’; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—To assess and mitigate the risks due to factors associated with markets, technology, financial, or legal structures related to an application or guarantee under this chapter, the Secretary or Administrator may utilize third party experts, including legal counsel, to—

(A) process and review applications under this chapter, conducting independent analysis and review of aspects of an application;

(B) represent the Secretary or Administrator in structures and documenting the obligation guarantee;

(C) analyze and review aspects of, structure, and document the obligation guarantee during the term of the guarantee;

(D) recommend financial covenants or financial ratios to be met by the applicant during the time a guarantee under this chapter is outstanding that are—

(i) based on the financial covenants or financial ratios, if any, that are then applicable to the obligor under private sector credit agreements; and

(ii) in lieu of other financial covenants applicable to the obligor under this chapter with respect to requirements regarding long-term debt-to-equity, minimum working capital, or minimum amount of equity; and

(E) represent the Secretary or Administrator to protect the security interests of the Government relating to an obligation guarantee.

(2) PRIVATE SECTOR EXPERT.—Independent analysis, review, and representation conducted under this subsection shall be performed by a private sector expert in the applicable field who is selected by the Secretary or Administrator.

(d) VESSEL OF NATIONAL INTEREST.—

(1) NOTICE OF FUNDING.—The Secretary or Administrator may post a notice in the Federal Register regarding the availability of funding for obligation guarantees under this chapter for the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of a Vessel of National Interest and include a timeline for the submission of applications for such guarantees.

(2) VESSEL CHARACTERISTICS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard Operates, or the heads of other Federal agencies, shall develop and publish a list of vessel types that would be considered Vessels of National Interest.

(B) REVIEW.—Such list shall be reviewed and revised every 4 years or as necessary, as determined by the Administrator.

(d) FUNDING LIMITS.—Section 53704 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting ‘‘two million, zero hundred, zero’’ after ‘‘$850,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘that amount, $850,000,000’’; and

(2) in subsection (c)(4)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘under section 53706(d) of this title’’ and inserting ‘‘under section 53703(c) of this title’’;
(B) by redesigning paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively; 
(C) by striking "The Secretary" and inserting the following: 
``(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary''; and 
(D) by adding at the end the following: 
``(2) FEES LIMITATION INAPPLICABLE.—Fees collected under subsection (b) are not subject to the limitation of subsection (b).''.

(I) BEST PRACTICES: ELIGIBLE EXPORT VESSELS.—Chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, is further amended—

1. **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 notify, 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, by the Maritime Administration and Federal and industry best practices, including proposals to better assist applicants to submit complete applications within 6 months of the initial application.

2. **CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.**—
   (j) **EXPRESSION CONSIDERATION OF LOW-RISK APPLICATIONS.**—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.

3. **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, 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) a list 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.

4. **TRANSMITTAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit such report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the proposed reorganization or consolidation.

5. **CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.**—
   (A) by crossing out "United States" and inserting "United States or"; 
   (B) by redesigning paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively; 
   (C) by striking "respectively;" and 
   (D) by adding at the end the following new section: 

   **SEC. 3513. SHORT TITLES.**

   (a) **Short Title.**—This subtitle may be cited as the "Maritime Security and Fisheries Enforcement Act" or the "Maritime SAFE Act".

   (b) **Definitions.**—In this subtitle—
   (1) **AIS.**—The term "AIS" means Automatic Identification System (as defined in 46 U.S.C. 1304 and the Inspector General Regulations, or a similar successor regulation).

   (c) **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 3,000,000 square miles of international waters.

   (d) **EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE.**—The term "exclusive economic zone" means—

   (i) the area within a zone established by a maritime boundary that has been established by 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.

   (e) **INNER BOUNDARY.**—Without affecting any Presidential Proclamation with regard to the establishment of the United States territorial sea or exclusive economic zone, the following new economic zone is—

   (i) in the case of coastal States, a line co-terminous with the seaward boundary of such state (as described in section 4 of the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1312));
   (ii) in the case of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a line that is 3 marine leagues from the coastline of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;
   (iii) in the case of American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands, a line that is 3 geodesic 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 (ii) or (iii), the coastline of such possession.

   (f) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to diminish the authority of the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, or any other Federal department or agency.

   (g) **FOOD SECURITY.**—The term "food security" means access to, and availability, utilization, and stability of, sufficient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for an active, healthy life.

   (h) **GLOBAL RECORD OF FISHING VESSELS.**—The term "global record of fishing vessels," "global database," or "global registry" means the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, adopted at the 24th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife, 1994, as amended, which is referred to as the "SPMS" or "Port State Measures Agreement".

   (i) **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).

   (j) **PRIORITY FLAG STATE.**—The term "priority flag state" means a country selected by the Secretary of State or the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to enter into agreement with the President to establish a national measure to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal fishing, unreported fishing, or unregulated fishing that is consistent with the requirements of the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, entered into force on May 14, 2007, and which is considered to provide an effective and feasible response to IUU fishing.

   (k) **SEAFARER.**—The term "seafarer" means a person engaged in the international carriage of goods or passengers, or both, on a ship.

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   (x) **SEAFARER.**—The term "seafarer" means a person engaged in the international carriage of goods or passengers, or both, on a ship.

   (y) **SEAFARER.**—The term "seafarer" means a person engaged in the international carriage of goods or passengers, or both, on a ship.

   (z) **SEAFARER.**—The term "seafarer" means a person engaged in the international carriage of goods or passengers, or both, on a ship.
(B) that is willing, but lacks the capacity, to monitor or take effective enforcement action against its fleet.

(9) PRIORITY REGION.—The term "priority region" means a region selected in accordance with section 3552(b)(2)—

(A) that is at high risk for IUU fishing activity or the entry of illegally caught seafood into the markets of countries in the region; and

(B) in which countries lack the capacity to fully address the illegal activity described in subparagraph (A).

(10) REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION.—The term "Regional Fisheries Management Organization" means an intergovernmental fisheries organization or arrangement, as appropriate, that has the competence to establish conservation and management measures.

(11) SEAFOOD.—The term "seafood"—

(A) means marine fish, mollusks, crustaceans, and all other forms of marine animal and plant life, including those grown, produced, or reared through marine aquaculture operations or techniques; and

(B) does not include marine mammals, turtles, or birds.

(12) TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED ILLEGAL ACTIVITY.—The term "transnational organized illegal activity" means criminal activity conducted by self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate transnationally for the purpose of obtaining power, influence, or monetary or commercial gains, wholly or in part by using illegal means, while protecting their activities through a pattern of corruption or violence or through a transnational organizational structure and the exploitation of transnational commerce or communication mechanisms.

(13) TRANSPORTMENT.—The term "transportment" means the use of refrigerated vessels that—

(A) collect catch from multiple fishing vessels; (B) carry the accumulated catch back to port; and

(C) deliver supplies to fishing boats, which allows fishing vessels to remain at sea for extended periods without coming into port.

SEC. 3533. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this subtitle are—

(1) to support a whole-of-government approach 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 accountability across the seafood supply chain as—

(A) a deterrent to IUU fishing; and

(B) a tool for strengthening fisheries management and security;

(5) to improve global enforcement operations against IUU fishing through a whole-of-government approach by the United States; and

(6) to prevent the use of IUU fishing as a financing source for transnational organized groups that undermine United States and global security interests.

SEC. 3534. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to take action to curtail the global trade in seafood and seafood products derived from IUU fishing, including its links to forced labor and transnational organized illegal activity;

(2) to support holistic diplomatic, military, law enforcement, economic, and capacity-building tools to counter IUU fishing;

(3) to provide technical assistance to countries in priority regions and priority flag states to combat IUU fishing, including assistance—

(A) to increase local, national, and regional level capacities to counter IUU fishing through the engagement of law enforcement and security forces;

(B) to enhance transparency and accountability by supporting IUU fishing, which may include stakeholders in such action as—

(1) convene a working group, led by Department of State officials, to examine IUU fishing, which may include stakeholders in such action as—

(A) United States officials from relevant agencies participating in the interagency Working Group identified in section 3531, foreign governmental officials, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and representatives of local fishermen in the region; and

(B) experts on IUU fishing, law enforcement, criminal justice, transnational organized illegal activity, defense, intelligence, vessel movement monitoring, and international development operating in or with knowledge of the region; and

(2) designate a counter-IUU Fishing Coordinator from among existing personnel at the mission if the chief of mission determines that such action is appropriate.

SEC. 3535. ASSISTANCE BY FEDERAL AGENCIES TO IMPROVE LAW ENFORCEMENT WITHIN JULY 1, 2019, AND PRIORITIES REGIONS AND PRIORITY FLAG STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in collaboration with the Secretary of Commerce and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, shall provide assistance, as appropriate, in accordance with this section.

(b) LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING AND COORDINATION ACTIVITIES.—The officials referred to in subsection (a) shall evaluate opportunities to provide assistance, as appropriate, to countries in priority regions and priority flag states to improve the effectiveness of IUU fishing enforcement, including—

(1) by assessing and using existing resources, enforcement tools, and legal authorities to coordinate efforts to combat IUU fishing with efforts to combat other illegal trade, including weapons, drugs, and human trafficking;

(2) by expanding existing IUU fishing enforcement training;

(3) by providing targeted, country- and region-specific training 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) PORT SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—The officials referred to in subsection (a) shall evaluate opportunities to provide assistance, as appropriate, to countries in priority regions and priority flag states to help those states implement programs related to port security and capacity for the purposes of preventing IUU fishing products from entering the global seafood market, including by supporting other countries in working toward the adoption and implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement.

(d) BRIEFING 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 identify countries and their respective 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) conducting 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 Paris 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;
(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 Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Secretary of Commerce, and other Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall ensure an integrated, Federal Government-wide response to IUU fishing globally, including by—
(1) improving the coordination of Federal agencies to identify, interdict, investigate, prosecute, and dismantle IUU fishing operations and organizations perpetrating and knowingly benefiting from IUU fishing;
(2) developing a strategy to determine how military assets and intelligence can contribute to enforcement strategies to combat IUU fishing;
(3) establishing standards for information sharing related to maritime enforcement;
(4) developing a strategy to determine how military assets and intelligence can contribute to enforcement strategies to combat IUU fishing;
(5) increasing maritime domain awareness relating to IUU fishing and related crimes and developing a strategy to leverage available and enhanced intelligence in relevant countries and assessing the capacity and training needs in such countries;
(7) outlining a strategy to coordinate, increase, and use shipper agreements between the Department of Defense or the Coast Guard and relevant countries; (8) prioritization of support 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 initiatives to make accessible the certified data from state authorities about vessel and vessel-related activities related to IUU fishing; (12) supporting the identification and certification procedures to address IUU fishing in accordance with the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826d et seq.); and (13) publishing annual reports summarizing nonsensitive information about the Working Group’s efforts to investigate, enforce, and prosecute groups and individuals engaging in IUU fishing.

SECTION 3552. STRATEGIC PLAN.
(a) STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the enactment of this title, the Working Group, after consultation with the relevant stakeholders, shall submit to Congress a 5-year integrated strategic plan on combating IUU fishing and enhancing maritime security, including specific strategies with monitoring benchmarks for countries in priority regions to implement shipper agreements; (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 identified in paragraph (A). (3) PRIORITY FLAG STATES SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting priority flag states under paragraph (1), the Working Group shall select 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.

SECTION 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, that 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; (7) the strategic plan developed under section 3552, including—(A) the identification of— (i) relevant supply routes, ports of call, methods of landing and entering illegally caught product into legal supply chains, and financial institutions used in each country by participants engaging in IUU fishing; and (ii) indicators of IUU fishing that are related to money laundering; (B) an assessment of the adherence to, or progress toward adoption of, international treaties related to IUU fishing; (C) an assessment of the extent of the cooperation of United States economic zones with the Port State Measures Agreement, by countries in priority regions; (D) an assessment of the extent of cooperation of relevant countries in IUU fishing in priority regions to increase maritime domain awareness; and (E) an assessment of the capacity of countries in priority regions to implement shipper agreements; (8) an assessment of the capacity of priority flag states to track the movement of and police their fleet, prevent their flagged vessels from engaging in IUU fishing, and enforce applicable laws and regulations; and (9) an assessment of the extent of involvement in IUU fishing of organizations designated as foreign terrorist organizations under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

SECTION 3554. GULF OF MEXICO IUU FISHING SUBWORKING GROUP.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this title, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in coordination with the Coast Guard and the Department of State, shall establish a subworking group to address IUU fishing in the exclusive economic zone of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico. (b) FUNCTIONS.—The subworking group established under subsection (a) shall identify— (1) Federal actions taken and policies established during the 5-year period immediately preceding the date of the enactment of this title with respect to IUU fishing in the exclusive economic zone of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, including such actions and policies related to— (A) the surveillance, interdiction, and prosecution of any foreign nationals engaged in such fishing; and (B) the application of the provisions of the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1826d et seq.) to any relevant nation, including the status of any past or ongoing consultations and certification procedures; (2) actions and policies, in addition to the actions and policies described in paragraph (1), each of the Federal agencies described in subsection (a) can take, using existing resources, to combat IUU fishing in the exclusive economic zone of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico; and (3) any additional authorities that could assist each such agency in more effectively addressing such IUU fishing. (c) NOT LATER THAN 1 YEAR AFTER THE ENACTMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the IUU Fishing Subworking Group is established under subsection (a), the group shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives that contains— (1) the findings identified pursuant to subsection (b); and (2) a timeline for each of the Federal agencies described in subsection (a) to implement each policy identified pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

PART III—COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN CONNECTION WITH THE CATCHING AND PROCESSING OF SEAFOOD PRODUCTS

SECTION 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.

SECTION 3562. ADDING THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING.
Section 650(b) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7108(b)) is amended by inserting “the Secretary of Commerce,” after “the Secretary of Labor,”.

SECTION 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 deter and mitigate actions against human trafficking in the catching and processing of seafood products outside of United States waters.

PART IV—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SECTION 3571. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
(a) FUNDING.—Amounts made available to carry out this subtitle shall be derived from
amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the relevant agencies and departments.

(b) No Increase in Contributions.—Nothing in this title shall authorize an increase in required or voluntary contributions paid by the United States to any multinational or international organization.

SEC. 3572. ACCOUNTING OF FUNDS.

By not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the head of each Federal agency receiving or allocating funds to carry out activities under this subtitle shall, to the greatest extent practicable, prepare and submit to Congress a report that provides for the distribution of all funds made available under this subtitle to the Federal agency.

SA 626. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. ..., JOHN S. MCCAiN COMMISSION ON THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE.

(a) Establishment of Commission.—

(i) 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.

(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”).

(ii) Membership.—

(A) Composition.—The Commission shall be composed of 12 members of whom—

(i) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(ii) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(iii) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate;

(iv) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate;

(v) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(vi) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(vii) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(viii) one member appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

(ix) one member appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

(x) one member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(xi) one member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representaives; and

(xii) one member appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(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 adjustment to and throughout civilian life.

(ii) Holistic Focus on Care.—The review required by clause (i) shall include a holistic focus on care from inception into the Department of Defense until death.

(iii) Lines of Effort.—The review required by clause (i) shall include establishment of particular lines of effort with a focus on the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and nongovernmental organizations.

(B) Identification of Best Practices and Critical Failures.—

(i) List.—

(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 the transition from service in the Armed Forces to and throughout civilian life.

(ii) Resources.—In carrying out subclause (i), the Commission shall analyze the Department of Defense National Resource Directory and the Department of Veterans Affairs databases that map
the benefits available to veterans and their families; and
(II) determine where such directory and database fall short of meeting the transition needs of veterans and families throughout civil
citizen life.
(C) EVALUATION.—The Commission shall evaluate proposals for improving recruiting, retention, and cessation of benefits programs, including proposals for alter-
native means of providing resources fur-
nished by such programs.
(D) OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Commission may consider appropriate.
(2) REPORTS.—
(A) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed under subsection (b)(2), the Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees of Con-
gress a report setting forth a plan for the work of the Commission.
(B) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the first meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees of Con-
gress a report setting forth a plan for the activities, find-
ings, and recommendations of the Commission, including recommenda-
tions for legislative or administrative action as the Commission may consider appropriate.
(c) COMMISSION RECORDS.
(1) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers advisable to carry out the duties of the Commission.
(2) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.
The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the Federal Government such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission. Upon request of the Chair of the Commission, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Commission.
(3) INFORMATION FROM NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.
In carrying out its duties, the Commission may seek guidance and in-
formation through the consultation with founda-
tions, veteran services organizations, nonprofit groups, faith-based organizations, private and public institutions of higher edu-
cation, and such other organizations as the Commission considers appro-
(4) COMMISSION RECORDS.
(1) The Commission shall keep an accurate and complete record of the actions and meetings of the Commiss-
ion. Such records shall be made available for public inspection and the Comptroller General of the United States may audit and examine such records.
(2) COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.
(1) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Each member of the Commission may be com-
pensated at a rate equal to the daily equiva-

lent of the annual rate of basic pay pre-
scribed for level V of the Executive Sched-
ule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of bus-

ness in the performance of services for the Commission.
(2) TRAVEL AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission may be en-
titled to travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employ-
es of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of bus-

ness in the performance of services for the Commission.
(3) STAFF
(A) IN GENERAL.—The chairperson of the Commission may, without regard to civil
services laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel as may be nec-

essary to enable the Commission to perform its duties. The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Commission.
(B) COMPENSATION.—The chairperson of the Commission may fix the compensa-
tion of the executive director and other personnel with-
out regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, re-
lating to classification of positions and Gen-
eral Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.
(4) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.
Any Federal Government employee may be detail-
ed to the Commission without reimb-
ursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privileges.
(5) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTER-
MITTENT SERVICES.—The Commission may procure temporary and inter-
mittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, for indi-
viduals which do not exceed the daily equiva-

lent of the annual rate of basic pay pre-
scribed for level V of the Executive Sched-
ule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of bus-
ness in the performance of services for the Commission.
(6) TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION.
The Commission shall terminate 30 days after the date the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Con-
gress submits the final report under subsection (b)(3)(B). Members of the Commission may be consulted as neces-
sary by the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs to carry out the strategy submitted under subsection (b)(4).
(f) FUNDING—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall, upon the request of the chairperson of the Commission, make available to the Com-
munity such funds as the Commission may require to carry out its duties under this section. The Secretary shall make such amounts available from amounts appro-

priated for the Department of Defense, ex-
cept that such amounts may not be from amounts appropriated for the Transition As-
sistance Program (TAP), or any similar pro-
gram.
(2) AVAILABILITY.—Any sums made avail-

able to the Commission under paragraph (1) shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until the termination of the Commission.
(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CON-
gress.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—
(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate; and
(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representa-
tives.
(2) ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.—The terms "Armed Forces" and "veteran" have the meanings given such terms in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.
SEC. 627. MR. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropria-
tions 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 the 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 fol-
lower:
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 de-

fense committees a report on—
(1) the current and future needs for estab-
lished Military Operating Areas (MOAs) for manned or unmanned aircraft;
(2) the training and readiness benefits of a single, continuous east-west airspace cor-

ridor involving Colorado, Oklahoma, and Kansas that may inter-
sect and be used in conjunction with the east-west airspace corridor involving North Dakota, South Da-

kota, Nebraska, and Kansas that may inter-
sect and be used in conjunction with 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 appropria-
tions for fiscal year 2020 for
military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 1207. PROHIBITION ON SALES AND TRANSFERS OF SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH ACT OF 1982 FUNDS TO COVERED FOREIGN COUNTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Secretary of Defense under the Small Business Innovation Research Act of 1982 to carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of using leading commercial technologies to identify cyber threats within moments and enabling personnel of the National Security Operations Center to investigate issues almost immediately thereafter and then isolate or remediate any issues within an hour of detection.

(b) REPORT.—At the end of the pilot program required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the security outcomes of the pilot program against a control group using traditional security protocols elsewhere in the Department of Defense.

SA 630. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 1208. REQUIREMENT TO PROHIBIT SALE OF SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH ACT OF 1982 FUNDS TO COVERED FOREIGN COUNTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Secretary under the Small Business Innovation Research Act of 1982 to carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of using leading commercial technologies to identify cyber threats within moments and enabling personnel of the National Security Operations Center to investigate issues almost immediately thereafter and then isolate or remediate any issues within an hour of detection.

(b) REPORT.—At the end of the pilot program required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the security outcomes of the pilot program against a control group using traditional security protocols elsewhere in the Department of Defense.

SA 631. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7021. INCREASE IN NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7022. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7023. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7024. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7025. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7026. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7027. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7028. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7029. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7030. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7031. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7032. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7033. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7034. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7035. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7036. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7037. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7038. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7039. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7040. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7041. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7042. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7043. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7044. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7045. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 7046. NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of amounts provided to the Department of Defense for military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:
“(i) the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and
“(ii) the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurial Competitiveness of the House of Representatives.”; and
“(2) by adding at the end the following:
“(vii) the term ‘eligible entity’ means—
“(1) a research institution; and
“(2) a small business concern;”.
“and the STTR program and to increase technology and commercialization through increased awards under those programs;
“(A) to create regional collaboratives that
“(B) to grow SBIR program and STTR programs;
“(C) provide increased one-on-one engagement with companies and entrepreneurs for SBIR program and STTR program education, assistance, and successful outcomes.
“(4) APPLICATION.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—A regional collaborative that desires to participate in the pilot program shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.
“(B) INCLUSION OF LEAD ELIGIBLE ENTITIES AND COORDINATOR.—A regional collaborative shall include in an application submitted under subparagraph (A)
“(i) the name of each lead eligible entity from each eligible State in the regional collaborative, as designated under paragraph (5)(A); and
“(ii) the name of the coordinator for the regional collaborative, as designated under paragraph (6).
“(C) AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION.—A regional collaborative shall include in an application submitted under subparagraph (A)
“(i) an assessment of the pilot program and
“(ii) to create more competitive proposals for awards from all Federal sources, with a focus on awards under the SBIR program and the STTR program; and
“(iv) to assist first-time applicants by providing small grants for proof of concept research; and
“(F) assist applicants for an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program to identify sources of outside funding, including venture capitalists, angel investor groups, private industry, crowd funding, and special loan programs.
“(6) AWARD AMOUNT.—The Administrator shall provide an award to each eligible State in an amount that is not more than $300,000 to carry out the activities described in paragraph (7).
“(7) 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.
“(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.
“(A) in General.—Not later than September 30, 2023, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program, which shall include—
“(i) an assessment of the pilot program and the effectiveness of the pilot program in meeting the goals described in paragraph (3);
“(ii) an assessment of the best practices, including an analysis of how the pilot program compares to a single State approach; and
“(iii) recommendations as to whether any aspect of the pilot program should be extended or made permanent.
“SA 633. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
SEC. 14. CIVIL ACTIONS AGAINST FOREIGN STATES FOR DEATHS BY TERRORISM.
“(a) IN GENERAL.—Title X, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1605B the following:
“After September 11, 2001, a death of a United States citizen in the world, caused by an attack by a foreign nation, hostile to the United States, against persons or property in the United States, the District of Columbia, any other eligible State; and
“Pilot Program established under paragraph (2).
“(A) the term ‘Regional SBIR State Collaborative Initiative 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 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.
“(G) to offer increased one-on-one engagement with companies and entrepreneurs for SBIR program and STTR program education, assistance, and successful outcomes.
“(H) to provide increased one-on-one engagement with companies and entrepreneurs for SBIR program and STTR program education, assistance, and successful outcomes.
“(A) establish an initiative under which
“(B) to offer increased one-on-one engagement with companies and entrepreneurs for SBIR program and STTR program education, assistance, and successful outcomes.
“(C) create and make available an online mechanism to serve as a resource for applicants for an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program to identify and connect with Federal labs, prime government contractors, other industry partners, and regional industry cluster organizations;
“(D) conduct focused and concentrated outreach efforts to increase participation in the SBIR program and the STTR program by small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals (as defined in section 8(d)(3)(C)), and historically black colleges and universities;”.
“(E) administer a structured program of outreach and technical assistance to provide assistance in applying for an award under the SBIR program or the STTR program;”.
“(F) provide increased one-on-one engagement with companies and entrepreneurs for SBIR program and STTR program education, assistance, and successful outcomes.
“(G) increase the competitiveness of the SBIR program and the STTR program;”.
“(I) to develop and implement a successful commercialization plan;”.
“(J) to assist eligible States focusing on transition and commercialization to win Phase III awards from public and private partners.”
S3618

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
June 13, 2019

§1605C, Torture exception

(a) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘army forces’ has the meaning

given that term in section 101 of title 10;

(2) the term ‘national of the United States’

has the meaning given that term in

section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Na-

tionality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22)); and

(b) ‘Torture’ has the meaning
given that term in section 3 of the Torture


note).

(c) Exception to immunity.—In addition
to any other exception to immunity under

this chapter, a foreign state shall not be im-

mune from the jurisdiction of courts of the

United States in any case in which money dam-

ages are sought against the foreign state relat-

ing to the death of a national of the United States or a member of the

armed forces who was in the custody of

the foreign state that was caused by an act

torture of the foreign state, or of any official,

employee, or agent of that foreign state

while acting within the scope of his or her

office, employment, or agency.

(d) Retrospective application.—A civil act-

tion relating to a death described in sub-

section (b) that occurred before the date of

enactment of this section may be brought

under this section if the civil action is com-

menced not later than 5 years after the date

of enactment of this section.

(e) Private right of action.—A foreign

state and any official, employee, or agent of

that foreign state while acting within the

scope of their office, employment, or agency,

shall be liable for a death described in

subsection (b) to a legal representative of

the Armed Forces, disaggregated by—

(A) services from the Department of

Defense;

(B) services from the Department of

Veterans Affairs; and

(C) services provided by another entity.

(f) Report.—

(1) in general.—Not later than one year

after the date of the enactment of this Act,

the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary

of Veterans Affairs shall jointly submit to

the appropriate committees of Congress a re-

port on the aggregates of the review

performed under subsection (a).

(2) Appropriation committees of Congress
defined.—In this subsection, the term ‘ap-

propriation committees of Congress’ means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and

the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the

Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and

the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the

House of Representatives.

SA 635. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amend-

ment intended to be proposed by him to

the bill S. 1790, to authorize appro-

priations 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 C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 729. REVIEW OF RECORDS OF FORMER MEM-

BERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO DIED BY SUICIDE:

SEC. 729. REVIEW OF RECORDS OF FORMER MEM-

BERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO DIED BY SUICIDE:

(a) In general.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly and retrospectively review the records of each former member of the Armed Forces who died by suicide within one year of separation from the Armed Forces during the five-year period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Review required.—The review required by subsection (a) with respect to a former member of the Armed Forces shall include consider-

ation of the following:

(1) whether or not the Defense Department of Defense had previously identified the former member as being at risk for suicide and if so,

what risk factors were present and how those risk factors correlated to the circumstances of the death of the former member.

(2) if the former member was eligible to re-

ceive health care services from the Depart-

ment of Veterans Affairs.

(3) if the former member received health care services, including mental health care services and Readjustment Counseling Serv-

ices, from a facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs, following their separation from the Armed Forces.

(4) if the former member had received a mental health waiver during service in the Armed Forces.

(5) the employment status, housing status, national of the United States Armed Forces (such as enlisted and officer), and branch of the Armed Forces of the former member.

(6) if support services, specified by the type of service (such as employment, mental health, etc.), were provided to the former member during the one-year period after separa-

tion from the Armed Forces, disaggregated by—

(A) services from the Department of De-

fense;

(B) services from the Department of Vet-

erans Affairs; and

(C) services provided by another entity.

SA 635. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amend-

ment intended to be proposed by him to

the bill S. 1790, to authorize appro-

priations 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 military

personnel 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. 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 De-

fense University Research Instrumentation Program is $10,000,000 for a proposal to ac-

quire a transmission electron microscope to be used for purposes relating to quantum en-

gineering, bioengineering, national defense pri-

orities, and aerospace.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have 5 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have been the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Sen-
Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, it is Thursday, and it is one of my favorite times of the week because it is the time we get to come down to the floor. The new pages are on the floor, and I think you are going to start to see this as probably one of your favorite times as well because it is when I talk about what we call the Alaskan of the Week. It is an opportunity to high-light somebody in my State who has done something great for their community, the State, and the country, and to brag a little bit about Alaska.

Today I am going to talk about Jacob Adams, whose family goes back to 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 go into the story 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 still 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. 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 blankets. This is another beautiful Alaska Native tradition that Natives and non-Natives in our State cherish.

There is a long list of people to thank for keeping this incredible whaling and Inupiaq culture and heritage alive in Alaska, but Jake Adams is certainly on the top of that list. He is a proud whaling captain himself and a founding member of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, which has been the primary force in making sure that our whaling communities get the quotas they need from the International Whaling Commission to continue the practice and to feed their people and keep this amazing cultural heritage practice going.

It was not easy, but they have fought for self-determination, and they have won repeatedly, including at a big IWC meeting in Brazil last year. It is because of Jake Adams’ incredible leadership that this tradition is so far advanced and revered in Alaska, and, I would say, around the world. Jake has done that and so much more for his community and for people all over Alaska. He is an inspiration to us 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—revering their elders and revering the land and resources, 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 that time 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. He was 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 Colorado. 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, talked about how much he contributed to his community and Alaska.

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.

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.

In the last few years, we have seen a wave of anti-Semitism seen both in the country, with thousands of employ-ees, 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 leadership. He has acted with the highest honor toward his community.

Well said, John Hopson, Jr., about Jake Adam. Jake, thank you for all you have done for us, for your community, and for all Alaskans. Thank you for your decades of service to Alaska and your leadership.

Thank you, Lucille, for sharing him with us. Congratulations, again, on being our Alaskan of the Week.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Romney): The Senator from Texas.

ANTI-SEMITISM

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, today, I would like to thank Senator Kaine for joining with me in introducing what should hopefully be a simple but crucially important matter for the Senate—to issue an unequivocal, direct, and clear condemnation of all forms of anti-Semitism.

Unfortunately, we are living in an era where the need for a strong and clear condemnation of anti-Semitism has become acute. We are in the midst of a wave of anti-Semitism seen both here in the United States and all over the world.

In just the last few years, we have seen repeated anti-Semitic comments made publicly, including insinuations questioning the loyalty and the patriotism of American Jews. We have seen physical violence against Jews, including shootings in Jewish places of worship, such as the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh and the Chabad of Poway. We have seen a wave of physical attacks against Jews in the streets of New York. And we have seen the growth on our college campuses of movements to aggressively boycott products made by Jews in Israel.
As we have learned this week, things have gotten so bad that the New York Times has announced it will simply stop running political cartoons in their international edition after being criticized and forced to apologize for recently running a blatantly anti-Semitic cartoon.

This resolution was also prompted, unfortunately, by the inability of the House of Representatives to come together and vote on a resolution straightforwardly and directly condemning anti-Semitism.

Too many in political life have given in to the extremes, including the embrace of boycotts and at times outright hatred for Israel, the world’s only Jewish state.

So when the House tried to condemn anti-Semitism, sadly, they were instead forced to water it down into a general resolution decrying bigotry of all sorts, listing every group they could think of to condemn.

There is, of course, nothing wrong with condemning bigotry and hatred in general, but anti-Semitism is a unique prejudice with a unique history that has led to unique horrors throughout history.

Jews today are the most targeted religious group in the United States for hate crimes, according to the data compiled by the FBI. We need to be able to acknowledge that clearly and directly, and that is what this resolution demands.

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 confine, 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: “[H]e United States, Jews have suffered from systematic discrimination in the form of exclusion from homeownership in certain neighborhoods, prohibition from staying in certain hotels, restrictions upon membership in private clubs and other associations, limitations upon admission to certain educational institutions and other barriers to equal justice under the law.”

This is a shameful legacy, and it makes it all the more incumbent that we in the Senate speak in one voice and stand resolute that the U.S. Senate condemns and commits to combating all forms of anti-Semitism.

This bipartisan resolution has 56 cosponsors, including 14 Democratic Senators, I am particularly grateful to Senator Kaine for his leadership, which has been pivotal in bringing us together to speak united with one clear voice, and I am hopeful that just moments from now the Senate will come together and pass a clear denunciation of anti-Semitism, so that we are clearly understood and clearly heard.

With that, I yield to my friend Senator Kaine.

Mr. KAINES, Mr. President, I applaud my colleague for reaching out to see if we could work together on this important resolution—a resolution that, coming to the Senate in 2013, as did my colleague, neither of us believed we would need to stand on the floor of this body to introduce.

In August of 2017, students and their families had just arrived in the town of Charlottesville at the University of Virginia. A close friend of mine, Rabbi Jake Rubin, is the Hillel rabbi at the University of Virginia. The students and their families, many of whom were coming to Charlottesville or to Virginia for the first time, excited to begin their college career, gathered with other Hillel students on campus on a Friday, together with members of the Charlottesville Jewish community, for fellowship and worship. Soon, they heard chants outside the juice bar, chanting, “Hillel is Jewish.” And then they saw individuals dressed in a sort of uniform of khaki pants and white shirts, carrying torches and marching. They were marching at something that was a 2-day rally billed as a Unite the Right rally. But it was the words that were coming out of the marchers’ mouths that terrified these worshippers and students because what they were chanting were slogans from Nazi youth rallies from the 1930s: “Jews will not replace us,” “blood and soil,” and other horrible and chilling statements terrified these young people and the adults who were with them.

The next day, this rally riot continued—White supremacists, White nationalists, neo-Nazis, and neo-Confederates. An individual in a vehicle ran his car into a crowd, injuring many and killing Heather Heyer, a paralegal from the Charlottesville area.

Two State troopers, both of whom I knew personally, both of whom were part of the Governor’s security detail during my tenure as Governor and also the tenure of then-Governor McAuliffe, were patrolling in a helicopter to try to provide order in a difficult situation. Their helicopter went down, and both of them were killed, trying to protect public safety.

We didn’t think that would happen in Virginia. We didn’t think that would happen in the hometown of an archetypal American political leader who believed that the First Amendment’s guarantee of freedom of religion was one of the most important things about our country—that you could worship as you like or not and not be preferred or punished for the choice that you make. Yet it did happen in Virginia. It did happen in our country.

As my colleague mentioned, this day was a day that extended a long history of anti-Semitism in this country; lynchings—the Leo Frank lynching in Atlanta, GA, in the early 1900s—Jews wrongly accused of crimes and then killed, crimes that they didn’t commit; American boycotts of Jewish business in Michigan with 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 Bahá’í—gather to scrub the graffiti off. But it happens over and over again.

The shootings at the synagogue in Pittsburgh; the shootings in California; the assassination of Jewish senior citizens at a senior center in Overland Park, KS, near where my parents live; the uptick in reported hate crimes against Jews, as my colleague mentioned—hate crimes directed against any religion in this country are often directed against Jewish Americans. So we are in a time, regardless of where it comes from and regardless of who perpetrates it, we have to acknowledge that it is real, that it is dangerous, and that it is growing. Those of us in leadership positions have to be able to stand against it as firmly as we can.

I applaud my colleague for reaching out to see if we could work on this together. This is a topic that could be used for partisanship and that one side could point at things folks on the other side have said that they didn’t like. Senator Cruz and I talked about that, but what we realized is that this is just too important an issue to get bogged down in partisan politics, that the clear and present danger felt by members of the Jewish community and the escalading rhetoric against Jews in many parts of the country and around the world are things that call for a bipartisan response, a clear condemnation, and also a Senate committee to be formed to help us combat anti-Semitism so that we can be true to the equality principle that is our Nation’s North Star, so that
Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I thank my friend from Virginia for his powerful and eloquent remarks decrying anti-Semitism and implore all of us to stand united with one clear bipartisan voice, Democrats and Republicans all on the same page, 100 to 0, saying that anti-Semitism has no place in the United States of America.

With that, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 189.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The爬 will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 189) condemning all forms of antisemitism.

There being no objection, the resolution was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution (S. Res. 189) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to. The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions."

Mr. CRUZ. Thank you. I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1562

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the rules committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1562 and the Senate proceed to its further consideration; that the Warner substitute at the desk be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid on the table with no intervening time and passed; and that the motion he will soon make by unanimous consent that the resolution be proceeded to consider the resolution.

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.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I thank my friend from Virginia for his wise, eloquent remarks decrying anti-Semitism and implore all of us to stand united with one clear bipartisan voice, Democrats and Republicans all on the same page, 100 to 0, saying that anti-Semitism has no place in the United States of America.

With that, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 189.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The resolution (S. Res. 189) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to. The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions."

Mr. CRUZ. Thank you. I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I thank my friend for his wise, eloquent remarks decrying anti-Semitism and implore all of us to stand united with one clear bipartisan voice, Democrats and Republicans all on the same page, 100 to 0, saying that anti-Semitism has no place in the United States of America.

With that, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 189.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?
This is really unfortunate timing. I can’t imagine—I always thought that in today’s political environment, you always think yesterday’s could be the greatest outrage, but the fact that yesterday, the President of the United States said—after all that we have been through in the last 2½ years, after all of the evidence of Russian intervention has been out and vetted, after 140 contacts between Russian officials and folks affiliated with the Trump campaign or Trump business operations, you would believe that there is 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. For evidence in the past of attempted foreign intervention—candidates stepped up—it didn’t matter which party—and did the right thing and reported it to law enforcement.

One of my colleagues on the other side said that they don’t want to relitigate 2016. There will be other times and places to further litigate whatever happened in 2016. In terms of today, I don’t want to, either. I just want to make sure that we are safe from foreign intervention in 2020. What is remarkable is that we now live in a world post-9/11 that dramatically changed things for a whole host of us. We have a whole series of new—appropriately so—security protocols. The mantra at our airports that TSA and Homeland Security always try to promote is “If you see something, say something.” It is not an undue burden. I think, on the traveling public, and because of that involvement, I think the airports are safer. Shouldn’t we have the same de minimis standard to protect the integrity of our election system? If you see something, say something.

All my legislation is requiring is this: If there is indication that agents of foreign governments are trying to intervene in our elections, tell law enforcement. Tell the FBI.

I tried to draft my legislation in ways to make sure it wouldn’t involve any of our activities in an official sense. It wouldn’t involve dealings at Embassy parties, and it wouldn’t involve contacts in the normal course.

I would say to my friends on the other side, if there are ways to improve this legislation to make sure we can reach agreement on what I have to believe is common ground here—that we don’t want foreign governments intervening in our Presidential elections—I am wide open as to how we can change this to make it better. But to say, in the face of this President’s own FBI Director, who has said it would be important that the FBI have this information about foreign intervention, and then the Attorney General 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 and, if not, 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 and that somehow this issue of the integrity of our election system shouldn’t be debated or shouldn’t be taken up to put protections in place is frankly astonishing.

It is astonishing to me as well that 17 months out from the next election, we have a White House where there is no one in charge of election security. We are 17 months out from the next election, and we have let sit fallow bipartisan election security legislation that would ensure that there is that paper trail and there is that ability to audit the actions after the fact so we can make sure Americans have faith in the integrity of the election system.

It is pretty remarkable that we are 17 months out from the next election and 3 weeks after we saw manipulation of a video of the Speaker of the House—that clearly was manipulated—that spread a false impression around the world, and we don’t have common agreement on some basic rules of the road so that social media is not manipulated again in 2020 the way it was in 2016. We only need to look at how social media manipulation leads to hate and bloodshed in India and Burma and countries around the world.

Not taking action on these items is the height of irresponsibility. This most basic of all requirements simply says: If you see something, say something. If there is foreign intervention, tell the FBI. Let them make the judgment.

Why would anyone say that is not necessary when we have seen the recent history in our country, and for that matter, we have seen the same tactics Russia has used in America used in the Brexit vote and in the French Presidential elections? Again, I go back to Director of National Intelligence Coats, who said they will be back, and FBI Director Wray, who said they will be back, and they need this information.

I hope that maybe after the weekend, my colleagues on the other side will reconsider and take up this issue.

I will close with this: I just can’t imagine—and I know some of my colleagues on the other side have already started to speak out, and I appreciate this; I appreciate this. We need to be thinking out at a time when there is huge fear of the White House and this President’s willingness to vendettas out against anyone who raises a voice in opposition.

Think for a moment. Think for just a moment about what Donald Trump said yesterday from the Oval Office. A President’s words from the Oval Office still carry weight. The President of the United States said: Well, everybody around the world, so we are too lack of assistance that might come from Russia or China or some other adversary nation. My goodness gracious. The modern father of the Republican Party, Ronald Reagan, must be spinning in his grave.

Again, Mr. President, I am not here to relitigate 2016. I am here to make sure that we do our job, that we honor that oath to protect and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic. I don’t know about you, but I would call the actions of Russia over the last few years the actions of a foreign enemy.

We also have an obligation to make sure we protect the integrity of our election system. So let’s take off the Republican and Democratic hats for a few minutes, and let’s go ahead and pass election security legislation. Let’s go ahead and put some basic guardrails around social media so we are not manipulated in future elections. Let’s make sure we go ahead and put an obligation on all Presidential campaigns going forward that if they see evidence of foreign intervention, they report it appropriately to the FBI and law enforcement.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I hope to reserve the right, if my colleague from Tennessee is going to respond to my comments, to have a chance to respond to her comments as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I would like to articulate the reason for the objection to the legislation from the Senator from Virginia.

Let me begin by saying that we are all for free and fair and honest elections. I know the Senator from Virginia spent some time as Governor of Virginia. He knows that in 2016, no ballots—no ballots—one’s vote was encumbered or affected. He knows that I have served on an election commission, and I know that the Senator from Virginia has an interest in election commissions and our State election commissions are in charge of securing those elections.
I have to state to the Presiding Officer that I know that in the great State of Tennessee, our county election commissions and our State election commission and our secretary of state are very focused on making certain that these elections are fair and honest. Elections. There is going to be a focus 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—of this, 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 I am aware that 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 realize this realization. I am 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 working on the campaigns, media response, social media interactions, contact with foreign nationals without a green card. We have public officials ethics laws.

Campaigns could have to report social media responses or interactions, report every non-U.S. citizen, or even every Dreamer. We hear a lot about the Dreamers. So think about this. You would report every non-U.S. citizen or Dreamer who volunteers for your campaign or knock on doors or even knocks on the door of a foreign national.

Every vendor contact, every call center, every contract, every discussion—all of this, all of it, would begin with “Are you a foreign national?”

So that is the overbroad nature of this. The goal is to make sure we never ever have a foreign government interfering, and we share that goal. It was wrong in 2016. It was wrong in 2018. It would be wrong in 2020. That is why we need to make certain we do not have this kind of interference. No one wants foreign interference of any type in our government in any way, shape, or form.

To the Senator across the aisle, we didn’t like it when we heard former President Obama say to David Medved: ‘Tell Vladimir, I will have more flexibility after the election. We didn’t appreciate that.

We didn’t appreciate all that was transpiring back in 2015 with the Clinton Foundation and Uranium One. We had questions about that.

Do we want to make certain things such as that do not occur? Of course, but the UC that was presented is overbroad, and this is something that should be done in a thoughtful way. It should be done in a bipartisan way.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. I see the Senator from the Finance Committee is here. I will not take but a couple of moments. I appreciate the comments of the Senator from Tennessee. She agrees we ought to make sure there is not foreign intervention in our elections. That ought to be a fairly easy thing to agree to.

I want to point out that her reading of my legislation is not accurate. The underlying concern of what is to be reported is if an agent of a foreign government or foreign national offered something that was already prohibited, not a foreign national wanting to volunteer on a campaign. We already laid out prohibited activities that violate the law. The only action reported would be those actions that are prohibited.

Again, I will take my colleague at her word. If there are ways to improve on this legislation, I am wide open for broader media responses.

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 states, 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 try because they were afraid they would be caught off guard in 2020.

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. 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 every body with that impression. I don’t. I absolutely believe this. I don’t. I believed the Senator from Iowa doesn’t. He said, even after all that has happened in the last 2½ years, that if Russia or China or other countries intervene again, he might take that information, take that assistance again.

Our democracy is better than that. Our democracy is more important than a willingness to be traded away for the short-term political gain of being in cahoots with a foreign power. I am not saying that has happened, but, boy oh boy, what an invitation we made yesterday to folks, as the Senator from Tennessee just indicated, who don’t wish us well.
If there are ways to improve on this legislation, I am wide open for that, but if we don’t put in place an obligation that is up-to-date and a moral obligation that I think we have all honored, if we don’t put in place a legal obligation to make sure that if you see evidence of foreign intervention, you report it, then shame on us.

I will close with this. We do it at the airport—you see something, say something. Shouldn’t we have at least those same standards, in terms of protection of our critical democracy, going forward?

I yield the floor.

ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I call my colleagues’ attention to an issue that has affected many families in Iowa and throughout the country. That issue is elder abuse and neglect of some, those same people.

Many older Americans reside in assisted care facilities, nursing homes, and all kinds of group living arrangements that these facilities and the staff at the facilities not only follow the law but provide the type of care they would want their own family members to receive. The Des Moines Register last year published a series suggesting a troubling lack of compassionate care for elderly residents in some of the nursing homes in my State. We also had other reports surfaced in 2017 of nursing home workers in at least 18 different facilities taking humiliating and unauthorized photos of elderly residents and posting them on social media websites.

Earlier this year, I convened an oversight hearing in which we heard from the daughters of two elderly women who resided in a federally funded nursing home. One testified that her mother, an Iowan, died due to neglect in a facility that held the highest possible rating—a five-star rating—on a Federal Government website. The family discovered that the nursing home was the subject of multiple complaint investigations related to those complaints in recent years. Yet, after each complaint, government inspectors reported the facility had come back “into substantial compliance with program requirements.”

At this same hearing, another witness from another State testified about her mother’s rape in a nursing home.

These and similar cases around the country point to the need for reform. By one estimate, 1 in 10 persons older than the age of 60 will fall victim to elder abuse each year.

According to the inspector general at the Department of Health and Human Services, one-third of nursing home residents may experience harm while under the care of these facilities. In more than half of these cases, the harm was preventable. That is why statutes like the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act, which I championed in the last Congress; also the Older Americans Act, which promotes seniors’ independence; and the Elder Justice Act, which I have long supported, are all very important pieces of legislation.

On Monday, I introduced a resolution designating June 15 as World Elder Abuse Awareness Day. I would like to thank my lead cosponsor, Senator Blumenthal of Connecticut, for joining me in introducing this legislation. The ranking member of the Senate Finance Committee, as well as the leaders of Senate Aging Committee, Senators Collins and Casey, along with Senators Laneford and Hassan, also are original cosponsors. I thank all of them for doing that.

This bipartisan resolution recognizes those adult protective services and healthcare personnel, ombudsmen, criminal justice personnel, and advocates who help prevent and combat elder abuse in communities all around our country.

It calls for us to promote awareness and long-term prevention of elder abuse, which play a very key role to play in ensuring the protections of seniors, not only in the passing of legislation but in our constitutional oversight role to make sure the executive branch of government faithfully executes those laws. In faithfully executing our laws in spirit as well as in the letter, they will be helping us prevent elder abuse.

Years ago, I joined my colleagues in developing an earlier version of the Elder Justice Act. It is time to update and extend the key programs authorized under this important law, which authorized the Elder Justice Coordinating Council and also authorized resources to support forensic centers to investigate and other initiatives in that important legislation. I am working closely with the members of the Elder Justice Coalition on legislation to accomplish that goal.

It is also time for us to update and extend the Older Americans Act, which I have long supported.

As Finance Committee chairman, I intend to convene a hearing to discuss ways that we can continue to promote the health and well-being of our seniors, which is an issue I have cared about for a long time.

Creating a supportive, inclusive environment in our communities is essential to preventing elder abuse, and that is what the World Elder Abuse Awareness Day is all about.

I urge my colleagues to join me in raising awareness for the most vulnerable among us, protecting our loved ones and protecting people we don’t know, but if 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.
While in high school, his older brother Dyrek enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps, and Brent was inspired by his service to serve our country. Shortly after graduating from High Plains Community High School in May of 2005, Brent enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. The extreme discipline that his brother and other marines routinely displayed greatly interested him. He graduated from the Marine Corps Depot at San Diego in September of 2005.

He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, I Marine Expeditionary Force in TwentyNine Palms, CA, which was the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center. Coincidentally, he was assigned but the exact unit his older brother Cpl Dyrek Zoucha was in. Shortly after arriving at TwentyNine Palms, he and his brother found out they would both soon be deployed to Al Anbar Province in Iraq.

This particular area of Iraq saw the majority of its fighting and counterinsurgency from 2004 until 2007. So Brent arrived in the heat of battle. Initially, fighting between insurgents and the marines in that area involved heavy urban warfare. However, the strategy evolved to focus on ambushing soldiers and Iraqi security forces.

While he was on deployment, Rita would send Brent care packages and talk on the phone with him when she could. She remembers talking on the phone with him in early June and sending him a care package of fig cookies and the game of Monopoly for a reminder of home now out on deployment. But this was the last conversation they would have and the last care package Rita would send to Brent. While conducting a combat mission on June 9, 2006, Brent and four other marines came across an IED. Tragically, Brent would have and the last care package this was the last conversation they would have and the last care package Rita would send to Brent. While conducting a combat mission on June 9, 2006, Brent and four other marines came across an IED. Tragically, Brent and the four other marines lost their lives due to the wounds they sustained.

The entire Central Nebraska community was in complete shock upon learning of Brent’s death. Services were held on June 21, 2006, at St. Peter’s Catholic Church in Clarks, and the funeral took place at the Calvary Cemetery. American flags and Patriot Guard Riders lined the streets from the church to the cemetery. Rita later received condolences letters from all over the United States, including from President George W. Bush, then-Senator Hagel, Governor Schwarzenegger, and numerous fellow soldiers and marines. Rita continues to honor those who have served by working at the local VFW.

If you visit Clarks today, you will see Brent Zoucha Memorial Lane, which has been dedicated in his honor. Rita will always cherish Brent as the ideal son who loved his life and everyone around him. I am honored to tell his story.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT of Florida). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the not-withstanding 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; the confirmation votes occur on Wednesday, June 19, at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Democratic leader. I further ask unanimous consent that the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to S. 1790 ripen following disposition of Executive Calendar No. 118.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TAXPAYER FIRST ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 3151.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Title 26—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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution (S. Res. 231) was agreed to.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of June 5, 2019, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 17, 2019, AND TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn to then convene for a pro forma session only with no business conducted on Monday, June 17, 2019, at 3 p.m. I further ask that when the Senate adjourns on Monday, June 17, it next convene at 10 a.m., Tuesday, June 18, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each until 11:30 a.m.; finally, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 17, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

CONDEMNING THE HORRIFIC ANTI-SEMITIC ATTACK ON THE CHABAD OF POWAY SYNAGOGUE NEAR SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, ON APRIL 27, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 231, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 231) condemning the horrific anti-Semitic attack on the Chabad of Poway Synagogue near San Diego, California, on April 27, 2019.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 231) was agreed to.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preamble was agreed to.

(Submitted Resolutions.)
CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 13, 2019:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DAVID STILWELL, OF HAWAII, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS).

EDWARD F. CRAWFORD, OF OHIO, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO IRELAND.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION


ALEXANDER CRENSHAW, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS.

GEORGE M. MARCUS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS.

SUSAN M. MCCUE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF TWO YEARS.

MICHAEL O. JOHANNS, OF NEBRASKA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF TWO YEARS.
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 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 governance and for the people he served. He is survived by his beloved wife of 68 years, Arvonne, a deeply respected women’s rights advocate, who fiercely promoted human rights and championed progressive values. In the U.S. House of Representatives, Congressman Fraser earned the respect of all his colleagues on both sides of the aisle as a skilled and thoughtful legislator. He was a man of quiet dignity, who allowed the power of his ideas build coalitions for progress.

He believed deeply in the importance of ensuring that our nation’s foreign policy upheld our bedrock principles of liberty, justice and human rights. Congressman Fraser lived his values through action, introducing legislation to ensure that American humanitarian aid never enriched tyrants or enabled oppression and persecution. He was persistent in his work to deepen America’s commitment to democracy, not only abroad but at home: introducing the Home Rule Act of 1973 to allow the citizens of our nation’s capital the right to self-govern and have their voices heard.

Congressman Fraser was also a dedicated conservationist who helped protect many of Minnesota’s and America’s most beautiful natural places. As the father of the Boundary Waters Conservation 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, our communities throughout policy, 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.

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WASHINGTON, communities throughout Minnesota
equality and opportunity for all.

much deepened my appreciation of the

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.

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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.

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RECOGNIZING THE 2019 FAIRFAX COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS VALOR AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding group of men and women in Northern Virginia. These individuals have demonstrated superior dedication to public safety and have been awarded
the prestigious Valor Award by the Northern Virginia Chamber of Commerce.

This is the 41st Annual Valor Awards sponsored by the Northern Virginia Chamber of Commerce. This event honors the remarkable heroism and bravery in the line of duty exemplified by our public safety officers. Our public safety and law enforcement personnel put their lives on the line every day to keep our families and neighborhoods safe. This year’s ceremony will present 123 awards to recognize extraordinary actions above and beyond the call of duty in a variety of categories including the Lifesaving Certificate, the Certificate of Valor, and the Bronze and Silver Medal of Valor.

PSC III Bradley T. Philpott is being awarded the Certificate of Valor this year for his exceptional service in the performance of his duties. It is with great pride that I include his name in the Record.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate the 2019 Valor Award Recipients, and thank all of the men and women who serve in the Department of Public Safety Communications. Their efforts, made on behalf of the citizens of our community, are selfless acts of heroism and truly merit our highest praise. I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding this group of remarkable citizens.

IN RECOGNITION OF LYNN AAS
HON. KELLY ARMSTRONG
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a constituent, a veteran, and a dedicated public servant, Lynn Aas. Lynn’s courage in battle, contributions to his community, and service to his state are testaments to his incredible character.

Lynn was born near Benedict, North Dakota, in 1921 and graduated from Velva High School. While attending the University of North Dakota, Lynn heard of the attacks on Pearl Harbor and immediately put his education on hold to enlist in the U.S. Army. His Army career was filled with distinguished service, earning a Bronze Star, a Purple Heart, the Luxembourg Medal of Honor, and most recently, the French Legion of Honor Medal for his heroics during the Battle of the Bulge and Operation Varsity. Lynn was one of five men who returned from his 55-man unit that survived the Battle of the Bulge.

Upon completion of his Army service, Lynn earned a bachelor’s degree in commerce and a Juris Doctor from the University of North Dakota. He worked as a special agent for the IRS in Minneapolis, where he met Beverly Stockstad, whom he married in 1952. They eventually settled in Minot, where he worked as the business manager of the Medical Arts Clinic and raised their four sons.

Lynn’s public service to North Dakota began by serving in the North Dakota Legislative Assembly in the 1967 and 1969 sessions. He also served as a member of the North Dakota Constitutional Convention in 1972. Upon retirement, he returned to the legislature, serving during the 1987 and 1989 sessions, marking four sessions as a North Dakota legislator.

Lynn has continued to have a profound impact on his community of Minot and the state of North Dakota. He is a longtime supporter of Minot State University, playing an instrumental role in starting their Nursing Program. He served as president of the Minot Chamber of Commerce, just celebrated his 59th year of service in the Kiwanis Club of Minot, and has been active in his church, and local and state politics.

June 4th marked Lynn’s 98th birthday. For this special occasion, I send him warmest greetings on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives and blessings to him and his family.

RECOGNIZING BARBARA MANNINO AS THE CONSTITUENT OF THE MONTH
HON. MIKE LEVIN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I am honored to recognize Mrs. Barbara Mannino, the longtime leader of the Vista Community Clinic, as my Constituent of the Month for June. After more than 30 years serving North County patients at the Vista Community Clinic and working tirelessly to ensure community members received the care they needed, Barbara retired, and I am deeply grateful for all of her service.

Under Barbara’s leadership, the Vista Community Clinic expanded from one location in an animal shelter to a health center network with eight locations providing care to 57,000 patients each year, primarily North County community members who are low-income and uninsured.

Throughout the country, families are struggling to access affordable health care, pay for their prescription drugs, and make ends meet, in part because of this Administration’s efforts to sabotage the Affordable Care Act. While I have fought for legislation to lower prescription drug prices, protect people with pre-existing conditions, and expand access to affordable care, it’s the work of people like Barbara that has helped so many of our neighbors receive the care they desperately need.

I launched a Constituent of the Month program to recognize outstanding individuals in the 49th District who have gone above and beyond to give back to our community, support our neighbors, and make our country stronger. After more than 30 years providing critical health care services to local families most in need, we owe Barbara a debt of gratitude, and I am proud to call her the Constituent of the Month.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION
HON. RON ESTES
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I would like to change my vote for Roll Call vote No. 293 on Agreeing to the Amendment for H.R. 2740, the Bera of California Part B Amendment No. 46 from no to aye.

RECOGNIZING THE 2019 TOWN OF HERNDON POLICE DEPARTMENT VALOR AWARD RECIPIENTS
HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding group of men and women in Northern Virginia. These individuals have demonstrated superior dedication to public safety and have been awarded the prestigious Valor Award by the Northern Virginia Chamber of Commerce.

This is the 41st Annual Valor Awards sponsored by the Northern Virginia Chamber of Commerce. This event honors the remarkable heroism and bravery in the line of duty exemplified by our public safety officers. Our public safety and law enforcement personnel put their lives on the line every day to keep our families and neighborhoods safe. This year’s ceremony will present 123 awards to recognize extraordinary actions above and beyond the call of duty in a variety of categories including the Lifesaving Certificate, the Certificate of Valor, and the Bronze and Silver Medal of Valor.

Two members of the Town of Herndon Police Department are being honored this year for their exceptional service. It is with great pride that I include in the RECORD the names of the following Valor Award Recipients:

Lifesaving Award:
Lieutenant Si Ahmad
PFC Christopher Parker

Madam Speaker, I congratulate the 2019 Valor Award Recipients, and thank all of the men and women who serve in the Town of Herndon Police Department. Their efforts, made on behalf of the citizens of our community, are selfless acts of heroism and truly merit our highest praise. I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding this group of remarkable citizens.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN J. BAKER
HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. DeFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the unsung heroes of public service in Oregon. Mr. John J. Baker has ably served the people of Oregon and the Oregon Department of Transportation for over thirty years. A transportation economist with a deep background in the Federal-aid Highway Program and its formulas, Mr. Baker’s work has benefitted major transportation projects and communities across the entire state of Oregon.

Mr. Baker’s creative work with federal funding formulas helped support many legislative decisions that resulted in millions in additional federal funding for Oregon. Similarly, his intimate knowledge of federal transportation grants and the federal grant making process has helped bring untold millions in grant funding to the state and to local governments in Oregon.

I relied on his expertise on a number of occasions to ensure that Oregon, with more than
halo 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 was 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 needs.

This summer, Oregon’s first Transportation Asset Management Plan will be finalized thanks to Mr. Baker’s steady guiding influence. With his deep professional connection to federal transportation policy and funding, it is only fitting that Mr. Baker be recognized here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives for his remarkable career. The Oregon Department of Transportation will suffer an irreplaceable departure this month when Mr. Baker retires. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me and all Oregonians in thanking John Baker for his long and dedicated service to the people of Oregon. My home state is an immeasurably better place because of Mr. Baker’s contributions. Simply put, Oregon would not be Oregon without people like John Baker.

HONORING OFFICER AUSTIN Glickman and LEO WEEKEND ON THE OCCASION OF THE THIRD ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WEEKEND AT LAKE GEORGE

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Officer Austin Glickman and the Law Enforcement Officers (LEO) Weekend team for their service to their fellow officers and their families. LEO Weekend has been a project of Officer Glickman since he was a recruit in 2014. The inspiration for this event came when NYPD Police Officers Wenjian Liu and Rafael Ramos were assassinated in Brooklyn just days before Officer Glickman’s graduation. He was moved to organize a retreat for the officers and families who have sacrificed so much for the protection of our communities. LEO Weekend has hosted hundreds of officers from across the country at Lake George for a “Weekend Getaway with Their Blood & Blue Families of Active & Retired Law Enforcement Officers”. This amazing organization fully covers the cost of the retreat for the families who have been affected by a line of duty death or serious injury. Officer Glickman has created a positive environment to help officers and their families cope with the physical and emotional injuries that too often accompany a career in law enforcement. We depend on the selfless service of these officers to conduct our daily lives and this was a much-deserved respite. On behalf of New York’s 21st Congressional District, I want to thank Officer Austin Glickman for his services to the North Country and to his fellow officers. His message rings true throughout the country and I look forward to seeing LEO Weekend continue to thrive and support those who keep our communities safe.

RECOGNIZING MR. SUNNY SUNG-IN KIM

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to announce the passing of a valued member of our community. Sunny Sung-In Kim passed away on June 9, 2019 surrounded by his loved ones. Throughout his life he exhibited a constant devotion to his family, his Christian faith and the relationship between the United States of America and his native Korea.

Born on November 16, 1950 in Pusan, Korea during the Korean War, Sunny enlisted in the Republic of Korea Marine Corps as soon as he was eligible to do so. He served from 1969 to 1972, achieving the rank of Lance Corporal. He emigrated to the United States in 1973 and became a naturalized citizen. On May 11, 1975, he married the love of his life, Susan Bok-Ja Kim in Long Island, New York and together raised their two sons. In 1986, Sunny founded and was President of Grass Roots, Inc., a food service and catering business with multiple locations in the Financial District of Boston, Massachusetts. In addition to his success as an entrepreneur, Sunny had a lifelong passion of service to his community and served as President of the Korean American Association of New England and the Secretary-General of the Federation of Korean Associations, U.S.A. As part of his lifelong commitment to honoring the memory of the 36,574 U.S. troops and the estimated 1.2 million Republic of Korea troops and civilians who lost their lives during the Korean War, Sunny galvanized support for the creation of the Massachusetts Korean War Veterans Memorial at the Charlestown Naval Shipyard.

In recognition of his contributions to the U.S.-Korea alliance and the Korean American community, Sunny was the recipient of a Presidential Commendation by the President of the Republic of Korea. As co-Chairman of the Congressional Caucus on Korea, I will greatly miss his advocacy on the importance of this alliance.

Sunny was an active member of the Korean Presbyterian Church in Greater Boston where he was an ordained Elder. Sunny’s deep and abiding faith was the foundation of his family. He instilled in his sons the virtues of generosity, graciousness and hearts filled with gratitude. An avid sports enthusiast, he was a devout fan of the Washington Redskins and the Boston Red Sox.

After nearly three decades of running their company in New England, Sunny and Susan retired to Haymarket, Virginia to be near their sons and grandchildren. I had the great privilege of knowing Sunny during his years of living in the Washington area 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 in order to honor the mayor of the District of Columbia. The current law states that the President shall make this order “upon the death of principal figures of the United States Government and the Governor of a State, territory, or possession, as a mark of respect to their memory.” Surely the death of a current or former D.C. Mayor should qualify as a principal. My bill would add D.C. Mayors, who have the same responsibilities as state and territory governors, to the current list of officials. This bill is a continuation of our “Free and Equal D.C.” series to ensure fair recognition of the nearly 700,000 citizens of the District of Columbia.

Congress has already acknowledged that the District of Columbia is entitled to a place among the states for federal 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 honoree for his demonstrated extraordinary dedication and outstanding performance under unusually difficult or dangerous circumstances. It is my honor to include in the RECORD one of the names of the Manassas Park Police Department law enforcement professionals:

Hillary Robinette Award
Detective Christopher Koglin

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 2019 Prince William Chamber of Commerce Valor Award recipient of the Manassas Park Police Department. The selfless acts of heroism by this distinguished individual merit our highest praise. I thank each honoree, as well as all Manassas Park Police Department law enforcement professionals, for their dedication and commitment to the protection of our communities.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE VA ANN ARBOR FISHER HOUSE GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Fisher House for their exemplary work in service of our nation’s veterans and their families. Today, we celebrate the groundbreaking of the VA Ann Arbor Fisher House which will provide critical temporary housing for the families of servicemembers.

Fisher House provides free lodging for the families of active military and veterans while their loved ones are undergoing treatment. This program has saved the families of our servicemen and women an estimated $451 million in costs for lodging and transportation. With nearly 650,000 veteran visits, 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 groundbreaking of the VA Ann Arbor 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.

Fisher House provides free lodging for the families of veterans. It is not too much to ask to add the Mayor to the list of principals who are recognized upon their deaths.

HON. KAREN BASS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I rise to take special note of the passing of a long-time constituent, Dr. Patricia E. Bath, an ophthalmologist whose career included a special focus on combating preventable blindness in underserved populations. Among many remarkable accomplishments, she was the first black female doctor to patent a medical invention, a laser device for treating cataracts.

Just two months ago, on April 3, 2019, Dr. Bath testified before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Intellectual Property in a hearing entitled “Trailblazers and Lost Einsteins: Women Inventors and the Future of American Innovation.” There she noted gender disparities that result in fewer women inventors and made recommendations to improve the barriers she saw as holding back American innovation.

Right out of medical school, she was struck by discrepancies in vision problems between the primarily Black patient population she saw for her internship at Harlem Hospital and the largely white population she saw at an eye clinic at Columbia University. Her findings that blindness was twice as prevalent among Black people as among white people would drive her lifelong commitment to bringing quality eye care to underserved people around the globe.

An educator and researcher, in 1974 she joined the faculties of the University of California, Los Angeles, and the nearby Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science. In 1976 she founded the nonprofit American Institute for the Prevention of Blindness, to promote what Dr. Bath called “community ophthalmology,” which advances optic health through grass-roots screenings, treatments and education.

Her research and her work with cataract patients in the early 1980s led her to envision the device that became known as the laserphaco probe, which uses laser technology to remove the cataracts that cloud the lens of the eye. The United States Patent and Trademark Office, which has singled out Dr. Bath’s achievement several times, said in 2014 that the device had “helped restore or improve vision to millions of patients worldwide.”

Dr. Bath’s dedication, insight and brilliance repeatedly overcame challenges from prevailing attitudes about women and African Americans in medicine. The recipient of numerous awards and accolades, Dr. Bath described her “personal best moment” as using an implant procedure called keratoprosthesis to restore the sight of a woman in North Africa who had been blind for 30 years.

Forty years ago, Dr. Bath wrote in the Journal of the National Medical Association that “Disproportionate numbers of blacks are blinded by preventable causes. However, thus far, no national strategies exist for reducing the excessive rates of blindness among the black population.” As we honor her memory and her contributions, her challenge to us remains.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN RATCLIFFE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. RATCLIFFE. Madam Speaker, due to an illness that required medical attention, I was unable to vote during many of last night’s roll call votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted:

NAY on Roll Call No. 264; YEA on Roll Call No. 265; YEA on Roll Call No. 266; YEA on Roll Call No. 267; YEA on Roll Call No. 268; YEA on Roll Call No. 269; YEA on Roll Call No. 270; YEA on Roll Call No. 271; YEA on Roll Call No. 272; YEA on Roll Call No. 273; 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; YEA on Roll Call No. 280; YEA on Roll Call No. 281; YEA on Roll Call No. 282; NAY on Roll Call No. 283; YEA on Roll Call No. 284; YEA on Roll Call No. 285; YEA on Roll Call No. 286; NAY on Roll Call No. 287; NAY on Roll Call No. 288; YEA on Roll Call No. 289; NAY on Roll Call No. 290; YEA on Roll Call No. 291; NAY on Roll Call No. 292; YEA on Roll Call No. 293; and NAY on Roll Call No. 294.
CONGRATULATING PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT CHIEF KEVIN MCGEE ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize an individual who has made an incredible mark on our community. This year marks the retirement of Chief Kevin McGee from the Prince William County Fire and Rescue Department. This will conclude an almost 40-year career for Chief McGee, all with the Prince William County Fire and Rescue Department.

Chief McGee joined the Fire and Rescue Academy in 1979 and rose through the ranks, becoming Battalion Chief in 1991, Assistant Chief in 1998 and was appointed Chief of the Fire and Rescue Department in 2007. Chief McGee also worked with the distinction of having served at every rank of the Fire Department, enlisted and officer, on his way to serving as Chief. His tenure as Chief saw significant benefits for Prince William County including the reduction of false fire alarms by 82%. Chief McGee also led a review of Prince William County’s emergency operations plan in order to adapt them to better respond to the threat posed by terrorism. He helped to modernize the department with the introduction of Geographic Information Systems, a computer-aided dispatch system, the Public Safety Radio System, and the 9–1–1 and fire and rescue mobile data systems. All of these improvements helped the Fire and Rescue Department better serve the residents of Prince William County.

Chief McGee’s efforts have been recognized by numerous entities and his leadership has led to the Department receiving several awards and citations, including the Governor’s Award for Outstanding EMS Agency in 2003 and the 2019 Northern Virginia EMS Council’s EMS Agency Award.

I was first elected to Congress shortly after Chief McGee was appointed Chief of the Fire and Rescue Department. I had worked with him previously during my time as Chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors on various regional boards and commissions. The partnership that we had built during my time in local government continued in Congress. I was fortunate to do several ride-alongs and facility tours with the Chief and saw firsthand his dedication to the men and women who served with him and to the residents of Prince William County. One case in particular will always stand out. Chief McGee and I worked together to get federal benefits restored to a Prince William County first responder who fell in the line of duty. The Justice Department had originally denied the claim, but working with Chief McGee we were able to turn that decision around and make whole in one small way the family members of that first responder.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Chief Kevin McGee on his almost four decades of service to Prince William County. I wish him all the best in retirement.

RECOGNIZING JUNETEENTH

HON. ANTONIO DELGADO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize Juneteenth, the oldest known celebration commemorating the end of slavery in the United States. At its core, Juneteenth is a bittersweet celebration of deferred liberation.

While the Civil War ended at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, it took more than two months for word of General Robert E. Lee’s surrender to reach Texas. When General Gordon Granger, stationed in Galveston, heard the news on June 19th, he issued a proclamation that announced the freedom of 250,000 slaves in the state. By that time, more than two and a half years had passed since the Emancipation Proclamation took effect on January 1, 1863.

Speaking at Gettysburg, President Abraham Lincoln had prophesied that the Civil War would bring a new birth of freedom to America. However, for the quarter of a million slaves in Texas that freedom would come much later. And for millions of black Americans, the end of slavery meant new forms of oppressive labor practices, racial violence, police brutality, and the Jim Crow era.

While there have been tremendous strides for racial equality in the last 20 years including the Brown v. Board of Education, the Civil Rights Act, affirmative action, and the election of our first black president, we know that we have a long way to go. We must continue to uphold our enduring commitment to equality and strive for a more just society for people of all creeds and colors.

On Juneteenth, we remember the untold millions who suffered the horrors of slavery and celebrate the liberation of a people. We do so while keeping our eyes toward tomorrow, knowing that our best days as a nation are still ahead of us.

IN HONOR OF U.S. ARMY COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY SHAW, III

HON. DOUG LAMBORN
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of U.S. Army Colonel William Henry Shaw, III. Colonel Shaw was born on May 16, 1962, in Vidalia, Ga., the eldest son of William Henry Shaw, Jr. and Nancy Peterson Shaw. Having received a Distinguished Military Award while attending North Georgia College, Colonel Shaw joined the Army in 1984 as a 2nd lieutenant in the infantry and reported to Fort Benning Georgia. As an Infantry Officer he served in both a Mechanized Infantry Battalion and as the Commander of an Airborne Pathfinder Detachment. After leaving Ft. Bragg, he transferred to Special Forces. Colonel Shaw retired after serving for 30 years with 25 years in the Special Forces.

Some of his assignments included assistant to the commandant at his alma mater; professor of military science at Auburn University where he earned a master’s degree; missions to establish refugee camps for our Kurdish allies in the Gulf War; commander of Charlie Co., 1st SF Battalion based in Stuttgart, Germany; his last assignment was in Stuttgart as liaison between U.S. special operations and our European embassies.

During his distinguished military career, Colonel Shaw received the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, two Bronze Stars, six Meritorious Service Medals, three Army Commendation Medals, two Joint Service Achievement Medals, two Army Achievement Medals, the Combat Infantry Badge, Master Parachutist Badge, Military Freefall Badge, Pathfinder Badge, Air Assault Badge, Canadian, Israeli, British Airborne Badges, and Ranger and Special Forces tabs.

Colonel Shaw was a Ranger, Pathfinder, and Green Beret who loved skydiving. Nothing was ever more important to Billy than his beloved connections with countless friendships. He had the unique ability to connect with people from all walks of life and to keep those friendships strong throughout the years.

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 TEXAS WOMAN’S UNIVERSITY’S CELEBRATION OF TEXAS’ CENTENNIAL RATIFICATION OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Texas Woman’s University centennial celebration marking Texas’ ratification of the 19th Amendment.

On June 28, 1919, Texas became the ninth state in the nation to ratify the 19th Amendment, which granted women the constitutional right to vote. First introduced in the U.S. Congress in 1878, the 19th Amendment prohibits the restriction of voting rights based on gender. Texas was the first state in the south to ratify the amendment, which was adopted nationally in 1920.

From its inception, Texas Woman’s University (TWU) has sought to educate women from Texas and across the country. The university opened in Denton, Texas in 1902 as an all-girls school, and was primarily attended by young women from rural areas seeking vocational training. For more than a century, TWU has led significant advances in education, pioneering multiple academic programs for women entering the workforce. In 1994, TWU became fully co-educational, yet continues to focus on women’s education.

Historically, TWU has been long connected to the women’s suffrage movement in Texas.
Mary Eleanor Brackenridge served as an early regent for the College of Industrial Arts, now known as TWU. A pioneer for women’s rights, Ms. Brackenridge helped form the Texas Women’s Suffrage Association in 1913 and served as its president. Additionally, Eliza “Birdie” Johnson and Hellen Stoddard, both members of the Texas Women’s Suffrage Association, were instrumental leaders in the women’s suffrage movement who played significant roles in the founding and governing of TWU.

In honor of this shared history, today TWU will celebrate the 100th anniversary of Texas’ ratification of the 19th Amendment and the role TWU played in the women’s suffrage movement. As we mark this milestone, I am grateful to the leaders of TWU—past and present—who have made indelible contributions to the North Texas community.

IN HONOR OF ABBY DOLLIVER ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. JOE COURTNEY
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Norwich Superintendent of Public Schools, Abby Dolliver, on a career in education spanning 33 years, including 25 in the city of Norwich. Her history of passionate leadership is rooted in a lifelong dedication to public service and has positively impacted the lives of countless students, faculty, and administrators.

Her commitment to Norwich Public Schools began in 1986 as a social worker. Abby assumed the role of Director of Student Services and Special Education in 2007 before her appointment to the position of superintendent in 2010. Her tenure has been marked by an enthusiasm for inspiring leadership in others and utilizing the unique qualities of those she oversees. As superintendent, Abby is proud of developing internal committees to encourage a greater sense of engagement among faculty. She regards helping to create a strong team and surrounding herself with talented, experienced members of the school community as her greatest accomplishment.

Though major challenges included tighter education budgets, the closing of three elementary schools, and the restructuring of the city’s middle schools, Abby maintained an unwavering devotion to the needs of her students. In the midst of that turmoil she actually implemented innovative, successful magnet programs using state and federal resources to keep Norwich public education healthy and high quality.

Abby’s background as both a social worker and lifelong resident of Norwich has enabled her to better understand the diverse perspectives of more than 3,500 students who speak over 25 different languages. Her legendary father, Stanley Israelite, instilled in her a devotion to public service that was focused on the best interests of Norwich’s children. Abby described the Norwich School district as “student-driven with kindness as the focus.” The city of Norwich has benefited greatly from this history of dedication, and I am confident Abby will find new ways to serve the community for years to come. I ask my colleagues to please join me in wishing her a happy retirement.

REINTRODUCING THE SERVICES FOR ENDING LONG-TERM HOMELESSNESS ACT

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce the Services for Ending Long-Term Homelessness Act, legislation that will help our nation address the long-term homelessness crisis.

Since the first Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness was launched in 2010, rates of homelessness among veterans, families, and chronically homeless individuals have fallen significantly. Our country has successfully taken thousands of individuals and families off the streets. Unfortunately, last year, the homeless population in the United States increased for the second year in a row since the inception of the Federal Strategic Plan. According to the annual U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Point in Time count, there were about 88,484 chronically homeless individuals and 8,429 people in households with children, for a total of 96,913 chronically homeless.

Allowing men, women, and children to live on the streets is not a standard America should be willing to accept. Unstable housing impacts the lives of millions of Americans every year and addressing this problem forthrightly, as this bill does, will help get chronically homeless individuals and families off the streets. I ask that you join me in prioritizing these efforts to combat long-term homelessness in our country.

Madam Speaker, this important legislation addresses our country’s homelessness problem in the following ways:

- Requires the Secretary of HHS to design national strategies for the establishment of supportive housing services and programs to assist in ending chronic homelessness and to implement programs that address chronic homelessness.
- Requires the Secretary of HHS to make matching grants to eligible entities to provide services promoting recovery and self-sufficiency and augment the HUD-administered McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants.
- Requires the Secretary of HHS to report performance outcome data on the projects carried out under the Act.

Madam Speaker, as you know, the most recent data available shows us that more than a quarter of those currently living without permanent shelter are chronically homeless. We must continue to invest in the needs of these vulnerable and marginalized members of society, which will result in healthier, safer, and more productive communities.

I urge my colleagues to join me in working to end homelessness across our nation by supporting this important piece of legislation.

RECOGNIZING THE 2019 BLACK AND GOLD SCHOLARSHIP BALL AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Joyce-Gillespie-Harrington Educational and Charitable Foundation and the Zeta Upsilon Lambda Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity on the occasion of their 39th annual Black and Gold Scholarship Ball.

The Joyce-Gillespie-Harrington Educational and Charitable Foundation was incorporated in 2001 and was formed to provide financial support to the educational initiatives developed by the Chapter and Fraternity. It increases opportunities for achievement for young African-American men and women through scholarships, mentoring, and charitable services. The Foundation was named in honor of three community leaders and fraternity members, James Burwell G 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:


Madam Speaker, these students represent our country’s next generation of gifted leaders who will have great impact on our society and future. I thank the Joyce-Gillespie-Harrington Charitable and Education Foundation and the Zeta Upsilon Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity for their dedicated commitment to fostering success in our youth and commend all of the scholarship winners for their academic excellence. I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating these talented students and in wishing them great success in all their future endeavors.
IN HONOR OF G. ROLAND VELA, PH.D.

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the contributions of G. Roland Vela, Ph.D. to the City of Denton and the academic community. Dr. Vela is a retired professor at the University of North Texas, where he served as one of the first Latino faculty members. At UNT, he authored 75 scientific papers and books regarding Texas History. This history-maker also blazed trails as the first Hispanic member of the Denton City Council and one of the country’s first Mexican-American Microbiologists. In honor of Dr. Vela’s distinguished achievements, the City of Denton dedicated the G. Roland Vela Athletic Complex on May 26, 2019.

Dr. Vela was raised in San Antonio, Texas. During World War II, he joined the Texas State Guard at age fifteen and convinced his parents to sign release papers that would allow him to enlist in the U.S. Navy at just seventeen. Though the war concluded before he was assigned to a ship, the young Texan dedicated the following year of his life to the Navy in peacetime.

Following his honorable discharge from the Navy, Dr. Vela attended San Antonio Junior College. After transferring to the University of Texas at Austin, he took multiple jobs to support himself before graduating with a degree in bacteriology. In 1951, he received a scholarship for his master's degree in bacteriology, which he completed in just one year, followed by a doctorate in microbiology and biochemistry in 1963.

Dr. Vela later began a 35-year tenure as a professor at the University of North Texas in Denton, where he taught undergraduate and graduate courses in microbiology. He was chosen to be part of the American Academy of Microbiology and was named the Associate Dean of Science and Technology in the College of Art and Sciences. During his tenure at UNT, Dr. Vela oversaw the research of numerous students and mentored 20 doctoral students before retiring in 2000.

In addition to his many professional accomplishments, Dr. Vela is a public servant. He was the first Hispanic member elected to the Denton City Council, and has served on the Texas Municipal Power Agency Board of Directors as well as numerous boards and commissions.

The G. Roland Vela Athletic Complex is a fitting tribute to this remarkable North Texan. I join Dr. Vela’s family, friends, colleagues, and students in celebrating this well-deserved honor.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILLY LONG
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, on Monday, June 10, 2019, I was unable to vote on any legislative measures due to travel complications. Had I been present, I would have voted the following:

(Roll No. 242) H.R. 542—Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act, had I been present I would have voted yes.

(Roll No. 243) H.R. 2539—Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act, had I been present I would have voted yes.

(Roll No. 244) H.R. 2590—DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act, had I been present I would have voted yes.
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 chair of the Taxation Committee. On these committees he fought to balance budgets and cut unnecessary government spending. Fiscal responsibility continued to be a priority as he served Ward 3 along with ensuring public safety, cleaning up older neighborhoods, and attracting new development.

During his childhood in Las Vegas, Councilman Coffin developed a passion for two things—his Mexican-American heritage and the sport of golf. His ancestral family emigrated to Southern California from Mexico, and he saw firsthand the discrimination his mother faced as a young woman. Accordingly, the Councilman has spent much of his career fighting this injustice. He has traveled to Central America to monitor elections and to help children and families. He has also been a longtime active member in the Latin Chamber of Commerce.

Bob remained in Southern Nevada as a young man attending Bishop Gorman High School and the University of Nevada Las Vegas, where he earned an accounting degree. He went on to serve his country in the United States Army and later ran a successful insurance business. While concentrating on his studies at UNLV, Bob continued to focus on his favorite pastime, golf, and was named the Nevada Amateur Golf Champion at the age of 27.

Councilman Coffin has been recognized for his community service, receiving dozens of awards during his career. Most recently, he was named Person of the Year by the Southern Nevada Chapter of the Professional Golfers Association and received the Charles Dick Medal of Honor Award from the United States National Guard. He has twice been honored by the Latin Chamber of Commerce with its Hispanic Citizen Award and Public Service Award.

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

Bob is also a dear friend who paid my very first filing fee when I ran for the Nevada Senate in 1988. I have looked to him over the years for advice, support, and encouragement. I am also close to his lovely wife, Mary Haush and look forward to spending quality time with them in their retirement. Bob has left an incredible legacy and all Nevadans owe him a great debt of gratitude.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN KATKO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, on the legislative day of June 12, 2019, on roll call number 283, I voted no when I intended to vote yea.

HON. DARREN SOTO
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Mrs. Anna M. Pinellas. Anna M. Pinellas moved to join her husband, Louis C. Pinellas, Sr., in his hometown of Kissimmee, Fl., in 1981, after having worked in local government in Washington, Maryland, and Virginia.

Having knowledge in securing funds for various projects, she was hired by the City of Kissimmee and was able to secure grants for the infrastructure around Osceola Square Mall, the paving of Hill Street, and John Young Parkway. The first of those grants being $750,000.

She was also hired by Osceola County Government to secure federal funds for projects which included bringing Head Start back to Osceola County, refurbishing the Old Courthouse, and the establishment of a Salary Plan for Osceola County employees.

One of her primary goals was to pursue the establishment of the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday in the city of Kissimmee, City of St. Cloud, Osceola County and the School Board. Thirty-four years ago, Pinellas founded Osceola Visionaries Inc., a non-profit corporation devoted to honoring and celebrating Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. before the holiday was observed.

Today, Pinellas continues to honor Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. by hosting their annual banquet and holding programs for the Central Florida community.

HONORING MRS. ANTONIETTA "TONI" HERNANDEZ-SERNA
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today in honor of Mrs. Antonietta “Toni” Hernandez-Serna whose commitment to our hometown of San Antonio is one to be admired. Today marks the beginning of her retirement after over 20 years of public service; throughout which her passion for improving her community remained unchanged.

Toni was born on April 20, 1954 in San Antonio, Texas to union leaders Louisa and Jesus Hernandez and is the oldest of six siblings—Yolanda, Jesse, David, Hector, and Roland. Louisa’s community activism is reflected in Toni’s work as a community organizer.

Upon receiving a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology from Texas State University, Toni found her calling as an organizer while serving as a Field Representative with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) where she led the implementation of their health and safety policies.

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
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of my mentor and dear friend, the honorable Lloyd Tatum of Henderson, Tennessee, who succumbed to cancer at the age of 83.

Given the profound honor of eulogizing Lloyd, I include in the RECORD the following sentiments from my remarks in recognition of a life of such great scope and consequence:

Lloyd inspired all of us with his example of truthfulness, hard work, wit, adoration to family and friends, fairness, and morality. He inspired me to choose law as a career and become 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 1943 to clear the times for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as they were beginning to create Lake Cumberland,
to be a 100-mile-long impoundment of the Cumberland River. He worked out of a local law firm’s office on the square in Monticello where he met and fell in love with my sister, Inadene Rogers. After a beautiful church wedding, the new couple was off to New Haven, Connecticut and the FBI, and later to Henderson, Tennessee and law practice.

Throughout their 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 tragically Tim was taken 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 continued when his second wife, Yvonne, succumbed to cancer. There will never be another quite like Lloyd Tatum. The joyful memories of our wonderful time together will inspire us all until we meet him again on the other side. An inscription on the marble grave of our dear James Louis Petigru in Charleston, South Carolina describes Lloyd much better than my feeble efforts:

“Future times will hardly know how great a life
This simple stone commemorates—
The tradition of his Eloquence, his Wisdom and his Wit may fade;
But he lived for ends more durable than fame,
His Eloquence was the protection of the poor
And Death with Christian Hope.”

ST. LOUIS BLUES STANLEY CUP VICTORY

HON. ANN WAGNER
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleague Representative LACY CLAY in congratulating the St. Louis Blues on their 2019 Stanley Cup Victory.

In 1967, the National Hockey League expanded its roster from the “Original Six” franchises to include an additional six organizations, bringing the first professional hockey team to my hometown of St. Louis Blues. In each of the team’s first three seasons, the Blues made it to the Stanley Cup Final. And in each of those first three championship series, the Blues were swept, twice by the Montreal Canadiens and then by the Boston Bruins.

Since that time, St. Louis has been called home by some of the greatest players in the history of the National Hockey League. First among these was Bernie Federko, who led the team to eight straight playoffs. Brett Hull then joined the team during the 1987–1988 season and scored more goals than any other player in franchise history. At the turn of the century, Al Macinnis and Chris Pronger ushered in a new era of defensive prowess for the Blues, bringing the team’s consecutive playoff streak to twenty-five seasons, the third longest in the history of the National Hockey League at the time. Still, hockey’s greatest trophy—the Stanley Cup—remained elusive.

Despite over half a century of disappointing finishes, love and passion for the Blues continued to take root and flourish in St. Louis. Typically described as a “baseball town,” St. Louis embraced their Blues wholeheartedly and patiently waited for the one year, the one team, and the one playoff run that would finally bring the Cup to the Center of the Globe.

On January 3, 2019, the St. Louis Blues were dead last in the National Hockey League rankings. But with the help of a rookie goaltender, Jordan Binnington, and new interim head coach, Craig Berube, the team embarked on a franchise-record eleven-game win streak. Over the next four months, the Blues jumped from last place to second place in the Western Conference. The Stanley Cup was once again in the city’s crosshairs.

To begin the Playoffs, the Blues were 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. Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleague Representative LACY CLAY in congratulating 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 Kevin D. Catron
Lifesaving Award: 2nd Lt. Christopher D. Sharp, MPO Jeffrey M. Gregory, MPO Steven L. Rediske, PFC Chester R. Baroner, PFC Kenner D. Fortner, PFC Matthew C. Bedekovich, PFC Katelynn M. Bullock, PFC Matthew C. McMann, PFC Colton J. Weaver.
Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of musical icon Mr. Malcolm John Rebennack, Jr., universally known as Dr. John. Mr. Rebennack passed away on Thursday, June 6, 2019 at the age of 77.

During his iconic career, Dr. John won several Grammy awards, released more than 30 albums, and was highly regarded not only as a performer, but also as a songwriter, composer, and producer. His sound played a pivotal role in shaping New Orleans culture and the music that makes it so distinctive.

Dr. John was born on November 20, 1941 in New Orleans’ 3rd Ward. A precocious young talent, he honed his God-given gifts at Jesuit High School where he grew immensely at his craft. His time spent with older musical peers helped Dr. John lay the foundation for the success he would enjoy later in his career. After serving time in the 1960’s, Dr. John spent some time in Los Angeles, California before releasing his debut album, “Gris–Gris” in the beginning of 1968. The album, which could be described as an eclectic mixture of rock and traditional New Orleans-themed music, included “I Walk on 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 a tribute to New Orleans in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

Dr. John was a Rock and Roll Hall-of-Famer who proudly spread New Orleans culture through his music. He embodied New Orleans and personified its bold character. While he will be sorely missed, his spirit 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 Rebbenack, Jr.

**RECOGNIZING ALDERMAN MARGARET LAURINO ON HER RETIREMENT**

**HON. MIKE QUIGLEY**

**OF ILLINOIS**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Alderman Margaret Laurino on her retirement from her position as Alderman of the 39th Ward of the City of Chicago.

Born and raised in the very ward that she served as Alderman, Margaret Laurino has dedicated her life to providing the strong, community-minded administration that our city deserves. She is an accomplished public servant who has demonstrated exemplary leadership in the City Council and has advanced hard to improve the lives of her constituents in Chicago’s 39th Ward for 25 years.

Margaret “Marge” Laurino was elected by her colleagues to serve as President Pro Tempore of the Chicago City Council, 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 witnessed 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 services 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 remodeled building on North Park Village’s grounds, which will soon serve as a wellness center for seniors.

The improvement of the 39th Ward under Alderman Laurino’s leadership did not just reach the elderly and seniors, but also impacted 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 computer stations as the 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 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 text while cycling and authored 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
California’s 15th Congressional District can celebrate, on the anniversary of its founding, June 18, the 125th anniversary of the city of Pleasanton which will begin with a reception and will be marked by a parade that will wind through the streets and space that play host to festivals, parades, and exhibits throughout the city.

I wish to thank the city of Pleasanton for the recognition that it has chosen to bestow on me in the form of this Congressional resolution. I am honored and humbled by this recognition and I look forward to the celebration that will be held in my honor.

In recognition of its 125 years of incorporation, the city of Pleasanton, California, on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of its founding which will occur next week on June 18, 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 as early as 1848 when a Spanish land grant was provided for the establishment of a ranch. The area around the ranch, which is now the town of Pleasanton, was later developed into a major agricultural center.

The town was founded as a service center for the nearby military post at Fort Barry which was established in 1853. The post was later abandoned and the land was used for farming.

In 1868, the town of Pleasanton was incorporated as a city and the first city council was elected. The city has since grown to become the home of over 25,000 people and has been recognized as one of the most livable communities in the United States.

Today, the city of Pleasanton is known for its beautiful parks, trails, and recreational areas. The 850-acre Hacienda Business Park was the new magnet drawing industry and internationally. By 1900, Pleasanton became a city of more than 4,000 people and today, it is one of the most affluent communities in California.

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In 1941, shortly after marrying her husband Señor Pedro “Pete” Cortez, the family opened Mi Tierra Café in San Antonio’s El Mercado. From what began as a small three-table venue, Mi Tierra Café grew into a well-established community hub.

After 75 years, Mi Tierra still stands as one of San Antonio’s cultural institutions. Today, La Familia Cortez Restaurants represent iconic local establishments throughout San Antonio and serves thousands per year.

At the age of 90, Señora Doña Cruz Cortez retired from La Familia Cortez Restaurants and left the booming family enterprise to her grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, the San Antonio community mourns the loss of this icon. Señora Doña Cruz Cortez embodied the American Dream and its impact on San Antonio better than most. She was truly remarkable.

I am proud to have known her and seen the immeasurable impact her warmth, commitment and dedication had on our community. Although we have lost a pillar in our community, her legacy will live on.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DINA TITUS
OF NEVADA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I was absent for the following vote on June 12, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll No. 250—On Motion to Adjourn.

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 senseless fire. One took place in 1973 at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis. His was among the roughly 16–18 million records containing individual stories of American servicemen destroyed in that fire. The other fire tragically took his home and the life of his brother.

Aaron’s family and friends spent tireless hours combing through records, newspaper articles, websites and their recollection of his personal stories to re-construct the events of that day. Although we do not have the exact wording of his citation, I would like to tell you what happened on the day that Mr. Jacobson earned his Distinguished Service Cross.

On September 21, 1944, somewhere in the Parroy Forest of France, the 313th Infantry Regiment, of the 79th Infantry Division, in which Private First Class Aaron Jacobson was serving, was mopping up a battlefield that had just been cleared. Suddenly, machine gun fire split the air and his men hit the ground. PFC Jacobson, without regard to his own life, low crawled towards a position from which he could flank the Germans left. As he approached the nest, he realized his rifle was full of mud and wouldn’t fire. Undeterred, he fixed his bayonet and stabbed the rear guard of the nest. Using the firearm captured from the German soldier he had just killed, he neutralized the remaining three Germans in the machine gun nest. PFC Aaron Jacobson’s heroic actions that day saved many American lives, and we as a nation owe him a great debt of gratitude.

MRS. CHASE
OF NEW ORLEANS

HON. D. CEDRIC L. RICHMOND
OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. RICHMOND. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of Chef Leah Langle 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.

Upon graduation, Mrs. Chase took on several different jobs before she finally entered into the culinary industry as a French Quarter restaurant waitress. After meeting Edgar “Dooky” Chase Jr. in 1946 and eventually marrying him three months later, she transformed his family’s sandwich stand into a full-fledged restaurant known as “Dooky Chase” that served as the only top-tier dining option available to African Americans in New Orleans.

During the following decade, Dookie Chase became a key location for leaders of the Civil Rights movement to come together, organize, and discuss pressing social issues. He broad- ly, countless black entertainers and icons dined at her restaurant including James Baldwin, Thurgood Marshall, Quincy Jones, and Ray Charles.

In August 2005, Hurricane Katrina ravaged her home and her restaurant with devastating flood waters. However, it was her steadfast determination and sheer will to rebuild the restaurant that made it possible to re-open its doors a mere two years later.

Mr. Chase’s talent and contributions led to numerous accolades, including awards from the James Beard Foundation, the NAACP, and Southern Foodways Alliance. In her honor, the Southern Food and Beverage museum even named a permanent gallery after her.

Mrs. Chase served on several boards including the New Orleans Museum of Art, the Arts Council of New Orleans, the Louisiana Children’s Museum, the Urban League of Greater New Orleans, and the Greater New Orleans Foundation.

Mrs. Chase is known to most as the legendary Queen to Creole Cuisine, but to me, she was a close friend, mentor, and source of inspiration. Her passion and skill in culinary
arts served as a vessel not only to bring people together at a time when our nation faced racial strife and segregation, but also as a way to heal communities, champion the Civil Rights movement, and transcend institutional barriers to success.

Mrs. Chase’s personable demeanor made her the matriarch of New Orleans. Her heart and soul touched the lives of so many who traveled from far and wide to experience the iconic cuisine of Dooky Chase Restaurant. I cherish the time spent with Mrs. Chase and offer my sincere condolences to the Chase family.

While she will be sorely missed, her imprint and legacy in New Orleans history and culture will remain present for a lifetime to come.

Mrs. Chase is survived by her son, Edgar Chase III; her two daughters, Leah Chase Kamata and Stella Chase Reese; in addition to siblings, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I celebrate the life and legacy of Chef Leah Lange Chase.

HONORING THE OUTSTANDING EAGLES OF FREEDOM HIGH SCHOOL FOR THEIR ACADEMIC AND RESILIENT HIGH SCHOOL CAREERS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the achievements of the student award winners of Freedom High School at the Outstanding Eagles Award Ceremony. Each of these students are being honored for their resilient high school careers and the positive impact they have had on their classmates, teachers, and community.

These Outstanding Eagles have been selected for both their exceptional academic achievements as well as their determination to overcome hurdles throughout their academic careers. These students were able to take on adversity head on and show what resilient individuals they are. I’m sure the challenges they endured makes the journey and this accomplishment that much more satisfying, and this hard work will be vital in their future career paths as they enter higher education and the work field. But with students like this, I know we are in good hands. They are well prepared to face tomorrow’s challenges, and I look forward to hearing of the many accomplishments they reach. They will be the future leaders of our country and I am happy that these outstanding students were developed out of Prince William County. It is truly my honor, to include in the RECORD the following Outstanding Eagles of Freedom High School.

Aimen Zafar Khan
Carlos Estelio Cifuentes
Iqra Noor
Bazgha Afaq Paracha
Amya Cook
Timothy Lee Bailey
Abhishek Kattel
Kiara Lynn Angeles Ehle
Ralph Alix Saint-Franc
Bashshar Osman
Robert James Mayer
Sharon Carly Anwa Acha
Joshua Ioane Fuga
Ivan Eduardo Torres
Alexa Mileydi Zaldivar Comayagua
Amara Dominique Smith Speights
Merari Joseline Posas Mata
Kari Lilibeth Tobar Zelaya
Sophia Autumn Allder-Stephens
Hannah Ngoc Huynh
Isavel Diaz Castro
Andy Adrian Reynosa-Gomez
Abri Yannah Indera Syrina Graham
Genesis Alexa Villanueva
Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating these Outstanding Eagles for being honored by Freedom High School for their academic and resilient high school careers.
Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3451–S3627

Measures Introduced: Fifty bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1825–1874, S.J. Res. 49, and S. Res. 250–251. Pages S3475–77

Measures Passed:

Condemning All Forms of Antisemitism: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 189, condemning all forms of antisemitism, and the resolution was then agreed to. Page S3622

Taxpayer First Act: Senate passed H.R. 3151, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service. Page S3626

Condemning anti-Semitic attack on the Chabad of Poway Synagogue: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 231, condemning the horrific anti-Semitic attack on the Chabad of Poway Synagogue near San Diego, California, on April 27, 2019, and the resolution was then agreed to. Page S3626

Measures Considered:

Government of Qatar: By 43 yeas to 56 nays (Vote No. 161), Senate rejected the motion to discharge the Committee on Foreign Relations of S.J. Res. 20, relating to the disapproval of the proposed sale to the Government of Qatar of certain defense articles and services. Pages S3457–62

Government of Bahrain: By 42 yeas to 57 nays (Vote No. 162), Senate rejected the motion to discharge the Committee on Foreign Relations of S.J. Res. 26, relating to the disapproval of the proposed sale to the Government of Bahrain of certain defense articles and services. Pages S3457–62

National Defense Authorization Act—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year. Pages S3469

A motion was entered to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Page S3469

Prior to the consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. Page S3469

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006, with respect to Belarus; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–19) Page S3474

Cairncross Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation. Page S3468

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, June 13, 2019, a vote on cloture will occur at 12 noon, on Tuesday, June 18, 2019.

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. Page S3468

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. Page S3468

Kacsmaryk Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas. Page S3468
A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

- Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.
- Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

Winsor Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Allen Cothrel Winsor, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida.

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

- Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.
- Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

Cain Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of James David Cain, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Allen Cothrel Winsor, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida.

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.

Guidry Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of James David Cain, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

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.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding Rule XXII, at approximately 11:30 a.m., on Tuesday, June 18, 2019, Senate resume consideration of the nomination of Sean Cairncross, of Minnesota, to be Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination occur at 12 noon; that if cloture is invoked on the nomination, Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination at 2:15 p.m.; that following disposition of the nomination of Sean Cairncross, Senate vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Matthew J. Kacsmaryk, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, Allen Cothrel Winsor, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida, James David Cain, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Greg Girard Guidry, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in the order listed; that if cloture is invoked, the votes on confirmation of the nominations occur on Wednesday, June 19, 2019, at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Democratic Leader; and that the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1790, ripen following disposition of the nomination of Greg Girard Guidry.

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

- By 94 yeas to 3 nays (Vote No. EX. 164), David Stilwell, of Hawaii, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs).
- By 90 yeas to 4 nays (Vote No. EX. 165), Edward F. Crawford, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Ireland.

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

- By 92 yeas to 7 nays (Vote No. EX. 163), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.
- Alexander Crenshaw, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of three years.
George M. Marcus, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of three years.

Susan M. McCue, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of two years.

Michael O. Johanns, of Nebraska, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of two years.

Irving Bailey, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 2021.

Christopher P. Vincze, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 2019.

Messages from the House: Page S3474
Enrolled Bills Presented: Page S3474
Executive Communications: Pages S3474–75
Executive Reports of Committees: Page S3475
Additional Cosponsors: Pages S3477–81
Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S3481–83
Additional Statements: Pages 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)
Adjourment: 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

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);

Adams amendment (No. 50 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases the Higher Education account by $500,000 (by a recorded vote of 358 ayes to 65 noes, Roll No. 297);

Adams amendment (No. 51 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases funding for the Children and Families Services Programs account by $3 million; decreases the Departmental Management account by $3 million (by a recorded vote of 307 ayes to 115 noes, Roll No. 298);

Beyer amendment (No. 52 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases and decreases funds by $500,000 to support the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a feasibility study on allowing geolocation services with respect to the location of callers to the suicide prevention lifeline referred to in section 520E–3 of the Public Health Service Act (by a recorded vote of 359 ayes to 64 noes, Roll No. 299);

Beyer amendment (No. 53 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Office of Refugee Resettlement, to disclose to committees of jurisdiction and legal orientation providers a monthly census per facility, broken down by gender and age group, of unaccompanied alien children in the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services, including locations operated through a contract with any other entity (including a Federal, State, or local agency) (by a recorded vote of 285 ayes to 138 noes, Roll No. 300);

Blunt Rochester amendment (No. 54 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases and decreases $1 from the Health Resources and Services Administration with respect to the health workforce and health professional staffing shortages (by a recorded vote of 376 ayes to 47 noes, Roll No. 301);

Murphy amendment (No. 56 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Mental Health by $2,000,000, with the additional funding intended for the Garrett Lee Smith-Youth Suicide Prevention State and Campus grants budget activities within the Mental Health Programs of Regional and National Significance; reduces Substance Abuse and
Mental Health Services Administration, Health Surveillance and Program Support by $2,000,000 (by a recorded vote of 366 ayes to 55 noes, Roll No. 302);

Ocasio-Cortez amendment (No. 57 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases and decreases the HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention account by $15 million in order to support Opioid Related Infectious Disease under the Center for Disease Control (by a recorded vote of 264 ayes to 158 noes, Roll No. 303);

McAdams amendment (No. 59 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases CDC Injury Prevention and Control suicide program funding to enhance youth suicide awareness, research, and prevention efforts, with a corresponding reduction in HHS General Departmental Management account (by a recorded vote of 388 ayes to 30 noes, Roll No. 305);

Schrier amendment (No. 60 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that clarifies that early childhood developmental screenings can be considered an allowable medical service for donation to children in the care of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (by a recorded vote of 371 ayes to 49 noes, Roll No. 306);

Lee (NV) amendment (No. 61 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases funding for Graduate Medical Education slots and cut funding from the Office of the Secretary of Education's departmental fund (by a recorded vote of 365 ayes to 54 noes, Roll No. 307);

Craig amendment (No. 62 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases by $1 million the Health Resources and Services Administrations (HRSA) Rural Health Programs to prioritize ongoing coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's establishment of a Rural Health Liaison as directed by Public Law 115–334 (Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018) (by a recorded vote of 383 ayes to 36 noes, Roll No. 308);

Craig amendment (No. 63 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases and decreases by $14,523,544,000 the Department of Education's grants to states under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to support funding for special education (by a recorded vote of 376 ayes to 41 noes, Roll No. 309);

Craig amendment (No. 64 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases and decreases funding for Career, Technical, and Adult Education in order to support the Department of Education in carrying out the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (Perkins Act) and the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA) (by a recorded vote of 390 ayes to 29 noes, Roll No. 310);

Porter amendment (No. 65 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases funding for the Senior Medicare Patrols within the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account by $2,000,000 (by a recorded vote of 316 ayes to 103 noes, Roll No. 311);

Porter amendment (No. 66 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that provides funding to support the Intimate Partner Violence Strategy at the Health Resources and Services Administration across the relevant bureaus at the agency (by a recorded vote of 311 ayes to 110 noes, Roll No. 312);

Porter amendment (No. 67 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that ensures that ACA open enrollment data is disaggregated by race, ethnicity, preferred language, age and sex to support better understanding of enrollment information (by a recorded vote of 235 ayes to 183 noes, Roll No. 313);

Mucarsel-Powell amendment (No. 68 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that allocates an additional $5 million to the Secretary's Minority AIDS Initiative Fund (SMAIF), which would improve prevention, care, and treatment for racial and ethnic minorities impacted by HIV/AIDS (by a recorded vote of 281 ayes to 138 noes, Roll No. 314);

Levin (MI) amendment (No. 70 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that increases funding for the Office of Inspector General at the Department of Education by $4 million (by a recorded vote of 233 ayes to 187 noes, Roll No. 315);

Pressley amendment (No. 71 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that provides an additional $5,000,000 to fund School-Based Health Centers to support preventative and mental health services for children and adolescents in school (by a recorded vote of 342 ayes to 77 noes with one answering "present", Roll No. 316);

Spanberger amendment (No. 74 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases funding for the chronic disease prevention and health promotion program by $5 million to be directed towards colorectal cancer and reduces funding by $3 million for the HHS General Departmental Management account...
(by a recorded vote of 364 ayes to 54 noes, Roll No. 317);

Delgado amendment (No. 75 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that provides additional funding for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Lyme Disease due to the increased threat of vector borne pathogens (by a recorded vote of 374 ayes to 44 noes, Roll No. 318);

Crow amendment (No. 76 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases and decreases funding by $5,000,000 to support the Project SERV program which provides funding for grants to LEAs for the purposes of mental health, counseling, and 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);

Houlahan amendment (No. 77 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that increases and decreases funding for the Department of Education’s Education for the Disadvantaged account by $1 million with the intent to support Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants with an appropriate offset (by a recorded vote of 333 ayes to 86 noes, Roll No. 320);

Pocan amendment (No. 1 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–111) that prohibits the implementation of a new HHS policy announced on June 5, 2019, that would restrict fetal tissue research (by a recorded vote of 225 ayes to 193 noes, Roll No. 321);

Pascrell amendment (No. 2 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–111) that provides $10 million to the Alternatives to Opioids in the Emergency Department which is authorized in Section 7091 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, Public Law 115–271 (by a recorded vote of 382 ayes to 32 noes, Roll No. 322);

Allen amendment (No. 4 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that ensures that when the State Department is expanding opportunities for grants and contracts to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged and faith-based organizations, it also does so for veteran and service-disabled veteran owned small businesses; and

Rouda amendment (No. 5 printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–111) that prohibits the use of funds to negotiate or enter into an agreement with Vietnam for the repatriation of Vietnamese immigrants who arrived in the United States before July 12, 1995.

Rejected:

Ocasio-Cortez amendment (No. 58 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that was debated on June 12th that sought to strike a rider that prevents the use of any funds for “any activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance in Schedule I” of the CSA (by a recorded vote of 91 ayes to 331 noes, Roll No. 304).

Proceedings Postponed:

Lesko amendment (No. 78 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to strike the requirement that not less than $750,000,000 of Global Health Programs shall be made available for family planning/reproductive health;

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 79 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase by $1,000,000 and decrease by $1,000,000 to combat the practice of Female Genital Mutilation;

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 80 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase by $1,000,000 and decrease by $1,000,000 to combat the trafficking of endangered species;

Gosar amendment (No. 81 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds appropriated or other-wise made available to any Federal department or agency by this Act may be used to make assessed or voluntary contributions on behalf of the United States to or for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, or the Green Climate Fund;

Grijalva amendment (No. 82 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to decrease then increase funding within the International Border and Water Commission for the use of taking responsibility for the International Outfall Interceptor (IOI);

Gosar amendment (No. 83 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to prohibit funds from being used for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

Speier amendment (No. 84 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase by $40 million and decrease by $40 million from Assistance for Europe and Eurasia to fund Armenian democracy assistance;

Meadows amendment (No. 85 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109) that seeks to increase assistance withheld from Pakistan over the imprisonment of Dr. Shakil Afridi from $33,000,000 to $66,000,000;

Lowey en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–109: Cohen (No. 86) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds to enter into any new contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with any Trump related business listed in the President Trump’s Annual Financial Disclosure Report submitted to the Office of Government Ethics as well as certain Trump related
properties listed on the Trump Organization’s website; Foster (No. 88) that seeks to reduce the NADR account by $10,000,000 and increases the account by the same amount, to be used for the Synchrotron-Light for Experimental Science and Applications project in order to promote scientific diplomacy and peace in the Middle East; Connolly (No. 90) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds for International Military Education and Training for Saudi Arabia; Cicilline (No. 95) that seeks to prohibits funds from being used to establish the proposed Department of State Commission on Unalienable Rights; Brendan F. Boyle (PA) (No. 97) that seeks to increase by and decrease by $1.5 million for the International Fund for Ireland; Panetta (No. 99) that seeks to prohibit any funds from being used to withdraw the United States from NATO; Levin (MI) (No. 106) that prohibit the use of funds to withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement and strikes the paragraph that allows for payments for the agreement; Murphy (CT) (No. 100) that seeks to prohibit the use of funds for International Fund for Ireland; Panetta (No. 99) that seeks to prohibit any funds from being used to withdraw the United States from NATO; Krisnamoorthi (No. 101) that seeks to provide that, of the $2,153,763,000 in funds provided under Title IV, International Security Assistance, Department of State, Economic Support Fund, funding made available for programs to promote democracy and the rule of law in Venezuela shall be increased by $3,000,000, from $17,500,000 to $20,500,000; Espaillat (No. 102) that seeks to increase the appropriated amount to the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative by $2,000,000; Cox (No. 103) that seeks to ensure continued funding for de-mining projects in Nagorno-Karabakh, and support for regional rehabilitation services for infants, children, and adults with physical and cognitive disabilities; Cunningham (No. 104) that seeks to increase and then decrease the Development Assistance account by $5 million to combat illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing in foreign waters; Spanberger (No. 105) that seeks to increase and decrease $1 in the Administration of Foreign Affairs Diplomatic Programs account for the purpose of encouraging the Department of State to implement recommendations of the Government Accountability Office study GAO–19–220, which found that the Foreign Service vacancies at the Department of State may undermine U.S. foreign policy objectives and increase national security risks; and Levin (MI) (No. 106) that prohibit the use of funds in this Act for assistance to Forces Armées d’Haïti (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 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; and 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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June 13, 2019

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